



WORCESTER'S HOUSEHOLD DICTIONARY



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A

PRONOUNCING, EXPLANATORY, AND SYNONYMOUS

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY

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PREFACE.

THE HOUSEHOLD DICTIONARY of Dr. Worcester, based upon the well-known Academic Dictionary of the distinguished author, will be found to contain in its extensive vocabulary some fifty thousand words succinctly defined, the pronunciation of which is indicated with that scrupulous accuracy for which Dr. Worcester's series of books have ever been noted. An important feature has been given to the work by bringing into view the principal *synonymes* of the language,—a feature which it is believed will be of essential service to the reader in enabling him to understand the meaning and proper use of words. It has been rendered as complete as its limits would permit, with respect to all well-authorized English words, and also to all other words concerning which an English reader most needs information as to their orthography, pronunciation, or meaning. Thus, it comprises, in addition to the common words of the language, numerous technical terms in the various arts and sciences, some words which are obsolete or antiquated but are found in books that are much read, some which are local or provincial, some which are peculiar to the United States, and a large number of such words and phrases from foreign languages as are often met with in English books.

The definitions are necessarily concise, but they will be found comprehensive and exact, and, in many instances, technical, obsolete, provincial, and American uses of words are pointed out and explained.

In adjusting the *orthography* of this Dictionary, attention has been paid to usage, etymology, and analogy; and the matter of *pronunciation* has been made a special object. A peculiar feature consists in the exhibition of authorities respecting words of various, doubtful, or disputed pronunciation; and the work presents, in relation to this class of words, the modes in which they are pronounced by all the most eminent English orthoepists. With regard to the pronunciation of many of the words about which orthoepists differ, the mode which, according to the judgment of the author, is to be preferred has been indicated, and other modes are given enclosed within brackets and supported by their proper authority.



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ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

GRAMMAR.

<i>a.</i>	stands for	Adjective.
<i>ad.</i>	Adverb.
<i>comp.</i>	Comparative.
<i>conj.</i>	.....	Conjunction.
<i>i.</i>	.....	Imperfect Tense.
<i>interj.</i>	.....	Interjection.
<i>n.</i>	.....	Noun.
<i>p.</i>	.....	Participle.
<i>pp.</i>	.....	Participles.
<i>p. a.</i>	.....	Participial Adjective.
<i>pl.</i>	.....	Plural.
<i>prep.</i>	.....	Preposition.
<i>pron.</i>	.....	Pronoun.
<i>sing.</i>	.....	Singular.
<i>superl.</i>	.....	Superlative.
<i>v. a.</i>	.....	Verb Active.
<i>v. n.</i>	.....	Verb Neuter.

PRONUNCIATION.

<i>S.</i>	stands for	Sheridan.
<i>W.</i>	.....	Walker.
<i>P.</i>	.....	Perry.
<i>J.</i>	.....	Jones.
<i>E.</i>	.....	Enfield.
<i>F.</i>	.....	Fulton and Knight.
<i>Ja.</i>	.....	Jameson.
<i>K.</i>	.....	Knowles.
<i>Sm.</i>	.....	Smart.
<i>R.</i>	.....	Reid.
<i>C.</i>	.....	Craig.
<i>Wb.</i>	.....	Webster.

ETYMOLOGY, &c.

<i>Ar.</i>	stands for	Arabic.
<i>Eng.</i>	.....	English, or England.
<i>Fr.</i>	.....	French.
<i>Ger.</i>	.....	German.
<i>Gr.</i>	.....	Greek.
<i>Heb.</i>	.....	Hebrew.
<i>It.</i>	.....	Italian.
<i>L.</i>	.....	Latin.
<i>Per.</i>	.....	Persian.
<i>Port.</i>	.....	Portuguese.
<i>Sax.</i>	.....	Saxon.
<i>Scot.</i>	.....	Scotch.
<i>Sp.</i>	.....	Spanish.
<i>Turk.</i>	.....	Turkish.
<i>U. S.</i>	.....	United States.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

<i>Anat.</i>	stands for	Anatomy.
<i>Arch.</i>	.....	Architecture.
<i>Astrol.</i>	.....	Astrology.
<i>Astron.</i>	.....	Astronomy.
<i>Bot.</i>	.....	Botany.
<i>Chem.</i>	.....	Chemistry.
<i>Chron.</i>	.....	Chronology.
<i>Conch.</i>	.....	Conchology.
<i>Elec.</i>	.....	Electricity.
<i>Ent.</i>	.....	Entomology.
<i>Fort.</i>	.....	Fortification.
<i>Geog.</i>	.....	Geography.
<i>Geol.</i>	.....	Geology.
<i>Geom.</i>	.....	Geometry.
<i>Gram.</i>	.....	Grammar.
<i>Her.</i>	.....	Heraldry.
<i>Ich.</i>	.....	Ichthyology.
<i>Law</i>	.....	Law.
<i>Logic</i>	.....	Logic.
<i>Math.</i>	.....	Mathematics.
<i>Mech.</i>	.....	Mechanics.
<i>Med.</i>	.....	Medicine.
<i>Min.</i>	.....	Mineralogy.
<i>Mus.</i>	.....	Music.
<i>Myth.</i>	.....	Mythology.
<i>Naut.</i>	.....	Nautical or Marine Affairs.
<i>Opt.</i>	.....	Optics.
<i>Ornith.</i>	.....	Ornithology.
<i>Phren.</i>	.....	Phrenology.
<i>Rhet.</i>	.....	Rhetoric.
<i>Surg.</i>	.....	Surgery.
<i>Theol.</i>	.....	Theology.
<i>Zool.</i>	.....	Zoology.

Shak. Shakspeare.

SIGNS.

- * .. Prefixed to two or more words that come under the same principle of pronunciation.
- † .. Prefixed to words, or meanings of words, that are obsolete or antiquated.
- [*R.*] Denotes "rarely used."
- ☞ The figures occasionally annexed to the pronouncing words refer to paragraphs in the "*Principles of Pronunciation.*"
- ☞ Words printed in *Italics*, in the *Vocabulary*, (as *calculus* and *naïveté*.) are words which belong to foreign languages, and are not properly Anglicized.
- ☞ Words printed in *Italics*, in the *definitions*, denote a reference to such words for a notice of the *synonymous words* connected with them. For example, in the definition of the word *abdicate*, the word *abandon* is referred to for a notice of the *synonymes*.



DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ABA

A, (pronounced *ā* as a letter, but *a* as a word.) The first letter of the alphabet, and a vowel:—any; one; some; each; every. *A* is an article set before nouns of the singular number; as, *a* man, *a* tree. It is also prefixed to nouns in the plural number, when preceded by the adjectives *few* and *great many*; as, *a* few men, *a* great many men. Before words beginning with a vowel, or a vowel sound, it takes the letter *n* after it, for the sake of euphony; as, *an* ox, *an* hour. (See the word *AN*.) *A* is placed before a participle or participial noun, and is considered as a contraction of *at* or *on*; as, *To go a hunting*. It is also used as a prefix to many English words; as, *abed*, *asleep*, *aboard*.

AB, a prefix to words of Latin origin, signifying *from*.

AB' A-CIST, *n.* One who casts accounts.

AB-ÄCK', *ad.* (*Naut.*) Noting the situation of the sails when they are pressed against the masts.

†AB' A-CÖT, *n.* Cap of state once used in England.

†A-BÄC' TÖR, *n.* [L.] One who steals cattle in herds.

ÄB' A-CÜS, *n.* [L.] A bench; a sideboard; a counting-table:—the uppermost member of a column.

A-BÄFT', *ad.* (*Naut.*) Towards the stern of a vessel.

†A-BÄI'SANCE (ä-bä'sans), *n.* A bow; obeisance.

ÄB-ÄL'IEN-ÄTE (äb-äl'yen-ät), *v. a.* (*Law.*) To transfer one's property to another; to alienate.

ÄB-ÄL-IEN-Ä'TION (äb-äl-yen-ä'shun), *n.* The act of abalienating; transfer; alienation.

A-BÄN'DON, *v. a.* To give up; to quit; to forsake; to desert; to leave; to relinquish; to resign; to renounce; to abdicate; to surrender; to forego.

Syn.—Bad parents *abandon* their children; men *abandon* the unfortunate objects of their guilty passions; men are *abandoned* by their friends; they *abandon* themselves to unlawful pleasures.—A mariner *abandons* his vessel and cargo in a storm; we *abandon* our houses and property to an invading army; we *desert* a post or station; *leave* the country; *forsake* companions; *relinquish* claims; *quit* business; *resign* an office; *renounce* a profession, or the world; *abdicate* a throne; *surrender* a town; *surrender* what we have in trust; we *abandon* a measure or an enterprise; *forego* a claim or a pleasure.

A-BÄN'DONED (ä-bän'dund), *p. a.* Given up; forsaken; corrupted in the highest degree.

A-BÄN-CÖN-EE', *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom something is abandoned.

A-BÄN'DÖN-ER, *n.* One who abandons.

ABB

A-BÄN'DÖN-ING, *n.* Act of leaving or forsaking.

A-BÄN'DÖN-MENT, *n.* The act of abandoning.

†ÄB-ÄN-NI'TION (äb-än-ish'un), *n.* A banishment.

†A-BÄRE', *v. a.* To make bare, uncover, disclose.

ÄB-ÄR-TIC-Ü-LÄ'TION, *n.* (*Anat.*) A movable articulation; diarthrosis.

A-BÄSE', *v. a.* To humble; to depress; to bring low.

A-BÄSE'MENT, *n.* Act of abasing; humiliation; depression; degradation; debasement.

Syn.—*Abasement* is the passage downwards; *baseness* the state of being low. An act of humiliation or self-abasement; *depression* of spirits; *degradation* of rank; *debasement* of the character, or of coin.

A-BÄSH', *v. a.* To make ashamed; to confuse; to confound. It generally implies a sudden impression of shame, in a bad sense.

Syn.—*Abash* expresses more than *confound*, and *confound* more than *confuse*. Shame *abashes*; any sudden or unaccountable thing *confounds*; while baseness and a variety of emotions may tend to *confuse*. Let the haughty be *abashed*; the ignorant, the superstitious, and the wicked are often *confounded*; the modest, the diffident, and the weak are frequently *confused*.

A-BÄSH'MENT, *n.* Great shame; confusion.

A-BÄT' A-BLE, *a.* That may be abated.

A-BÄTE', *v. a.* To lessen; to diminish; to reduce; to remit.—(*Law.*) To put an end to; to defeat.

A-BÄTE', *v. n.* To grow less; to decrease; to diminish; to lessen; to subside.

Syn.—The storm *abates*; pain, ardor, anger, and passion *abate*; a thing *grows less*, *diminishes*, or *decreases* in size or quantity; numbers, days, or stores *decrease*; tumults and commotions *subside*; fevers *intermit*.

A-BÄTE'MENT, *n.* The act of abating; decrease.

A-BÄT'ER, *n.* The person or thing that abates.

ÄB' A-TYS (äb'ä-tis or äb'ä-tē'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) An intrenchment formed by trees felled and laid together for a defence.

A-BÄ'TÖR, *n.* (*Law.*) One who abates; one who, without right, intrudes into a freehold.

ÄBB, *n.* The yarn on a weaver's warp.

ÄV' BA, *n.* A Syriac word, which signifies *father*.

ÄB' BÄ-CY, *n.* The rights and privileges of an abbot.

ÄT-BÄ'TIAL (äb-bä'shal), *a.* Relating to an abbey.

ÄB' BE, *n.* [Fr.] An abbot; an ecclesiastical title, without office or duty annexed.

ÄB'BESS, *n.* The governess of an abbey or a nunnery.

Ä, Æ, I, Ö, ß, Ÿ, long; Ä, Ê, I, Ö, Ÿ, short; Ä, Æ, I, O, Ü, Y, obscure.—FÄRE, FÄR, FÄST, ÄLL; HÄIR, HÄER; ÜEN:ÄSIR; MÖVE, NÖR, SÖN, BÜLL, BÜR, RÜLE.—Ç, Ç, Ê, soft; Ç, Ç, Ê, hard; Ç as z; Ç as gz: THER;

AB'BEY, *n.*; *pl.* **AB'BEYS**. A priory; a monastery; a convent; a cloister:—a church attached to a convent.

Syn.—*Abbey, priory, monastery, cloister, convent, and nunnery* are all used to denote religious houses, common in Catholic countries. *Abbey* has been used to denote a religious house of the highest rank. *Priories* were formerly regarded as subordinate to abbeys; but latterly there is generally little or no difference. The proper idea of a *cloister* is seclusion, and it may include devotees of either sex. *Monastery* denotes solitude, and is commonly appropriated to monks. A *convent*, of which the leading idea is community, is the residence of monks or nuns. A *nunnery* is a house for nuns or female devotees.

AB'BOT, *n.* The chief of an abbey or convent.

AB'BOT-SHIP, *n.* The state or office of an abbot.

ABREUVOIR (ăb-ry-vvô'r'), *n.* See **ARREUVOIR**.

AB-BRĒ'VI-ÂTE [ăb-brĕ've-ât, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; ăb-brĕ'vyăt, *S. E.*; ăb-brĕv'e-ât, *P.*], *v. a.* To shorten by contraction of parts; to contract.

AB-BRĒ'VI-ÂTION, *n.* Act of abbreviating; contraction:—the initial letter or letters of a word.

AB-BRĒ'VI-Â-TOR [ăb-brĕ've-â-tor, *Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; ăb-brĕ-ve-â'tor, *W. J. F.*; ăb-brĕv-yă'tor, *S.*; ăb-brĕv'e-â-tor, *P.*], *n.* One who abbreviates; abridger.

AB-BRĒ'VI-A-TO-RY, *a.* Shortening; contracting.

AB-BRĒ'VI-A-TÛRE, *n.* Abbreviation; abridgment.

Ā, B, C. The alphabet; a little book.

ĀB'DI-CĀNT, *a.* Abdicating; renouncing.

ĀB'DI-CĀNT, *n.* One who abdicates. *Smart.*

ĀB'DI-CĀTE, *v. a.* To resign; to renounce; to give up a right; to abandon:—to deprive of a right.

ĀB'DI-CĀTE, *v. n.* To resign an office.

ĀB'DI-CĀTION, *n.* Act of abdicating; resignation.

ĀB'DI-CĀ-TIVE [ăb'de-kă-tiv, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; ăb'dik'a-tiv, *S. E. P.*], *a.* Abdicating.

ĀB'DI-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of hiding.

ĀB'DI-TO-RY, *n.* (*Law.*) A place to hide goods in.

ĀB-DŌ'MĒN [ăb-dŏ'men, *W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; ăb-dŏ'men or ăb'dŏ-mĕn, *P. Wb.*], *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* **ĀB-DŌM'Ī-NA**; Eng. **ĀB-DŌ'MĒNS**. The lower venter or belly, between the diaphragm and pelvis.

ĀB-DŌM'Ī-NAL, *a.* Relating to the abdomen.

ĀB-DŌM'Ī-NAL, *n.* One of an order of fishes.

ĀB-DŌM'ĪN-OŪS, *a.* Large-bellied; abdominal.

ĀB'DŪCE, *v. a.* To draw from; to separate.

ĀB'DŪCENT, *a.* Drawing away; pulling back.

ĀB'DŪCTION, *n.* Act of abducting:—act of taking away a woman or other person by force.

ĀB'DŪCTOR, *n.* [*L.*] A muscle that draws back.

Ā-BĒAR'ANCE (ă-băr'ans), *n.* (*Law.*) Behavior.

Ā-BĒ-CE-DĀ'RĪ-ĀN, *n.* A teacher or a learner of the alphabet.

Ā-BĒD', *ad.* In bed or on the bed.

Ā-BĒLE', *n.* The white poplar.

ĀB-ĒR'ANCE, *n.* A deviation from right.

ĀB-ĒR'AN-CY, *n.* Same as *aberrance*.

ĀB-ĒR'RANT, *a.* Deviating from the right way.

ĀB-ĒR-RĀTION, *n.* The act of deviating; error.

ĀB-ĒR'RING, *p. a.* Going astray; erring.

Ā-BĒT', *v. a.* To set on; to aid; to encourage; to instigate, as in some criminal act.

Ā-BĒT'MENT, *n.* The act of abetting.

Ā-BĒT'TER, *n.* One who abets.

Ā-BĒT'TOR, *n.* (*Law.*) One who abets; an accomplice.

Syn.—*Abettors* propose, set on foot, encourage; *necessaries* take a subordinate part, assist, aid, help, further; *accomplices* take an active part, execute, complete, perfect.

Ā-BĒY'ANCE (ă-bă'yans), *n.* (*Law.*) Reversion; expectation of possession hereafter.

ĀB'GRE-GĀTE, *v. a.* To lead out of the flock.

ĀB-HŌR', *v. a.* To hate with acrimony; to detest; to abominate; to loathe.

Syn.—*We* *abhor* cruelty and inhumanity; *hate* pride and vice of all sorts; *hate* an oppressor; *abominate* impiety, profaneness, and indecency;

loathe the sight of offensive objects, and when sick, food.

ĀB-HŌR'ENCE, *n.* Act of abhorring; detestation.

ĀB-HŌR'RENT, *a.* Struck with abhorrence; odious; contrary to; foreign; inconsistent with.

ĀB-HŌR'RENT-LY, *ad.* In an abhorrent manner.

ĀB-HŌR'RER, *n.* One who abhors; a detester.

Ā'ĪB, *n.* The first month of the Jewish year.

Ā-BĪDE', *v. n.* [*i.* **ABODE**; *pp.* **ABIDING**, **ABODE**.] To stay in a place; to dwell; to reside; to sojourn.

Syn.—*Abide* for a night; *stay* a while; *sojourn* for a week or a month; *dwell* in a house with continuance; *reside* in a street or a house for a season.

Ā-BĪDE', *v. a.* To wait for; to support; to suffer.

Ā-BĪD'ER, *n.* One who abides in a place.

Ā-BĪD'ING, *n.* Continuance; stay.

Ā-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* State of being able; power to do anything; capacity:—*pl.* the faculties of the mind.

Syn.—*Ability* to discern, act, execute, mentally or corporeally; *ingenuity* of invention; *capacity* to understand, comprehend, retain; *talent* for some particular art, office, or profession; *faculty* of seeing, hearing, understanding, explaining; *power* of thinking, acting, &c.; *dexterity* to elude a blow, to handle an instrument; *skill* in executing; *address* to conduct a negotiation.—He had great *abilities*, and *parts* to discern.

Āb in-y'ĭ-ti-ŏ (-ish-), [*L.*] From the beginning.

ĀB-IN-TĒN'TATE, *a.* (*Law.*) Inheriting from one who died without making a will.

ĀB'JECT, *a.* Mean; low; despicable; vile; base.

ĀB'JECT, *n.* A base or vile person; a wretch.

ĀB-JĒCT'ED-NĒSS, *n.* The state of an object.

ĀB-JĒCT'ION, *n.* Want of spirit; baseness.

ĀB'JECT-LY, *ad.* In an abject manner; basely.

ĀB-JĒCT-NĒSS, *n.* Abjection; meanness.

ĀB-JŪ'DI-CĀT-ED, *p. a.* Given by judgment. [*R.*]

ĀB-JŪ'DI-CĀTION, *n.* Rejection.

ĀB-JŪ-RĀTION, *n.* Act of abjuring; renunciation.

ĀB-JŪ-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to abjuration.

ĀB-JŪRE', *v. a.* To renounce upon oath; to abandon; to retract or recant solemnly; to revoke; to recall.

ĀB-JŪR'ER, *n.* One who abjures or recants.

ĀB-LĀC'TĀTE, *v. a.* To wean from the breast.

ĀB-LĀC-TĀTION, *n.* Act of weaning:—a method of grafting by approach; inarching.

ĀB-LĀ-QUE-ĀTION (ăb-lă-kwe-ă'shun), *n.* Act of opening the ground about the roots of trees.

ĀB-LĀTION, *n.* Act of taking away. [*R.*]

ĀB-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* That takes away.—(*Gram.*) A term applied to the sixth case of Latin nouns.

Ā'BLE (ă'bl), *a.* Having strong faculties, or great strength; having power or skill; capable; skilful.

Ā'BLE-BŌD-JĒD (ă'bl-bŏd-jd), *a.* Strong of body.

ĀB'LE-GĀTE, *v. a.* To send abroad; to depute.

Ā'BLE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being able; ability.

ĀB'LEP-SY, *n.* Want of sight; blindness.

ĀB'LU-ENT, *n.* That which washes clean.

ĀB'LU-ENT, *a.* Washing clean, purifying.

ĀB-LŪTION (ăb-lŭ'shun), *n.* Act of cleansing with water; act of washing:—a religious purification.

ĀB'LY, *ad.* In an able manner; with ability.

ĀB-NE-GĀTION, *n.* Denial; renunciation.

ĀB-NE-GĀTOR, *n.* One who denies or renounces.

ĀB-NŌRMAL, *a.* Contrary to rule; irregular.

Ā-BOARD' (ă-bŏrd'), *ad.* On board; in a ship.

Ā-BŌDE', *n.* Habitation; dwelling; stay.

Ā-BŌDE', *i. & p.* From **ABIDE**.

Ā-BŌDE', *v. a.* To foreshow; to bode. *Shak.*

Ā-BŌDE'MENT, *n.* A secret anticipation. *Shak.*

ĀB'Ō-LĒTE, *a.* Old; out of use; obsolete.

ĀB'ŌISH, *v. a.* To annul; to repeal; to cancel.

Syn.—*Institutions* and customs are *abolished*; a contract or obligation, *annulled*; laws, *repealed* or *abrogated*; edicts or promises, *revoked*; debts, *cancelled*.

Ā-BŌL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be abolished.

Ā-BŌL'ISH-ER, *n.* One who abolishes.

Ā-BŌL'ISH-MENT, *n.* Act of abolishing; abolition.

AB-Q LI'TIÖN (äb-q-lish'un), *n.* Act of abolishing state of being abolished; destruction.

AB-Q-LI'TIÖN-IŞM, *n.* The principles of the abolitionists.

AB-Q-LI'TIÖN-İST (äb-q-lish'un-ist), *n.* One who favors abolition, especially of slavery.

AB-Q-MÄ'SUM, *n.* The lowest or fourth stomach.

AB-Q-MÄ'SUS, *n.* of a repudiating animal.

ABÖM'I-NA-BLE, *a.* Hateful; detestable; odious.

Syn. — An abominable action; a detestable (worse than abominable) action; an execrable tyrant; a hateful vice; an odious tax.

ABÖM'I-NA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Hatefulness.

ABÖM'I-NA-BLY, *ad.* Hateful; detestably.

ABÖM'I-NÄTE, *v. a.* To hate utterly; to detest with strong aversion; to execrate; to *abhor*.

ABÖM-I-NÄTİÖN, *n.* Hatred; detestation; the object of hatred: — pollution; defilement.

AB-Q-RİQ'I-NAL, *a.* Original; primitive; pristine.

AB-Q-RİQ'I-NÄL, *n.* An original inhabitant.

AB-Q-RİQ'I-NĖŞ (äb-q-rış'e-nĖş), *n. pl.* [L.] The earliest inhabitants of a country.

ABÖRT, *v. n.* To miscarry in childbirth.

ABÖRTİÖN, *n.* Miscarriage; untimely birth.

ABÖRTİVE, *a.* Being brought forth before the due time; immature: — failing or miscarrying.

ABÖRTİVE-LY, *ad.* Immaturely; untimely.

ABÖRTİVE-NESS, *n.* State of being abortive.

ABÖRTİMENT, *n.* An untimely birth; abortion.

ABÖUND, *v. n.* To be or have in great plenty.

ABÖÜT, *prep.* Round; encircling; near; near to; concerning; with regard to; relating to.

ABÖÜT, *ad.* Circularly; nearly; here and there.

ABÖVE (ä-büv'), *prep.* In a higher place; more than; higher than; too high for; beyond.

ABÖVE (ä-büv'), *ad.* Overhead; in a higher place; in the regions of heaven: — before.

ABÖVE-BÖARD (ä-büv'börd), *ad.* Upon deck or board; in open sight: — without artifice or trick.

AB-RA-CA-DÄB'RA, *n.* A Syrian deity: — a cabalistic word; a superstitious charm.

AB-RÄDE, *v. a.* To rub off; to waste by degrees.

AB-RÄŞİÖN (ä-brä'zhun), *n.* Act of rubbing off.

AB-RÄST (ä-brĖst'), *ad.* Side by side.

AB-RĖ-NÜN Cİ-ÄTİÖN, *n.* Renunciation.

AB-RĖPTİÖN, *n.* The act of carrying away.

ABREUVOIR (äb-ru-vwör'), *n.* [Fr.] A watering-place: — a joint between stones to be filled up with mortar.

AB-BRIDGE, *v. a.* To make shorter in words; to contract; to diminish: — to deprive of.

AB-BRIDQ'ER, *n.* One who abridges; a shortener.

AB-BRIDQ'MENT, *n.* Contraction of a work into a smaller compass; compendium; epitome.

Syn. — Compendium, compend, and epitome are used as nearly synonymous with *abridgment*, and are applied to performances which give a concise view of some science or matter. *Summary* and *abstract* are comprehensive abridgments; as, a *summary* of history; an *abstract* of an act of Congress. *Synopsis* denotes such an abridgment as brings all the parts of a subject under one view.

AB-BRÖACH (ä-bröäch'), *v. a.* To set abroach.

AB-BRÖACH, *ad.* In a posture for flowing out.

AB-BRÖAD (ä-bräwd', 46), *ad.* Without confinement; widely; at large; from home; out of the house; in another country.

AB-RO-GÄTE, *v. a.* To repeal; to annul; to *abolish*.

AB-RO-GÄTİÖN, *n.* Act of abrogating; repeal.

AB-RÖÖD, *ad.* In the act of brooding.

AB-RÜPT, *a.* Broken; craggy; unconnected: — sudden; without the proper or usual preparatives.

AB-RÜPTİÖN, *n.* Violent and sudden separation.

AB-RÜPT'LY, *ad.* Hastily; suddenly; ruggedly.

AB-RÜPT'NESS, *n.* State of being abrupt.

AB'SCESS (äb'sĖs), *n.* A tumor filled with pus.

AB-SCIND (äb-sind'), *v. a.* To cut off.

AB'SCİSS (äb'sis), *n.* Same as *abscissa*.

AB-SCİS'SA, *n.*; *pl.* **AB-SCİS'SĖ**. [L.] (*Geom.*) A segment cut off from a straight line.

AB-SCİS'SİÖN (äb-sizh'un) [äb-sizh'un, *W. J. F.*

Ja. K. Sm.; äb-sish'un, *S. P.*], *n.* Act of cutting off; state of being cut off.

AB-SCÖND, *v. n.* To hide one's self; to disappear.

AB-SCÖND'ER, *n.* One who absconds.

AB'SENCE, *n.* State of being absent: — inattention.

AB'SENT, *a.* Not present: — inattentive in mind.

Syn. — *Absent* friends. A man is *absent*, *abstracted*, or *inattentive in mind*, when his mind is occupied on some subject not connected with the company present.

AB-SENT, *v. a.* To keep away; to withdraw.

AB-SEN-TĖE', *n.* One absent from his station.

AB-SEN-TĖE'İŞM, *n.* State of being absent.

AB-SĖNT'ER, *n.* One who absents himself.

AB-SĖNTİMENT, *n.* The state of being absent.

AB-SİN'THİ-ÄN, *a.* Of the nature of wormwood.

AB-SİN'THİ-ÄT-ED, *p. a.* Containing wormwood.

AB-SİN'THİ-ÜM, *n.* [L.] Wormwood.

AB-SİST, *v. n.* To stand off; to leave off.

AB'SÖ-LÜTE, *a.* Unconditional; not relative: — not limited; despotic: — positive; peremptory.

Syn. — *Absolute* or *unconditional* promise; *absolute* or *unlimited* space: — *absolute* sovereign; *despotic* power; *arbitrary* measures: — *positive* good or fact; *peremptory* refusal.

AB'SÖ-LÜTE-LY, *ad.* Completely; unconditionally.

AB'SÖ-LÜTE-NESS, *n.* Completeness; despotism.

AB'SÖ-LÜTİÖN, *n.* The act of absolving; acquittal.

AB'SÖ-LÜ-TİŞM, *n.* Absolute government.

AB-SÖL'Ü-TÖ-RY [äb-söl'y-tür-y, *W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; äb'sö-lü-tö-re, *S. P.*], *a.* That absolves.

AB-SÖL'VA-TÖ-RY, *a.* Relating to pardon; forgiving.

AB-SÖLVE (äb-sölv'), *v. a.* To free from guilt, or from an engagement; to acquit; to clear.

Syn. — *Absolved* from sin by the mercy of God; *acquitted* of a charge by men.

AB-SÖLV'ER, *n.* One who absolves.

AB'SÖ-NOÜS, *a.* Unmusical: — contrary to reason.

AB-SÖRB, *v. a.* To imbibe; to swallow up.

AB-SÖRB'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be absorbed.

AB-SÖRB'ENT, *n.* Medicine that dries up.

AB-SÖRB'ENT, *a.* Having the power of absorbing.

AB-SÖRPT, *p.* Swallowed up; absorbed.

AB-SÖRPTİÖN, *n.* Act of absorbing, swallowing, sucking up, or engrossing.

AB-SÖRPTİVE, *a.* Having power to absorb.

AB-STÄIN, *v. n.* To keep from; to forbear.

AB-STĖ-Mİ-ÖÜS, *a.* Abstinent; temperate; sober.

Syn. — A man may be *temperate* and *sober*, yet not *abstemious* or *abstinent*.

AB-STĖ-Mİ-ÖÜS-LY, *ad.* Temperately; soberly.

AB-STĖ-Mİ-ÖÜS-NESS, *n.* Abstinence.

AB-STĖNTİÖN, *n.* The act of restraining.

AB-STĖRQE, *v. a.* To cleanse by wiping; to wipe.

AB-STĖRQ'ENT, *a.* Having a cleansing quality.

AB-STĖRSE, *v. a.* To cleanse; to absterge.

AB-STĖRSİÖN, *n.* The act of cleansing.

AB-STĖR'SİVE, *a.* Having the quality of cleansing.

AB-STİ-NĖNCE, *n.* Forbearance of necessary food.

Syn. — In *abstinence* and *abstemiousness* there is self-denial; in *temperance* and *sobriety*, wisdom and decorum.

AB-STİ-NĖNT, *a.* Using abstinence; *abstemious*.

AB-STİ-NĖNT-LY, *ad.* In an abstinent manner.

AB-STÖRT'ED, *a.* Wrung from another by violence.

AB-STRACT, *v. a.* To take from; to separate.

AB'STRÄCT [äb'sträkt, *S. P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; äb-sträkt', *W.*], *a.* Separate; disjointed; refined; pure.

AB'STRÄCT, *n.* A concise abridgment; an epitome; summary. See **ABRIDGMENT**.

AB-STRACT'ED, *p. a.* Separated; disjointed.

AB-STRACT'ED-LY, *ad.* In an abstracted manner.

AB-STRACT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being abstracted.

AB-STRACT'ER, *n.* One who abstracts.

AB-STRÄCTİÖN, *n.* Act of abstracting; state of being abstracted; separation: — inattention.

AB-STRÄCTİVE, *a.* Having the power of abstracting.

AB-STRÄCTİVE-LY, *ad.* In an abstractive manner.

MİEN, SİR; MÖVE, NÖR, SÖN; BÖLL, BÜR, RÖLE. — Ç, q, ğ, soft; Ğ, Ğ, Ğ, Ğ, hard; ı as z; x as gz: THIS.

AB STRACT-LY, *ad.* In an abstract manner.
ABSTRACT-NESS, *n.* State of being abstract.
AB-STRUSE', *a.* Obscure; difficult; not plain.
AB-STRUSE'LY, *ad.* Obscurely; not plainly.
AB-STRUSE'NESS, *n.* Difficulty; obscurity.
†AB-STRO'SI-TY, *n.* Abstruseness.
†AB-SŪME', *v. a.* To waste gradually; to eat up.
AB-SŪRD', *a.* Contrary to manifest truth; unreasonable; inconsistent; preposterous.
Syn. — *Absurd* opinion; *unreasonable* request; *inconsistent* statement; *preposterous* desire.
AB-SŪRD'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being absurd; folly.
AB-SŪRD'LY, *ad.* In an absurd manner.
AB-SŪRD'NESS, *n.* The quality of being absurd.
A-BŪN'DANCE, *n.* Great plenty; exuberance.
A-BŪN'DANT, *a.* Plentiful; exuberant; ample.
A-BŪN'DANT-LY, *ad.* Plentifully; exuberantly.
A-BŪSE' (ā-būz', 91), *v. a.* To make an ill use of: — to violate; to defile: — to impose upon: — to revile; to vilify.
A-BŪSE' (ā-būs', 91), *n.* Ill use; a corrupt practice: — unjust censure; rude reproach; contumely; invective.
A-BŪS'ER, *n.* One who abuses or uses ill.
AB-ŪS'IVE, *a.* Containing abuse; *reproachful*; *scurrilous*; *insolent*; *rude*.
AB-ŪS'IVE-LY, *ad.* By a wrong use; *reproachfully*.
AB-ŪS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being abusive.
AB-ŪT, *v. n.* To end at; to meet; to border upon.
A-BŪT'MENT, *n.* That which borders upon another: — a mass of masonry at the end of a bridge.
A-BŪT'TAL, *n.* The butting or boundary of land.
A-BŪZ'M' (ā-bīzm'), *n.* Same as *abyss*.
A-BŪSS', *n.* A depth without bottom; a gulf.
Ā-CĀ'CI-Ā (ā-kā'she-ā), *n.* [L.] *L. pl. A-CĀ'CI-ĀS*; Eng. *A-CĀ'CI-ĀS*. A drug: — a shrub.
†ĀC-A-DE'MI-ĀL, *a.* Academatical.
ĀC-A-DE'MI-ĀN, *n.* A member of an academy.
ĀC-A-DE'M'IC, *a.* Relating to an academy or university; *academatical*.
ĀC-A-DE'M'IC, *n.* A member of an academy or university: — an academic philosopher.
ĀC-A-DE'M'I-CAL, *a.* Belonging to an academy.
ĀC-A-DE'M'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an academatical manner.
ĀCĀD-E-MĪ'CIAN (ā-kād-e-mīsh'ān), *n.* A member of an academy.
†ĀCĀD-E-MĪSM, *n.* The academatical philosophy.
ĀCĀD-E-MIST, *n.* A member of an academy; an academic philosopher; an academic. [R.]
ĀCĀD-E-MY [ā-kād'e-me, P. J. F. E. Ja. K. Sm. *Wh.*; ā-kād'e-me or āk'ā-dēm-e, S. W.], *n.* Plato's school of philosophy: — a society of men associated for the promotion of some art: — a seminary of learning; a grammar school.
ĀC-A-NĀ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Having prickles.
ĀCĀN'THUS, *n.* [L.] *L. pl. A-CĀN'THĪ*; Eng. *A-CĀN'THUS-EŚ*. A spiny plant or shrub.
ĀCĀT-A-LĒC'TIC, *n.* A verse which has the complete number of syllables, without excess.
ĀCĀT-A-LĒP'SI-Ā, *n.* [Gr.] *Acatalepsy*.
ĀCĀT-A-LĒP'SY, *n.* Incomprehensibility.
ĀCĀT-A-LĒP'TIC, *a.* Incomprehensible.
A CAU'LINE, { *a.* Having no stem or stalk.
A CAU'LOUS, {
ĀC-CĒDE' (āk-sēd'), *v. n.* To be added to; to comply with; to come to; to assent.
AC-CĒL'ER-ĀTE, *v. a.* To hasten; to quicken.
AC-CĒL'ER-ĀTION, *n.* A hastening; a quickening.
AC-CĒL'ER-ĀTIVE, *a.* Increasing velocity.
AC-CĒN-DI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Inflammability.
AC-CĒN-DI-BLE, *a.* That may be inflamed.
†AC-CĒN'SION, *n.* The act of kindling.
ĀC'CĒNT, *n.* Modulation of the voice in speaking; as the native or foreign accent: — a stress of voice on a certain syllable: — a mark to direct the modulation of the voice. See *EMPHASIS*.
AC-CĒNT', *v. a.* To express or note the accent; to place the accent on; to accentuate.
AC-CĒNT'ED, *p. a.* Having the accent.

AC-CĒNT'OR, *n.* One who sings the highest part.
AC-CĒNT'U-AL (āk-sēnt'yū-āl), *a.* Rhythmical, relating to accent.
AC-CĒNT'U-ĀTE, *v. a.* To place the accent on.
AC-CĒNT'U-ĀTION, *n.* Act of placing the accent.
AC-CĒPT', *v. a.* To take; to receive: — to agree to.
AC-CĒPT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Acceptableness.
***AC-CĒPT-A-BLE** [āk-sēp'tā-bl, P. Ja. K. Sm. *Wh. Johnson, Ash, Dyche, Barclay*; āk'sēp-tā-bl, S. W. J. E. F. R. C.], *a.* Likely to be accepted; welcome; grateful; pleasing.
***AC-CĒPT-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being acceptable.
***AC-CĒPT'Ā-BLY**, *ad.* In an acceptable manner.
AC-CĒPT'ANCE, *n.* Reception; acceptance. — (*Com.*) The subscribing of a bill: — a bill subscribed.
AC-CĒPT-ĀTION, *n.* Reception; acceptance: — the received meaning of a word.
AC-CĒPT'ER, *n.* One that accepts.
AC-CĒSS' or **ĀC'CĒSS** [āk-sēs', W. P. J. F. Sm.; āk'sēs, S. E. K.; āk'sēs or āk-sēs', Ja.], *n.* Approach; admission: — addition; increase.
***ĀC'CĒS-Ā-RĪ-LY**, *ad.* In the manner of an accessory.
***ĀC'CĒS-Ā-RY** [āk'sēs-sā-re, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; āk-sēs'sā-re, Bailey, Ash], *a.* Contributing to a crime: — written both *accessary* and *accessory*.
***ĀC'CĒS-Ā-RY**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who contributes to or participates in a crime, though not present at the commission of it; *accessory*. See *ABETTOR*.
AC-CĒS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being accessible.
AC-CĒS-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be approached.
AC-CĒS'SION [āk-sēsh'ūn], *n.* Act of coming to; approach: — enlargement; augmentation; addition; increase.
AC-CĒS'SION-ĀL, *a.* Additional; added.
ĀC-CĒS-SŌ'RĪ-ĀL, *a.* Relating to an accessory.
***ĀC'CĒS-SŌ'RĪ-LY**, *ad.* In the manner of an accessory.
***ĀC'CĒS-SŌ-RY** [āk'sēs-sō-re, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; āk-sēs'sō-re, Bailey, Ash], *a.* Contributing to a crime; *accessary*: — joined to; *additional*.
***ĀC'CĒS-SŌ-RY**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who participates in a crime; *accessary*. See *ACCESSARY*.
AC-CI-DĒNCE, *n.* A little book containing the first rudiments of grammar.
AC-CI-DĒNT, *n.* A property or quality of a being not essential to it: — a fortuitous event; casualty.
AC-CI-DĒNTAL, *n.* A property non-essential.
AC-CI-DĒNTAL, *a.* Having the quality of an accident; non-essential: — casual; fortuitous; contingent.
Syn. — *Accidental* is opposed to what is designed or planned; *incidental*, to what is premeditated; *casual*, to what is constant and regular; *contingent*, to what is definite and fixed. An *accidental* or *fortuitous* circumstance; an *incidental* remark; a *casual* occurrence; a *contingent* event.
AC-CI-DĒNTAL-LY, *ad.* Casually; fortuitously.
AC-CI-DĒNTAL-NESS, *n.* State of being accidental.
†AC-CLĪP'I-ENT, *n.* A receiver.
AC-CLĪM', *v. n.* To give applause; to applaud.
AC-CLĪM', *n.* A shout of praise; acclamation.
AC-CLĀ-MĀTION, *n.* Shout of applause; *applause*.
AC-CLĀM'Ā-TŌ-RY, *a.* Pertaining to acclamation.
AC-CLĪ-MĀTE, *v. a.* To inure to a climate; to acclimatize. [*Modern.*]
AC-CLĪ-MĀTION, *n.* Act of acclimating.
AC-CLĪ-MĀ-TIZE, *v. a.* To inure or adapt to a climate; to acclimate. *Brande.* [*Modern.*]
AC-CLĪ-MĀ-TURE, *n.* Acclimation.
AC-CLIV'I-TY, *n.* Steepness reckoned upwards: — as the ascent of a hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the *declivity*.
AC-CLIV'VOUS, *a.* Rising with a slope.
†AC-CLOŪ', *v. a.* To fill up; to cloy. See *CLOY*.
†AC-CŌIL' (āk-kōil'), *v. n.* See *COIL*.
ĀC-CŌ-LĀDE' or **ĀC-CŌ-LĀDE'** [āk-ŏ-lād', K. R.

Wb.; äk-q-lad', Sm.], *n.* [Fr.] A blow:—a ceremony used in conferring knighthood.

†*AC-CO-LENT*, *n.* A borderer.

AC-COM-MO-DA-BLE, *a.* That may be fitted. [*R.*]
AC-COM-MO-DÄTE, *v. a.* To supply with:—to adapt; to fit; to adjust; to serve.

AC-COM-MO-DATE, *a.* Suitable; fit; adapted.

AC-COM-MO-DATE-LY, *ad.* Suitably; fitly. [*R.*]

AC-COM-MO-DATE-NESS, *n.* Fitness. [*R.*]

AC-COM-MO-DÄT-ING, *p. a.* Disposed to oblige.

AC-COM-MO-DÄ-TION, *n.* Provision of conveniences:—fitness; adjustment:—reconciliation.

AC-COM-MO-DÄ-TION BILL, *n.* A bill of exchange given as an accommodation, instead of money.

AC-COM-MO-DÄ-TOR, *n.* One who accommodates.

AC-COM-PA-NI-ER, *n.* One who accompanies.

AC-COM-PA-NI-MENT (äk-küm-pa-ne-mënt), *n.* That which attends a thing or person.

AC-COM-PA-NIST, *n.* (*Mus.*) One who performs an accompanying part.

AC-COM-PA-NY (äk-küm-pa-ne), *v. a.* To attend; to go along with; to associate with.

Syn.—*Accompanied* by friends; *attended* by servants; *escorted* by troops.

AC-COM-PLICE, *n.* (*Law*) An associate, in an ill sense; one concerned in a crime; an abettor.

AC-COM-PLISH, *v. a.* To complete; to execute; to fulfil; to obtain:—to adorn or furnish.

AC-COM-PLISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be executed.

AC-COM-PLISHED (äk-köm-plisht), *p. a.* Finished, complete in some qualification; elegant.

Syn.—*Accomplished* commonly refers to acquired qualifications. An *accomplished* scholar; an *accomplished*, *polite*, or *fashionable* gentleman or lady; *elegant* manners; a *complete* or *finished* performance.

AC-COM-PLISH-ER, *n.* One who accomplishes.

AC-COM-PLISH-MENT, *n.* Completion: full performance:—ornament of mind or body.

†*AC-COMPT'* (äk-köünt'), *n.* See *ACCOUNT*.

AC-COMPTANT (äk-köünt-ant), *n.* A reckoner; accountant. See *ACCOUNTANT*.

AC-CORD', *v. a.* To make agree; to compose.

AC-CORD', *v. n.* To agree; to harmonize.

AC-CORD', *n.* A compact; agreement; union.—*Unn accord*, voluntary motion.

†*AC-CORD-A-BLE*, *a.* Agreeable; consonant.

AC-CORD'ANCE, *n.* Agreement; conformity.

AC-CORD'ANT, *a.* Consonant; corresponding.

AC-CORD'ANT-LY, *ad.* In an accordant manner.

AC-CORD'ER, *n.* An assistant; helper; favorer.

AC-CORD'ING-LY, *ad.* Agreeably; conformably.

AC-CORD'ING TO, *prep.* In accordance with.

AC-CORD'ÖN, *n.* A small musical wind instrument, with keys.

†*AC-COR-PO-RÄTE*, *v. a.* To incorporate.

AC-CÖST', *v. a.* To speak to, to address: to salute.

AC-CÖST'A-BLE, *a.* Easy of access; familiar.

AC-CÖST'ED, *p. a.* Addressed.—(*Her.*) Side by side.

AC-COUCHEMENT (äk-kösh'mäng), *n.* [Fr.] (*Med.*) The delivery of a woman in childbirth.

AC-COU-CHEUR' (äk-kö-shür') [äk-kö-shär', *Ja.*; äk-kö-shär, *K.*; äk-kösh-ür', *Sm.*], *n.* [Fr.] A physician who assists women in childbirth.

AC-CÖUNT', *n.* A computation; a bill:—a narrative; recital; relation:—advantage; reason; sake.

Syn.—Keep an *account*; make a *computation* of expenses, &c.; send the *bill*.—An *account* of events; *narrative* of a life; *narration* of a story; *relation* or *recital* of circumstances.—On your *account*; for your *advantage* or *benefit*; for your *sake*; for this reason or purpose.

AC-CÖUNT', *v. a.* To esteem, reckon, compute.

AC-CÖUNT', *v. n.* To reckon; to give an account.

AC-CÖUNT-A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Accountableness.

AC-CÖUNT'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to account; liable to be called to account; responsible; *answerable*.

AC-CÖUNT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Responsibility.

AC-CÖUNT'ANT, *n.* A man employed in accounts.

AC-CÖUNT'-BOOK (äk-köünt'-bük), *n.* A book containing accounts.

AC-CÖUNT'ING, *n.* The reckoning up of accounts.

AC-CÖUP'LE (äk-küp'pl, 54), *v. a.* To link together.

AC-CÖUP'LE-MENT (äk-küp'pl-mënt), *n.* A junction.

†*AC-CÖUR'AGE*, *v. a.* See *ENCOURAGE*.

AC-CÖUT'RE (äk-kö'tür, 54), *v. a.* To dress; to equip; to furnish.

AC-CÖUT'RE-MENT (äk-kö'tür-mënt), *n.* Dress; equipage; trappings; ornaments.

AC-CRÉD'IT, *v. a.* To give credit to; to countenance.

AC-CRÉD-IT-Ä-TION, *n.* Act of giving credit.

AC-CRÉD'IT-ED, *p. a.* Intrusted; confided in.

AC-CRÉS'CENT, *a.* Increasing; growing.

AC-CRÉ'TION, *n.* The act of growing to another.

AC-CRÉ'TIVE, *a.* Growing; increasing by growth.

AC-CRÖACH', *v. a.* To draw to one; to gripe.

AC-CRÖE' (äk-krü'), *v. n.* To accede to; to be added to; to append to:—to arise, as profits:—to follow, as loss.

AC-CRÖ-MENT, *n.* Addition; increase. [*R.*]

ÄC-CÜ-BÄ'TION, *n.* A reclining at meals.

†*ÄC-CÜMB'*, *v. a.* To recline, as at table.

ÄC-CÜMB'EN-CY, *n.* State of being accumbent.

ÄC-CÜMB'ENT, *a.* Leaning; reclining.

ÄC-CÜ-MÜ-LÄTE, *v. a.* To heap up; to pile up.

ÄC-CÜ-MÜ-LÄTE, *v. n.* To increase.

ÄC-CÜ-MÜ-LÄTE, *a.* Heaped; collected.

ÄC-CÜ-MÜ-LÄ-TION, *n.* The act of accumulating.

ÄC-CÜ-MÜ-LÄ-TIVE, *a.* That accumulates.

ÄC-CÜ-MÜ-LÄ-TÖR, *n.* One who accumulates.

ÄC-CÜ-RA-CY, *n.* Exactness; correctness; nicety.

ÄC-CÜ-RÄ-CY, *a.* Exact; correct; precise.

Syn.—*Accurate* or *correct* account; *exact* statement; *precise* language. *Exact* expresses more than *correct* or *accurate*; and *precise*, more than *exact*.

ÄC-CÜ-RÄTE-LY, *ad.* Exactly; without error.

ÄC-CÜ-RÄTE-NESS, *n.* Exactness; accuracy.

ÄC-CÜRSE', *v. a.* To doom to misery; to curse.

ÄC-CÜRSE'D, *p. a.* Cursed; execrable; hateful.

ÄC-CÜ'S-A-BLE, *a.* Blamable; culpable.

†*ÄC-CÜ'SÄNT*, *n.* One who accuses.

ÄC-CÜ'SÄ-TION, *n.* Act of accusing:—that of which one is accused; charge; censure.

ÄC-CÜ'SÄ-TIVE, *a.* Accusing:—a term applied to the fourth case of Latin nouns; objective.

ÄC-CÜ'SÄ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an accusative manner.—(*Gram.*) As the accusative case.

ÄC-CÜ'SÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Containing an accusation.

ÄC-CÜSE', *v. a.* To charge with a crime; to arraign; to impeach; to blame; to censure.

Syn.—*Accused* of murder; *arraigned* at the bar; *charged* with an offence; *impeached* for a crime against the government; *blamed* or *censured* for misconduct.

ÄC-CÜSED' (äk-küzd'), *p. a.* Charged with a crime.

ÄC-CÜS'ER, *n.* One who accuses.

ÄC-CÜS'TÖM, *v. a.* To habituate; to inure.

†*ÄC-CÜS'TÖM-A-BLE*, *a.* Habitual; customary.

†*ÄC-CÜS'TÖM-ANCE*, *n.* Custom; habit; use.

ÄC-CÜS'TÖM-A-RI-LY, *ad.* In a customary manner.

ÄC-CÜS'TÖM-A-RY, *a.* Usual; according to custom.

ÄC-CÜS'TÖMED (äk-küs'tümd), *a.* Frequent; usual.

ÄCE (äs), *n.* An unit on cards or dice:—an atom.

A-CËL'DÄ-MA, *n.* [Heb.] A field of blood.

A-CËPH'A-LÄN, *n.* (*Zööl*) An animal without a head, as an oyster.

A-CËPH'A-LI (ä-sëf'a-li), *n. pl.* [*L.*] Levellers who acknowledge no head or superior.

A-CËPH'A-LOÜS (ä-sëf'a-lüs), *a.* Without a head.

ÄCE'PÖINT, *n.* The side of a die which has but one spot.

A-CËRE', *a.* Acid, with an addition of roughness.

A-CËR'BÄTE, *v. a.* To make sour.

A-CËR'BÄ-TY, *n.* Sour taste:—severity of temper.

A-CËR'IC, *a.* Noting an acid from the maple.

†*Ä-CËR'VÄTE*, *v. a.* To heap up.

†**ĀC-ER-VĀ'TION**, *n.* Act of heaping together.
 †**ĀC'ER-VŌSE** (ās'er-vōs), *a.* Full of heaps.
A-CES'CENT, *a.* Tending to sourness or acidity.
ĀC'E-TĀTE (ās'e-tāt), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a salifiable base.
A-CĒT'IC, *a.* Having the properties of vinegar.
ĀCĒT-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of acidifying.
ĀCĒT'I-FV, *v. a.* To make sour; to acidify.
ĀC-E-TĪM'E-TER, *n.* An apparatus for determining the strength of vinegar. *Ure.*
ĀC-E-TĪM'E-TRY, *n.* (*Chem.*) The art of measuring the strength of vinegar and acids.
 †**ĀC-E-TŌSE'** (ās-e-tōs'), *a.* Sour; sharp.
ĀC-E-TŌS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being acetose.
A-CĒ-TOUS, *a.* Having the quality of vinegar.
ĀCHE (āk), *n.*; *pl.* **ĀCHES**. A continued pain.
ĀCHE (āk), *v. n.* To be in continued pain.
A-CHĪEV'ABLE, *a.* Possible to be achieved.
A-CHĪEV'ANCE, *n.* Performance; achievement.
A-CHĪEV'E' (ā-chēv'), *v. a.* To perform; to finish a design prosperously: — to gain; to obtain.
A-CHĪEV'EMENT, *n.* A performance; an action; a great exploit; a feat; a *deed*. — (*Her.*) An escutcheon, or ensign armorial.
A-CHĪV'ER, *n.* One who achieves or performs.
ĀCH'ING (āk'ing), *n.* Pain; uneasiness.
ĀCH'ING, *p. a.* Painful; distressing.
Ā'CHŪR (ā'kor), *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) A species of herpes or tetter, a disease of infancy.
ĀCH RO-MĀT'IC (āk ro-māt'ik), *a.* (*Optics.*) Without color: — noting telescopes which prevent aberration arising from the various colors of light.
A-CHIRŌ-MA-TIC'I-TY, *n.* Achromatism.
A-CHIRŌ-MA-TISM, *n.* Want of color.
ĀC'ID (ās'id), *a.* Sour, sharp like vinegar.
ĀC'ID (ās'id), *n.* An acid substance.
A-CĪD'I-FI-ABLE, *a.* That may be acidified.
A-CĪD-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of acidifying.
A-CĪD'I-FV, *v. a.* To convert into acid.
ĀC-I-DĪM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for determining the strength of acids.
A-CĪD'I-TY, *n.* An acid taste; sourness.
ĀC'ID-NĒSS (ās'id-nēs), *n.* Acidity.
ĀCĪD'V-LÆ (ā-sid'v-lē), *n. pl.* [*L.*] Medicinal springs impregnated with carbonic acid.
A-CĪD'V-LĀTE, *v. a.* To tinge with acids.
A-CĪD'V-LOUS, *a.* Somewhat acid; sourish.
ĀC-I-NĀC'I-FŌRM, *a.* Shaped like a cimeter.
A-CĪN'I-FŌRM, *a.* Having the form of grapes.
A-C-KNŌWL-EDGE (āk-nŏl'ej), *v. a.* To own the knowledge of, to confess; to avow.
Syn. — Acknowledge offences committed, or favors received; confess sins; avow principles.
AC-KNŌWL-EDĠ-ING (āk-nŏl'ej-ing), *a.* Grateful.
AC-KNŌWL-EDĠ-MĒNT (āk-nŏl'ej-mĒnt), *n.* Act of acknowledging; confession: — gratitude.
AC'ME, *n.* [*Gr.*] The highest point; the summit.
Ā-CŌL'Ō-THIST, *n.* A servitor in the Romish church.
ĀC'Ō-LYTE, *n.* The same with *accolothist*.
ĀC'Ō-NITE, *n.* The herb wolfs-bane; poison.
Ā'CORN (ā'korn), *n.* The seed or fruit of the oak.
Ā'CORNED (ā'korned), *a.* Fed with acorns. — (*Her.*) Having acorns, as an oak-tree with acorns on it.
ĀCŌT-Y-LĒ'DON, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant whose seed has no distinct cotyledons. See *COTYLEDON*.
ĀCŌT-Y-LĒD'Ō-NOUS, *a.* Having no cotyledons.
A-CŌS'TIC, *a.* Relating to hearing.
ĀCŌS'TICS, *n. pl.* The science which treats of hearing or of sound.
AC-QUĀINT', *v. a.* To make familiar; to inform.
AC-QUĀINT'ANCE, *n.*; *pl.* **AC-QUĀINT'ANCES** or **AC-QUĀINT'AN-CEŖS**. Familiarity; knowledge of. — a person or persons with whom one is acquainted.
Syn. — Acquaintance expresses less than familiarity; and familiarity, less than intimacy. Acquainted, having some knowledge; familiar by long habit; intimate by close connection.
AC-QUĀINT'ED, *a.* Familiar with; well known.
 †**ĀC-QUEST'**, *n.* Attachment, acquisition.

ĀC-QUI-ĒSC'E' (āk-wē-ēs'), *v. n.* To rest in, or remain satisfied with; to comply; to agree.
ĀC-QUI-ĒS'CENCE, *n.* Compliance; rest; content.
ĀC-QUI-ĒS'CENT, *a.* Easy; quiet; submitting.
 †**ĀC-QUI'ET**, *v. a.* To render quiet; to quiet.
AC-QUIR'ABLE, *a.* That may be acquired.
AC-QUIRE', *v. a.* To gain; to come to; to attain.
AC-QUIRE'MENT, *n.* That which is acquired.
Syn. — Acquisition of knowledge; acquisition of wealth; attainment of salvation.
AC-QUIR'ER, *n.* One who acquires.
ĀC-QUI-SŪ'TION (āk-wē-zish'un), *n.* Act of acquiring; that which is acquired; *acquisition*.
AC-QUIŖ-I-TIVE, *a.* That is acquired; acquiring.
AC-QUIŖ-I-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By acquisition.
AC-QUIŖ-I-TIVE-NĒSS, *n.* (*Phren.*) The love of acquiring property.
AC-QUIT', *v. a.* To set free; to clear from a charge or accusation; to discharge; to absolve.
AC-QUIT'MENT, *n.* Act of acquitting; acquittal.
AC-QUIT'TAL, *n.* Act of acquitting; a deliverance from the charge of an offence; a discharge.
AC-QUIT'TANCE, *n.* A discharge from a debt.
Ā'CRE (ā'kūr), *n.* A quantity of land, forty rods in length and four in breadth, comprising 160 square rods, or 43,560 square feet.
ĀC'RID, *a.* Of a hot, biting taste; bitter.
ĀC-RĪ-MŌ'NĪ-OUS, *a.* Full of acrimony; severe.
ĀC-RĪ-MŌ'NĪ-OUS-LY, *ad.* With acrimony.
ĀC-RĪ-MŌ'NĪ-OVS-NĒSS, *n.* Acrimony.
ĀC'RĪ-MŌ-NY (āk're-mŏ-nē), *n.* Sharpness; corrosiveness: — severity of temper; asperity; harshness, tartness, bitterness.
Syn. — Acrimony of feeling; severity of temper or censure, harshness of expression; asperity or bitterness of language or feeling; tartness of reply.
ĀC'RĪ-TUDE, *n.* An acid taste.
 †**ĀC'RĪ-TY**, *n.* Sharpness; eagerness.
ĀC'RO-A-MĀT'IC, } *a.* Abstruse; pertaining to
ĀC'RO-A-MĀT'I-CAL, } deep learning.
ĀC'RO-A-MĀT'ICS, *n. pl.* Aristotle's lectures on the more subtle parts of philosophy.
ĀC-RO-ĀT'IC, *a.* Abstruse; acroamatic.
ĀC-RO-ĀT'ICS, *n. pl.* Same as *acroamatics*.
ĀC-RŌ-M'Ō-N, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Anat.*) The upper process of the shoulder-blade.
AC-RŌN'Y-CAL, *a.* Opposite to the sun, or rising when the sun sets, and setting when the sun rises, as a star: — opposed to *cosmical*.
A-CRŌN'Y-CAL-LY, *ad.* At the acronical time.
ĀC-RŌP'Ō-LĪS, *n.* An upper town or citadel: — the citadel of Athens. See *FORTIFICATION*.
ĀC'RO-SPIRE, *n.* A shoot from the end of seeds.
ĀC-RŌSS', *ad.* Athwart; transversely; crosswise.
ĀC-RŌS'TIC, *n.* A poem in which the first letters of the lines make up the name of a person.
ĀC-RŌS'TI-CAL, *a.* Relating to acrostics.
ĀC-RŌS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an acrostic.
ĀC-RO-TĒ'RĪ-ŪM, *n.*; *pl.* **ĀC-RO-TĒ'RĪ-A**. [*L.*] (*Arch.*) A small pedestal or terminating member.
ĀCT (ākt), *v. n.* To be in action; not to rest.
ĀCT, *v. a.* To perform: — to feign; to imitate.
ĀCT, *n.* A deed; an exploit: — a part of a play: — a decree of a court: — an edict; a statute.
ĀCT'ING, *n.* Action; act of performing.
ĀCT'ING, *p. a.* Performing service or duty.
ĀC-TĪ-NŌM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the force of solar radiation.
ĀC'TION (āk'shun), *n.* State of acting; a *deed*; operation: — a battle: — gesticulation: — a share; stock: — a process or suit at law; a lawsuit.
Syn. — Act is a single exertion of power; action, a continued exertion.
ĀC'TION-ABLE, *a.* That admits an action in law.
ĀC'TION-ABLEY, *ad.* By a process of law.
ĀC'TION-ARY, } *n.* One who has a share in ac-
ĀC'TION-IST, } tions or stocks.
ĀC'TIVE (āk'tiv), *a.* That acts, opposed to *passive*; transitive: — busy, nimble, agile; quick.
Syn. — Active in business; busy, not at leisure;

nimble and agile in the use of one's limbs; *quick* in movement.

AC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an active manner; busily.

AC'TIVE-NESS, } *n.* The state or quality of being

AC-TIV'I-TY, } active; nimbleness; quickness.

AC'TOR, *n.* One who acts; a stage-player.

AC'TRESS, *n.* A woman who plays on the stage.

AC'T'U-AL (ăkt'yū-ăl), *a.* Really in act; positive; real; effective; certain.

AC'T'U-ĂL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being actual.

AC'T'U-ĂL-LY, *ad.* In act; really; positively.

AC'T'U-ĂL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being actual.

AC'T'U-ĂRY, *n.* A register; a clerk of a society.

AC'T'U-ĂTE (ăkt'yū-ăt), *v. a.* To put into action; to induce; to influence; to impel.

AC'T'U-ĂTE, *a.* Put into action; actuated. [R.]

Ă-U-ĂTE, *v. a.* To sharpen; to point. [R.]

Ă-CŪ'I-TY (ă-kū'e-te), *n.* Sharpness.

Ă-CŪ'LE-ĂTE, *a.* Having a point; prickly.

Ă-CŪ'MEN, *n.* [L.] A sharp point:—*figuratively*, quickness of perception; discernment.

Ă-CŪ'MI-NĂTE, *v. n.* To rise like a cone.

Ă-CŪ'MI-NĂTE, *v. a.* To whet or sharpen.

Ă-CŪ'MI-NĂT-ED, *p. a.* Sharp-pointed.

Ă-CŪ'MI-NĂTION, *n.* The act of sharpening.

Ă-CŪ-PUNCT'URE, *n.* (Med.) A method of bleeding by small punctures.

Ă-CŪTE, *a.* Sharp; not blunt or obtuse; keen:—not grave:—ingenious; penetrating.—(Med.) An acute disease terminates shortly; opposed to *chronical*.—*Acute accent* is that which raises the voice.

—*Acute angle*, one less than a right angle.

Ă-CŪTE/LY, *ad.* Sharply; ingeniously; keenly.

Ă-CŪTE/NESS, *n.* State of being acute; sharpness; acumen; penetration; *sagacity*.

Ă-DĂC'TYL, *a.* Having no digits or fingers.

ĂD'AGE (ăd'ăj), *n.* A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb. See *AXIOM*.

Ă-DĂ'G'I-ĂL (ă-dă'je-ăl), *a.* Proverbial.

Ă-DĂ'G'I-Ō, *n.* [It.] (Mus.) A slow time:—*ad.* slowly.

ĂD'A-MĂNT, *n.* A very hard stone; a diamond.

ĂD-A-MĂN-TĂ'AN, *a.* Hard as adamant; adamantine.

ĂD-A-MĂN'TINE, *a.* Made of adamant; hard.

ĂD'AM-ITE, *n.* The name of an ancient heretic.

ĂD'AM'S-ĂP'PLE (ăd'amz-ăp'pl), *n.* The prominent part of the throat.

Ă-DĂPT', *v. a.* To fit one thing to another; to suit.

Ă-DĂPT-ĂBIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of adaptation.

Ă-DĂPT-ĂBLE, *a.* That may be adapted.

Ă-DĂP-TĂTION, *n.* Act of adapting; fitness.

Ă-DĂP'TION, *n.* Same as *adaptation*. [R.]

Ăd gr-bŭ'rj-ŭm, [L.] At pleasure.

Ăd cap-tăn'dum, [L.] To attract or captivate.

ĂDD, *v. a.* To join together; to increase; to subjoin; to annex.

Syn.—Quantities are *added*; houses, *joined*; an afterthought, *subjoined*; property, *increased*; territory, *annexed*.

ĂDD'Ă-BLE, *a.* See *ADDIBLE*.

ĂD-DĒC'I-MĂTE, *v. a.* To take tithes; to decimate.

ĂD-DĒM', *v. a.* To award; to sentence.

ĂD-DĒN'DUM, *n.*; *pl.* ĂD-DĒN'DA. [L.] Something added or to be added; an addition; an appendix.

ĂD'DER, *n.* A venomous reptile; a viper.

ĂD'DER'S-GRĂSS, *n.* A species of plant.

ĂD'DER'S-TŌNGUE (ăd'derz-tŭng), *n.* A plant; an herb.

ĂD'DER'S-WORT (-wŭrt), *n.* Snake-weed.

ĂD-DI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Possibility of being added.

ĂD'DI-BLE, *a.* That may be added.

ĂD'DICE, *n.* A tool; now called *adze*.

ĂD-DICT', *v. a.* To give up or apply one's self to; to devote:—used commonly in an ill sense.

Syn.—Men *addict* themselves to vice; *devote* themselves to science; *apply* themselves to business; *dedicate* themselves to religion.

ĂD-DICT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being addicted.

AD-DIC'TION, *n.* The act of devoting; habit.

ĂD-DIT'Ă-MĒNT [ăd-dit'ă-mĕnt, *W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; ăd'dĕ-tă-mĕnt, *S. J. E.*], *n.* Addition; the thing added.

ĂD-DIT'ION (ăd-dĭsh'un), *n.* Act of adding; the thing added; *increase*:—a rule of arithmetic for adding numbers together.—(Law.) The title annexed to a man's name.

ĂD-DIT'ION-ĂL (ăd-dĭsh'un-ăl), *a.* That is added.

ĂD-DIT'ION-ĂL-LY, *ad.* In addition to.

ĂD-DIT'ION-ĂRY, *a.* Additional.

ĂD-DIT'VE, *a.* Causing addition.

ĂD'DI-TO-RY, *a.* Having the power of adding.

ĂD'DLE (ăd'dl), *a.* Barren; unfruitful:—originally applied to such eggs as produce nothing.

ĂD'DLE-HEAD'ED, } *a.* Having addle brains; of

ĂD'DLE-PĂT'ED, } weak intellect; foolish.

ĂD-DŌRESE, *v. a.* (Her.) To place back to back.

ĂD-DRESS', *v. a.* To speak or apply to; to accost:—to prepare for:—to direct:—to court.

Syn.—Address the ruler or government, or persons generally; *accost* a stranger; *salute* a friend; *direct* a letter.

ĂD-DRESS', *n.* Application; petition:—courtship:—skill; dexterity; *ability*:—an oration; speech:—a *memorial*:—direction of a letter; the name, title, &c. of a person.

ĂD-DRESS'ER, *n.* One who addresses.

ĂD-DŪCE', *v. a.* To bring forward; to allege.

ĂD-DŪCENT, *a.* Drawing together.

ĂD-DŪC'IBLE, *a.* That may be brought forward.

ĂD-DŪC'TION, *n.* The act of adducing.

ĂD-DŪC'TIVE, *a.* That brings down.

ĂD-DŪC'TOR, *n.* (Anat.) A muscle that draws forward or contracts.

ĂD-E-LĂN-TĂ'DŌ, *n.* [Sp.] An officer in Spain.

ĂD'E-LŪNG, *n.* A title of honor among the Angles.

Ă-DĒMP'TION, *n.* A taking away; privation.

ĂD-E-NŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of the glands.

ĂD-E-NŌL'Ō-QŪY, *n.* A treatise on the glands.

Ă-DĒPT', *n.* One well versed in any art.

Ă-DĒPT', *a.* Skillful; thoroughly versed.

ĂD-DĒPTION, *n.* Attainment; acquisition.

ĂD'E-QUA-CY, *n.* Sufficiency; adequateness.

ĂD'E-QUATE, *a.* Equal to; proportionate.

ĂD'E-QUATE-LY, *ad.* In an adequate manner.

ĂD'E-QUATE-NESS, *n.* State of being adequate.

ĂD'E-QUĂTION, *n.* Adequateness.

Ăd ē-ŭn'dem, [L.] To the same.

ĂD-FIL'I-ĂTE, *v. a.* See *AFILIATE*.

ĂD-HĒR', *v. n.* To stick to; to remain fixed.

ĂD-HĒR'ENCE, } *n.* The quality of adhering; at-

ĂD-HĒR'EN-CY, } tachment; tenacity; fidelity.

ĂD-HĒR'ENT, } *a.* Sticking to; united with.

ĂD-HĒR'ENT, *n.* One who adheres; a follower.

ĂD-HĒR'ENT-LY, *ad.* In an adherent manner.

ĂD-HĒR'ER, *n.* One who adheres; an adherent.

ĂD-HĒ'SION (ăd-hĕ'zhŭn), *n.* Act or state of sticking or adhering to something; adherence.

Syn.—Adherence to principle or to party; *adhesion* of contiguous parts of vegetable matter or bodies; *cohesion* of the particles of homogeneous bodies to each other so as to resist separation.

ĂD-HĒ'SIVE, *a.* Sticking; tenacious.

ĂD-HĒ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an adherent manner.

ĂD-HĒ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Tenacity; viscosity.—(Phren.) A propensity to form attachments.

ĂD-HĪB'IT, *v. a.* To apply; to make use of. [R.]

ĂD-HŌR-TĂTION, *n.* Advice; act of advising.

ĂD-HŌR-TĂ-TO-RY, *a.* Exhortatory.

ĂD-I-ĂPH'Ō-ROŪS, *a.* Neutral; indifferent.

ĂD-I-ĂPH'Ō-RY, *n.* Neutrality; indifference.

Ă-DIEŪ' (ă-dū'), *ad.* [a Dieu, Fr.] Farewell.

Ă-DIEŪ' (ă-dū'), *n.* A taking leave; a *farewell*.

Ăd ĭn-fĭ-nĭ-tum, [L.] To infinity.

ĂD-I-PŌC'E-RĂTE, *v. a.* To change into adipocere.

ĂD-I-PŌC'E-RĂTION, *n.* Conversion into adipocere.

ĂD-I-PO-CĒRE', *n.* An oily or waxy substance, formed by the decomposition of animal bodies in moist places, or under water.

ĂD-I-PŌSE', *a.* Consisting of fat; fat.

MĒN, SĪR; MŌVE, NŌR, SŌN; BŪLL, BŪR, RŪLE.—Ç, Ç, Ė, soft; Æ, Ç, Ė, hard; Š as Z; X as GZ: THIS

†**AD'I-POŪS**, *a.* Same as *adipose*.

AD'IT, *n.* A passage for water under ground.

AD-JĀ'CEN-CY, *n.* The state of lying close to.

AD-JĀ'CENT, *a.* Lying near or close; contiguous.

Syn.—*Adjacent* villages or lands; *contiguous* houses; *adjoining* fields.

AD-JĀ'CENT, *n.* That which lies next another.

AD-JĒCT', *v. a.* To add to. [*R.*]

AD-JĒC'TION, *n.* The act of adding or adding.

AD-JĒC-TI'VOUS (ād-jek-tish'us), *a.* Additional.

AD-JĒC-TIV-ĀL, *a.* Relating to an adjective.

AD-JĒC-TIVE, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word added to a noun, to express some quality; as, *good*, *bad*.

AD-JĒC-TIVE-LY, *ad.* As or like an adjective.

AD-JŌIN', *v. a.* To join to; to unite or put to.

AD-JŌIN', *v. n.* To be contiguous to.

AD-JŌIN'ING, *a.* Close to; contiguous; *adjacent*.

AD-JŌURN' (ād-jŭrn'), *v. a. & n.* To put off to another day; to postpone; to prorogue; to defer.

Syn.—*Adjourn* a court or meeting; *prorogue* parliament; *postpone* or *defer* a matter of business.

AD-JŌURN'MENT (ād-jŭrn'ment), *n.* Act of adjourning; delay; intermission.

AD-JŪDGE', *v. a.* To pass a sentence; to decree.

AD-JŪDGE'MENT, *n.* Adjudication. [*R.*]

AD-JŪ'DI-CĀTE, *v. a.* To adjudge; to sentence.

AD-JŪ'DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of adjudicating; sentence.

AD'JUNCT, *n.* A person or thing joined to another.

AD'JUNCT, *a.* Added to; united with.

AD-JŪNC'TION, *n.* Act of adjoining; thing joined.

AD-JŪNC'TIVE, *n.* That which is joined.

AD-JŪNC'TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of joining.

AD-JŪNC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an adjective manner.

AD-JŪ-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of charging another solemnly by word or oath — the form of oath.

AD-JŪRE', *v. a.* To impose an oath upon another: — to charge solemnly or earnestly.

AD-JŪR'ER, *n.* One who adjures.

AD-JŪST', *v. a.* To regulate; to put in order; to fit.

AD-JŪST'ABLE, *a.* That may be adjusted.

AD-JŪST'ER, *n.* One who places in due order.

AD-JŪST'MENT, *n.* Regulation; settlement.

AD-JŪ-TĀN-CY, *n.* The office of an adjutant.

AD-JŪ-TĀNT, *n.* A military officer; an assistant.

***AD-JŪ-VĀNT** [ād-jŭ-vānt, *S. W. F. Ja. K. Sm.*;

ād-jŭ-vānt, *J. E.*], *a.* Helpful; useful. [*R.*]

***AD-JŪ-VĀNT**, *n.* An assistant; a helper. [*R.*]

ād lib'i-tŭm, [*L.*] At pleasure; at discretion.

AD-MĒAS'URE-MĒNT (ād-mēzh'ŭr-mēnt), *n.* Act or result of measuring; measurement.

AD-MĒN-SŪ-RĀ'TION, *n.* Mensuration.

AD-MĒN-IS-TER, *v. a.* To supply: — to act as agent or administrator upon: — to manage; to direct.

AD-MĒN-IS-TER, *v. n.* To act as administrator.

AD-MĒN-IS-TĒ'RĪ-ĀL, *a.* Relating to administration.

AD-MĒN-IS-TRĀ-BLE, *a.* Capable of administration.

AD-MĒN-IS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* Act of administering; act of conducting any affair: — the executive part of government: — dispensation; management.

Syn.—*Administration* of the government; *dispensation* of justice; *management* of business; *government* of the country.

AD-MĒN-IS-TRĀ-TIVE, *a.* That administers.

AD-MĒN-IS-TRĀ'TOR, *n.* One who has the charge of the estate of a man dying intestate.

AD-MĒN-IS-TRĀ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* Office of administrator.

AD-MĒN-IS-TRĀ'TRĪX, *n.* She who administers.

AD-MĒ-Ā-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being admirable; great excellence.

AD-MĒ-Ā-BLE, *a.* Worthy of being admired;

wonderful; excellent; very superior.

AD-MĒ-Ā-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being admirable.

AD-MĒ-Ā-BLY, *ad.* In an admirable manner.

AD-MĒ-RĀ-L, *n.* The chief commander of a fleet.

AD-MĒ-RĀ-L-SHIP, *n.* Office or skill of an admiral.

AD-MĒ-RĀ-L-TY, *n.* The authority, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

AD-MĒ-RĀ'TION, *n.* Act of admiring; wonder.

†**AD-MĒ-Ā-TIVE**, *n.* Point of admiration, thus (†)

AD-MĒRE', *v. a.* To regard with wonder or love.

AD-MĒRE', *v. n.* To feel admiration; to wonder.

AD-MĒR'ER, *n.* One who admires; a lover.

AD-MĒR'ING-LY, *ad.* In an admiring manner.

AD-MĒS-SI-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* State of being admissible.

AD-MĒS-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be admitted.

AD-MĒS-SI-BLY, *ad.* In an admissible manner.

AD-MĒS-SION (ād-mish'ŭn), *n.* Act of admitting; admittance; allowance of an argument.

AD-MĒT', *v. a.* To suffer to enter; to receive: — to allow an argument or position; to grant.

Syn.—*Admit* a member; *receive* a friend; *admit* the force of an argument; *allow* due credit; *grant* what is reasonable.

AD-MĒT-TABLE, *a.* Admissible. [*R.*]

AD-MĒ-TANCE, *n.* Act of admitting; admission.

AD-MĒ-TĒR, *n.* One who admits.

AD-MĒX', *v. a.* To mingle with; to mix.

AD-MĒX'TION (ād-mĕxt'ŭn), *n.* A mingling.

AD-MĒX'TURE (ād-mĕxt'yŭr), *n.* The substance of bodies mingled; mixture.

AD-MŌN'ISH, *v. a.* To give admonition to; to warn; to reprove; to reprimand; to advise.

Syn.—*Admonish* for the first fault, *reprove* for the second, *reprimand* for the third; *warn* of danger; *advise* for the future.

AD-MŌN'ISH-ER, *n.* One who admonishes.

†**AD-MŌN'ISH-MĒNT**, *n.* Admonition. *Shak.*

AD-MŌ-NĪ'TION (ād-mŏ-nish'ŭn), *n.* Act of admonishing; hint of a fault or duty; reproof.

AD-MŌ-NĪ'TION-ER, *n.* An admonisher.

AD-MŌN'I-TIVE, *a.* That admonishes; monitory.

AD-MŌN'I-TŌ-RY, *a.* That admonishes; monitory.

†**AD-MŌVE'**, *v. a.* To bring one thing to another.

AD-NĀS'CENT, *a.* Growing to something else.

AD'NĀTE, *a.* Growing upon something else.

AD'NŌUN, *n.* An adjective.

AD-DŌ', *n.* Trouble; difficulty; bustle; tumult.

AD-DŌ'BE, *n.* [*Sp.*] Brick unburnt, sun-dried.

AD-DŌ-LĒS'CEŒCE, } *n.* The age between child-

AD-DŌ-LĒS'CENT-CY, } hood and manhood; youth.

AD-DŌ-LĒS'CENT, *a.* Growing; youthful.

AD-DŌPT', *v. a.* To take as a son or daughter the child of another; to receive as one's own.

AD-DŌPT'ED-LY, *ad.* In the manner of adoption.

AD-DŌPT'ER, *n.* One who adopts: — a chemical vessel with two necks.

AD-DŌP'TION, *n.* Act of adopting; affiliation.

AD-DŌP'TIVE, *a.* That adopts or is adopted.

AD-DŌR'ABLE, *a.* Worthy of adoration; divine.

AD-DŌR'ABLE-NESS, *n.* Worthiness of adoration.

AD-DŌR'ABLEY, *ad.* In an adoration manner.

AD-DŌ-RĀ'TION, *n.* Divine worship; homage.

AD-DŌRE', *v. a.* To worship with external homage; to reverence; to honor: — to love intensely.

Syn.—The Supreme Being is to be *adored*, *reverenced*, and *worshipped*; great and good men are to be *honored* and even *venerated*, and their memories *revered*.

AD-DŌR'ER, *n.* One who adores: — a devoted lover.

AD-DŌRN', *v. a.* To set off to advantage; to dress; to decorate; to embellish.

AD-DŌRN'ING, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.

†**AD-DŌRN'MENT**, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.

AD-ŌS-CŪ-LĀ'TION, *n.* A method of grafting: — impregnation of plants by means of pollen.

†**AD-DREĀD'** (ā-dred'), *ad.* In a state of fear.

AD-DRĪFT', *ad.* Floating at random.

AD-DRŌYT', *a.* Dexterous; active; skilful; clever.

AD-DRŌYT'LY, *ad.* In an adroit manner.

AD-DRŌYT'NESS, *n.* Dexterity; skill; activity.

AD-DRY', *a.* Thirsty; in want of drink; athirst.

AD-SCI-TI'VOUS (ād-se-tish'us), *a.* Assumed to complete something; additional.

***AD-Y-LĀ'TION** [ād-du-lā'shun, *S. J. Ja.*; ād-yŭ-lā'shun, *W.*; ād-yŭ-lā'shun, *E.*] *n.* Flattery.

Syn.—*Fulsome adulation*; *gross flattery*; *well-merited compliment*.

***AD'U-LĀ-TOR**, *n.* A flatterer; a parasite. [*R.*]
 ***AD'U-LĀ-TQ-RY**, *a.* Flattering; full of compliments.
AD-DULT', *a.* Grown up; of mature age.
AD-DULT', *n.* A person grown up; one of full age.
AD-DULT'ER-ANT, *n.* That which adulterates.
AD-DULT'ER-ATE, *v. a.* To corrupt; to debase.
AD-DULT'ER-ATE, *v. n.* To commit adultery.
AD-DULT'ER-ATE, *a.* Corrupted; polluted; debased.
AD-DULT'ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* In an adulterate manner.
AD-DULT'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* State of being adulterate.
AD-DULT'ER-Ā-TION, *n.* Act of adulterating.
AD-DULT'ER-ER, *n.* A person guilty of adultery.
AD-DULT'ER-ESS, *n.* A woman who commits adultery.
 ***AD-DULT'ER-INE** (19) [*ad-dul'ter-in*, *S. W. J. Ja. Sm.*; *ad-dul'ter-in*, *P. K.*], *n.* A child born of an adulteress.
 ***AD-DULT'ER-INE**, *a.* Spurious; adulterous.
AD-DULT'ER-IZE, *v. n.* To commit adultery.
AD-DULT'ER-OUS, *a.* Guilty of adultery; spurious.
AD-DULT'ER-OUS-LY, *ad.* In an adulterous manner.
AD-DULT'ER-Y, *n.* Violation of the marriage bed.
AD-DULT'NESS, *n.* The state of being adult.
AD-ÜM'BRANT, *a.* Giving a slight resemblance.
AD-ÜM'BRATE, *v. a.* To shadow out faintly.
AD-ÜM'BRĀ-TION, *n.* A faint sketch; a shadow.
AD-U-NĀ-TION, *n.* The being united; union.
AD-ÜN'CI-TY, *n.* Crookedness; the form of a hook.
AD-DÜNQUE' (*ad-düngk'*), *a.* Crooked; hooked.
AD-DÜST', *a.* Burnt up; scorched.
AD-DÜST'ED, *a.* Burnt; scorched; hot.
AD-DÜS'TION, *n.* Act of burning up or drying.
Ad ea-l'rem, [*L.*] According to the value.
AD-VANCE' (12), *v. a.* To bring forward:—to raise to preferment; to promote:—to improve; to heighten; to propose:—to pay beforehand.
AD-VANCE', *v. n.* To go forward; to proceed.
AD-VANCE, *n.* A going forward; progression; improvement; rise:—anticipation of time.
AD-VANCE', *a.* Being in front; promoted;
AD-VANCED', *paid*:—as, *advance* or *advanced* guard:—*advance* money, money paid in *advance*.
AD-VANCE'MENT, *n.* Act of advancing; progress; preferment; improvement; promotion.
AD-VĀN'CER, *n.* One who advances.
AD-VĀN'TAGE (12), *n.* Superiority; favorable circumstances; convenience; benefit; gain; profit; account.
AD-VĀN'TAGE, *v. a.* To benefit; to promote.
AD-VĀN'TAGE-GRÖUND, *n.* Ground that gives superiority or advantage.
AD-VĀN-TĀ'GEÖUS (*ad-van-tā'jus*), *a.* Affording advantage; beneficial; profitable; useful.
Syn.—*Advantageous* situation; *beneficial* exercise; *profitable* business; *useful* employment.
AD-VĀN-TĀ'GEÖUS-LY, *ad.* Profitably; usefully.
AD-VĀN-TĀ'GEÖUS-NESS, *n.* Profitableness.
AD-VĒNE', *v. n.* To accede or come to.
AD-VĒNT, *n.* A coming:—*appropriately*, the coming of our Savior; a season of devotion, including the four weeks before Christmas.
AD-VĒN-TI'TIÖUS (*ad-ven-tish'us*), *a.* Accidental; incidental:—not essentially inherent.
AD-VĒN-TI'TIÖUS-LY, *ad.* Accidentally.
AD-VĒNT'U-AL, *a.* Relating to the advent.
AD-VĒNT'URE (*ad-vēnt'yur*), *n.* An accident; a chance; a hazard:—an enterprise in which something is at hazard:—a sum sent to sea.
AD-VĒNT'URE, *v. n.* To try the chance; to dare.
AD-VĒNT'URE, *v. a.* To risk; to hazard; to venture.
AD-VĒNT'UR-ER, *n.* One who adventures.
AD-VĒNT'URE-SÖME, *a.* Adventurous.
AD-VĒNT'UR-OUS, *a.* Inclined to adventures; bold; daring; courageous; dangerous.
AD-VĒNT'UR-OUS-LY, *ad.* Boldly; daringly.
AD-VĒNT'UR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Daringness; boldness.
AD'VERB, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word joined to a verb,

adjective, or other adverb, to modify its sense, *ad* the manner in which it is used.

AD-VĒR'BI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an adverb.
AD-VĒR'BI-AL-LY, *ad.* In an adverbial manner.
AD-VER-SĀ'R-I-A, *n.* [*L.*] A commonplace-book.
AD'VER-SĀ-RY, *n.* An opponent; an enemy.
AD'VER-SĀ-RY, *a.* Opposite to; adverse.
AD-VĒR-SĀ-TIVE, *a.* Noting opposition or variety.
AD-VĒR-SĀ-TIVE, *n.* A word noting opposition.
AD'VERSE, *a.* Contrary; opposite:—calamitous.
Syn.—*Adverse* circumstances; *contrary* accounts; *opposite* characters; *hostile* measures; *calamitous* occurrences.
AD'VERSE-LY, *ad.* Oppositely; unfortunately.
AD'VERSE-NESS, *n.* Opposition; adversity.
AD-VĒR'SI-TY, *n.* An unfortunate condition; affliction; calamity; misfortune; distress.
Syn.—*Adversity* is opposed to prosperity; *distress* to ease:—*deep affliction*; *grievous calamity*; *great misfortune*.
AD-VĒRT', *v. n.* To turn or attend to; to regard.
AD-VĒR'TENCE, *n.* Act of adverting; heed; regard.
AD-VĒR'TENT-CY, *n.* Guard; attention to.
AD-VĒR'TENT, *a.* Attentive; heedful.
AD-VER-TISE' or **AD'VER-TISE** (*ad-ver-tiz'*, *S. W. P. J. Ja. K. R. Wb.*; *ad'ver-tiz*, *Sm.*), *v. a.* To inform; to give public notice of; to publish.
AD-VĒR'TISE-MENT or **AD-VER-TISE'MENT** (*ad-ver-tiz-mēnt*, *P. Ja. Sm. R. C. Wb. Ash*; *ad-ver-tiz-mēnt* or *ad'ver-tiz'mēnt*, *S. W. J. F. K.*), *n.* Intelligence; information; admonition:—public notice, as in a newspaper.
AD-VER-TIS'ER, *n.* He or that which advertises.
AD-VER-TIS'ING, *p. a.* Giving intelligence.
AD-VICE', *n.* Counsel; instruction:—intelligence.
Syn.—A physician gives *advice*; a parent, *counsel*; a teacher, *instruction*:—*advice*, *intelligence*, or *information* may be received from a correspondent.
AD-ICE'-BÖAT, *n.* A vessel bringing intelligence.
AD-VIS'A-BLE, *a.* Prudent; expedient; fit.
AD-VIS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being advisable.
AD-VISE', *v. a.* To counsel; to inform; to admonish.
AD-VISE', *v. n.* To consult; to deliberate.
AD-VIS'ED-LY, *ad.* Deliberately; heedfully.
AD-VIS'EE-NESS, *n.* Deliberation.
AD-VISE'MENT, *n.* Counsel; information.
AD-VIS'ER, *n.* One who advises; a counsellor.
AD-VIS'ING, *n.* Counsel; advice.
AD-VIS'O-RY, *a.* Giving advice; counselling.
AD'VO-CĀ-CY, *n.* Act of pleading; vindication.
AD'VO-CĀTE, *v. a.* To plead for; to support; to defend; to vindicate.
AD'VO-CATE, *n.* One who defends or pleads the cause of another:—an intercessor; a defender.
AD'VO-CATE-SHIP, *n.* The office of an advocate.
AD-VO-CĀ-TION, *n.* Act of pleading; defence.
AD-VÖÜ'TRY, *n.* Adultery. *Bacon*.
AD-VÖW-EĒ', *n.* (*Law.*) One who has the right of advowson.
AD-VÖW'ŞON (*ad-vöü'zun*), *n.* (*Law.*) The patronage of a church; a right to present to a benefice.
AD'Y-TÜM, *n.*; *pl.* **AD'Y-TÄ**. [*L.*] The interior of a temple.
ÄDZE, *n.* A cutting iron tool:—written also *adz*.
Ä'DILE (*ä'dil*), *n.* See **EDILE**.
Ä'QI-LÖPS (*ä'je-löps*), *n.* (*Med.*) A tumor or abscess in the corner of the eye.—(*Bot.*) A genus of plants.
Ä'PUS (*ä'jis*), *n.* [*L.*] A shield:—an ulcer.
Ä-PPY-TI'Ä-CÜM, *n.* [*L.*] A kind of ointment.
Ä-NIG'MA, *n.* See **ENIGMA**.
Ä-ÖLI-ÄN-HÄRP, *n.* A stringed instrument of music acted upon by the wind.
Ä-ÖL'IC, *a.* Belonging to *Äolia*.
Ä-ÖL'J-PLE, *n.* See **EOLEPIE**.
Ä'E-RĀTE, *v. a.* To fill with carbonic acid.
Ä-E'RĀ-AL, *a.* Belonging to the air; high; lofty.
Ä'E'RIE (*ä're* or *ä'e-re*) [*ä're*, *W. Ja. K. Sm.*; *ä'e-re*, *J. F. Wb.*; *ä're*, *S.*], *n.* A nest or brood of hawks or eagles; eyry.

A-ÉR-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of aerifying.
 A-E-RÍ-FÖRM, *a.* Having the form of air; resembling air.
 A-ÉR-I-FÛ, *v. a.* To fill or combine with air.
 A-E-RÖG-RA-PHY, *n.* A description of the air.
 A'E-RO-LITE, *n.* A meteoric stone.
 A-E-RÖL'-O-GÛ, *n.* The science of the air.
 A'E-RO-MĀN-CY [ä'e-rö-man-se, *W. J. F.*; ä'rö-män-se, *Ja. K. Sm.*; ä'e-röm'an-se, *Ash*], *n.* Divination by the air.
 A-E-RÖM'E-TER, *n.* Machine for weighing air.
 A-E-RÖ-MÉT'RIC, *a.* Relating to aerometry.
 A-E-RÖM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring the air.
 A'E-RO-NAUT, *n.* One who sails through the air.
 A-E-RO-NAUT'IC, *a.* Relating to aeronautics.
 A-E-RO-NAUT'ICS, *n. pl.* Art of sailing in the air.
 A-E-RÖS'-O-PÛ, *n.* Observation of the air.
 A-E-RÖS-TÄT'IC, { *a.* Relative to aerostatics or
 A-E-RÖS-TÄT'IC-CAL, } aerostation.
 A-E-RÖS-TÄT'ICS, *n. pl.* The science which teaches the weight of bodies supported in air; aerostation.
 A-E-RÖS-TÄ'TION, *n.* The science of weighing air.
 A-ES-THÉT'IC, *a.* Relating to aesthetics.
 A-ES-THÉT'ICS (es-thét'iks), *n. pl.* The doctrine of the sensations, or the science which treats of the beautiful in nature and art.
 A-FÄR', *ad.* At a great distance; remotely.
 ÄF-FA-BIL'I-TÛ, *n.* The quality of being affable.
 ÄF'FA-BLE, *a.* Easy of manners; courteous; civil.
 ÄF'FA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Courtesy; affability; civility.
 ÄF'FA-BLY, *ad.* In an affable manner.
 ÄF'FA-BRÖS (ä'fä-brüs), *a.* Skillfully made.
 ÄF-FAIR', *n.* Business; concern; transaction.
Syn.—An interesting affair; a serious business; a momentous concern; an important transaction.
 ÄF-FÉCT', *v. a.* To act upon; to move the passions; to aim at; to make a show of.
 ÄF-FÉCT-TÄ'TION, *n.* False pretence; artificial show or appearance; insincerity; artifice.
 ÄF-FÉCT'ED, *p. a.* Moved; full of affection.
 ÄF-FÉCT'ED-LY, *ad.* In an affected manner.
 ÄF-FÉCT'ED-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being affected.
 ÄF-FÉCT'ER, *n.* See AFFECTOR.
 ÄF-FÉCT'ING, *p. a.* Moving the passions.
 ÄF-FÉCT'ING-LY, *ad.* In an affecting manner.
 ÄF-FÉCTION, *n.* Desire; love; kindness; goodwill; tenderness;—state of mind.
 ÄF-FÉCTION-ÄTE, *a.* Warm; fond; tender; kind.
 ÄF-FÉCTION-ÄTE-LY, *ad.* Kindly; tenderly.
 ÄF-FÉCTION-ÄTE-NÉSS, *n.* Fondness; tenderness.
 ÄF-FÉC'TIVE, *a.* That affects; moving.
 ÄF-FÉC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an impressive manner.
 ÄF-FÉC'TOR, *n.* One who practises affectation.
 ÄF-FÉER', *v. a.* (*Eng. law.*) To confirm; to fix.
 ÄF-FÉER'ER, *n.* (*Eng. law.*) One who fixes or moderates fines in courts-leet.
 ÄF-FÉT-TÛ-Ö-SÖ. [It.] (*Mus.*) Denoting what is to be sung or played tenderly.
 ÄF-FÜ'ANCE, *n.* A marriage contract; betrothment;—trust; hope.
 ÄF-FÜ'ANCE, *v. a.* To bind by a promise of marriage; to betroth; to pledge.
 ÄF-FÜ'AN-CER, *n.* One who affiances.
 ÄF-FÜ-DÄ'TION, } *n.* Mutual contract; mutual
 ÄF-FÜ-DÄT'URE, } oath of fidelity.
 ÄF-FÜ-DÄ'VIT, *n.* (*Law.*) A written declaration sworn to before a magistrate. It differs from a deposition in not giving the opposite party opportunity to cross-examine the witness.
 ÄF-FIED' (ä-fid), *p. a.* Joined by contract.
 ÄF-FIL'I-ÄTE, *v. a.* To adopt as one's child; to establish the paternity of: to associate with.
 ÄF-FIL-I-Ä'TION, *n.* Adoption; act of taking a son.
 ÄF-FI-NAGE, *n.* The art of refining metals.
 ÄF-FINED or ÄF-FINED', *a.* Joined by affinity.
 ÄF-FIN'I-TÛ, *n.* Relationship by marriage, opposed to consanguinity:—resemblance:—attraction.
 ÄF-FIRM', *v. a.* To ratify; to assert; to aver.
 ÄF-FIRM', *v. n.* To declare positively.
 ÄF-FIRM'Ä-BLE, *a.* Capable of being affirmed.

ÄF-FIRM'Ä-BLY, *ad.* In an affirmable manner.
 ÄF-FIRM'ANCE, *n.* Confirmation; declaration.
 ÄF-FIRM'ANT, *n.* One who affirms; affirmer.
 ÄF-FIRM'Ä'TION, *n.* Act of affirming.—(*Law.*) A solemn declaration, answering to an oath.
 ÄF-FIRM'Ä-TIVE, *a.* That affirms; positive.
 ÄF-FIRM'Ä-TIVE, *n.* That side of a question which affirms, opposed to negative.
 ÄF-FIRM'Ä-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an affirmative manner.
 ÄF-FIRM'ER, *n.* One who affirms; affirmant.
 ÄF-FIX', *v. a.* To attach to; to subjoin; to annex.
Syn.—Affix a title; attach blame; subjoin remarks; annex territory.
 ÄF-FIX, *n.* Something added to a word.
 ÄF-FIX'ION (ä-fik'shun), *n.* The act of affixing.
 ÄF-FIXT'URE, *n.* That which is affixed.
 ÄF-FLÄ'TION, *n.* The act of breathing upon.
 ÄF-FLÄ'TÛS, *n.* [L.] Breath:—divine inspiration.
 ÄF-FLICT', *v. a.* To put to pain; to grieve.
 ÄF-FLICT'ED, *p. a.* Suffering affliction; grieved.
 ÄF-FLICT'ED-NÉSS, *n.* State of being afflicted.
 ÄF-FLICT'ER, *n.* One who afflicts.
 ÄF-FLICT'ING, *p. a.* Causing affliction; painful.
 ÄF-FLICT'ING-LY, *ad.* In an afflicting manner.
 ÄF-FLICT'ION, *n.* Calamity; adversity; distress; suffering; sorrow; grief; misery.
 ÄF-FLIC'TIVE, *a.* Painful; calamitous; afflicting.
 ÄF-FLIC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an afflicting manner.
 ÄF-FLU-ENCE, *n.* Riches; plenty; abundance.
 ÄF-FLU-ENT, *a.* Abundant; wealthy; rich.
 ÄF-FLU-ENT, *n.* A river flowing into another.
 ÄF-FLU-ENT-LY, *ad.* In an affluent manner.
 ÄF-FLU-ENT-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being affluent.
 ÄF-FLÜX, *n.* The act of flowing to; affluence.
 ÄF-FLÜX'ION (ä-flük'shun), *n.* Act of flowing to.
 ÄF-FÖR'D', *v. a.* To yield or produce:—to be able to bear the expense of; to spare.
Syn.—The sun affords light; the vine yields grapes; plants produce flowers:—the rich can afford to give to the poor, inasmuch as they have something which they can spare.
 ÄF-FÖR'EST, *v. a.* To turn ground into forest.
 ÄF-FÖR-ES-TÄ'TION, *n.* Turning of ground into forest.
 ÄF-FRÄN'CHISE (ä-frän'chiz), *v. a.* To make free; to enfranchise.
 ÄF-FRÄN'CHISE-MÉNT, *n.* Act of making free.
 ÄF-FRÄY', *v. a.* To strike with fear; to terrify.
 ÄF-FRÄY', *n.* A quarrel; disturbance; tumult.
 ÄF-FREIGHT' (ä-frät'), *v. a.* To hire a ship for freight, or transporting goods.
 ÄF-FRIGHT' (ä-frít'), *p. a.* To alarm; to terrify.
 ÄF-FRIGHT' (ä-frít'), *n.* Terror; fear; fright.
 ÄF-FRIGHT'ED-LY, *ad.* With fear.
 ÄF-FRIGHT'ER (ä-frít'er), *n.* One who frightens.
 ÄF-FRIGHT'MÉNT, *n.* Fear; terror; fearfulness.
 ÄF-FRÖNT' (ä-frünt'), *v. a.* To insult; to offend.
 ÄF-FRÖNT' (ä-frünt'), *n.* Insult; outrage.
 ÄF-FRÖNT'ER (ä-frünt'er), *n.* One who affronts.
 ÄF-FRÖNT'ING, *p. a.* Contumelious.
 ÄF-FRÖNT'IVE, *a.* Causing affront; abusive.
 ÄF-FRÖNT'IVE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality that affronts.
 ÄF-FÜSE', *v. a.* To pour upon; to sprinkle.
 ÄF-FÜSION (ä-fü'zhun), *n.* Act of pouring upon.
 ÄF-FÛ', *v. a.* To betroth; to bind; to affiancé.
 Ä-FIÉL'D', (ä-feld'), *ad.* To the field; in the field.
 Ä-FIRE', *a. & ad.* On fire.
 Ä-FLOAT' (ä-flöt'), *ad.* In a floating state.
 Ä-FOOT' (ä-füt), *ad.* On foot:—in action.
 Ä-FÖRE, *prep.* Before; sooner in time.
 Ä-FÖRE, *ad.* In time past; in front.
 Ä-FÖRE-GÖ-ING, *p. a.* Going before.
 Ä-FÖRE'HÄND, *ad.* Beforehand. *Bacon.*
 Ä-FÖRE'SAID (ä-för'séd), *a.* Said before.
 Ä-FÖRE'TIME, *ad.* In time past.
 Ä-för-ti-ö'tr (ä-för-she-ö'tr), [L.] With stronger reason.
 Ä-FÖÜL', *a. & ad.* Entangled; not free.
 Ä-FRAID' (ä-fräd'), *a.* Struck with fear; fearful.

A-FRĚSH', *ad.* Anew; again.
 Ā-FRŌNT' (ā-frānt'), *ad.* In front.
 ĀET, *ad.* (*Naut.*) Behind; astern; opposed to *fore*;
 as, "fore and aft."
 ĀETER (12), *prep.* Following in place or time;
 in pursuit of; about; behind; according to.
 ĀETER, *ad.* In succeeding time; afterward.
 ĀETER, *a.* Succeeding; subsequent.
 ĀETER-BIRTH, *n.* (*Med.*) The placenta; secundine.
 ĀETER-CLĀP, *n.* An unexpected event, happening after the affair is supposed to be at an end.
 ĀETER-CRŌP, *n.* The second crop.
 ĀETER-HŌURS (-šürz), *n. pl.* Succeeding hours.
 ĀETER-MĀTH, *n.* The second crop of grass; rowen.
 ĀETER-MŌST, *a.* Hindmost.
 ĀETER-NŌON, *n.* Time from noon to evening.
 ĀETER-PĀINS, *n. pl.* Pains after childbirth.
 ĀETER-PĀRT, *n.* The latter part.
 ĀETER-PIECE, *n.* A farce after a play.
 ĀETER-STATE, *n.* The future state.
 ĀETER-THOUGHT (āf'ter-thāwt), *n.* Reflection after the act; a later thought.
 ĀETER-TIME, *n.* Succeeding time.
 ĀETER-WĀRD (āf'ter-wurd), *ad.* In succeeding.
 ĀETER-WĀRDS (āf'ter-wurdz), *ing* time.
 ĀETER-WIT, *n.* Contrivance too late.
 Ā'GA or Ā'GA [ā'ga, *S. F. J. Ja. Sm.*: ā'ga, *P. K.*], *n.* A high Turkish military or civil officer.
 A-GAIN' (ā-gēn', 31) [ā-gēn', *S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.*: ā-gān', *Ja.*], *ad.* A second time; once more; in return, noting reaction.
 A-GAINST' (ā-gēnst', 31) [ā-gēnst', *S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.*: ā-gānst', *Ja.*], *prep.* In opposition to; contrary; in contradiction to; opposite to.
 ĀG-ĀL-MĀT'Ō-LĪTE, *n.* A Chinese mineral.
 ĀG'Ā-PĀE, *n. pl.* [*L.*; ἀγάπη, *Gr.*] Love-feasts among the early Christians.
 A-GĀPE' (ā-gāp', 31) [ā-gāp', *W. J. F. R.*: ā-gāp', *P. Ja. Sm.*], *ad.* Staring with eagerness.
 ĀG'Ā-PHITE, *n.* (*Min.*) The turquoise stone.
 ĀG'Ā-RIC, *n.* A drug used in physic and dyeing.
 A-GĀST', *a.* Struck with terror. See AGHAST.
 A-GĀTE', *ad.* On the way; going. [*Local, Eng.*]
 ĀG'ĀTE, *n.* A precious stone of the lowest class.
 ĀG'ĀT-Y, *a.* Of the nature of agate.
 A-GĀ'VE, *n.* (*Bat.*) The great American alopecurus.
 ĀGE, *n.* Any period of time:—a succession or generation of men:—the time in which one lived; time:—time of life:—a hundred years:—maturity; decline of life; old age.
 Ā'GED (ā'jed), *a.* Old; stricken in years.
 Ā'GEN-CY, *n.* Action; acting for another.
 Ā-GĚN'DŪM, *n.*: *pl.* Ā-GĚN'DĀ. [*L.*] A memorandum-book; ritual. — *PL* Things to be done.
 Ā'GENT, *n.* One who acts or has power to act; a deputy; a factor; a representative.
 Ā'GENT-SHIP, *n.* The office of an agent.
 ĀG'ĜER (ā'đer), *n.* [*L.*] A fortress, or trench.
 ĀG-GLŌM'ER-ĀTE, *n. a.* To gather up in a ball.
 ĀG-GLŌM'ER-ĀTE, *v. n.* To grow into one mass.
 ĀG-GLŌM'ER-ĀTION, *n.* A heaping together.
 ĀG-GLŌ'TI-NANT, *n.* A substance causing adhesion.
 ĀG-GLŌ'TI-NANT, *a.* Uniting parts together.
 ĀG-GLŌ'TI-NĀTE, *v. a.* To unite one part to another.
 ĀG-GLŌ-TI-NĀTION, *n.* Union; cohesion.
 ĀG-GLŌ'TIN-ĀTIVE, *a.* Tending to unite.
 ĀG'GRĀN-DIZE, *v. a.* To make great; to cause to excel; to exalt:—to enlarge; to increase.
 ĀG'GRĀN-DIZE-MENT or ĀG-GRĀN'DIZE-MĚNT [ā'g'grān-diz-mēt, *S. W. J. F. Sm. R.*: āg-grān'diz-mēt, *Ja.*; āg'grān-diz-mēt or āg-grān'diz-mēt, *P. C.*], *n.* Act of aggrandizing; state of being aggrandized; exaltation.
 ĀG'GRĀN-DIZ-ER, *n.* One who aggrandizes.
 ĀG'GRA-VA-BLE, *a.* Making worse. *Mure.*
 ĀG'GRA-VĀTE, *v. a.* To make any thing worse; to enhance guilt or calamity:—to provoke.

Ā'ĜA-VĀT-ING, *p. a.* Provoking; vexing.
 ĀG-GRĀ-VA'TION, *n.* Act of aggravating; that which aggravates:—provocation.
 ĀG'GRE-GATE, *a.* Formed of parts collected.
 ĀG'GRE-GATE, *n.* The sum of parts collected.
 ĀG'GRE-GATE, *v. a.* To accumulate; to collect.
 ĀG-GRĒ-GĀ'TION, *n.* Collection; accumulation.
 ĀG'GRE-GĀ-TIVE, *a.* Taken together.
 ĀG'GRE-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One who aggregates.
 ĀG-GRĚSS', *v. n.* To commit the first offence. [*R.*]
 ĀG-GRĚS'SION (āg-grĚsh'un), *n.* The first act of injury; attack; assault. [*live.*]
 ĀG-GRĚS'SIVE, *a.* Making the first attack; offensive.
 ĀG-GRĚS'SOR, *n.* One who commences hostility.
 ĀG-GRIĒV'ANCE (āg-grĒv'ans), *n.* Injury; wrong.
 ĀG-GRIĒVE' (āg-grĒv'), *v. a.* To give sorrow; to vex; to harass; to injure.
 ĀG-GRŌUP' (āg-grŏp', 54), *v. a.* To bring together.
 A-GHĀST' (ā-gāst', 12), *a.* Struck with horror; amazed; astonished.
 ĀG'ILE (ā'jil), *a.* Active; nimble; ready; quick.
 ĀG'ILE-NESS, *n.* Nimbleness; agility.
 A-GIL'I-TY, *n.* Nimbleness; quickness; activity.
 Ā'Ĝ-I-Ō or Ā'Ĝ-I-Ō [ā'je-ŏ, *P. J. F. K.*; ād'je-ŏ, *Ja. Sm.*], *n.*: *pl.* Ā'Ĝ-I-Ō-S. [*It.*] (*Com.*) The difference between bank-notes and current coin or specie.
 ĀG'Ĝ-I-Ō-TĀGE, *n.* Speculations; dishonest manoeuvres in relation to the public funds.
 A-GĪST', *v. a.* (*Law.*) To take in and feed cattle.
 A-GĪST'MENT, *n.* (*Law.*) The act of taking in and feeding cattle:—an embankment.
 A-GĪST'OR, *n.* (*Eng. law.*) An officer of the king's forest.
 ĀG'Ī-TĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be agitated.
 ĀG'Ī-TĀTE, *v. a.* To put in motion; to disturb:—to discuss; to revolve; to contrive.
 ĀG-Ī-TĀ'TION, *n.* Act of agitating; state of being agitated; discussion; violent emotion of the mind.
Syn.—Agitation of body or mind; discussion of a question; emotion of terror or feeling; trepidation or tremor of the body.
 ĀG'Ī-TĀ-TOR, *n.* One who agitates. — (*Eng. history.*) A person chosen by the army, in 1647, to watch over its interests.
 ĀG'ĪLET, *n.* A tag of a point carved; a pendant.
 ĀG'NĀIL, *n.* A disease of the nails; a whitlow.
 ĀG'NĀTE, *a.* [*agnatus, L.*] Akin from the father.
 ĀG-NĀTION, *n.* Descent from the same father.
 ĀG-NĪ'TION (āg-nish'un), *n.* Acknowledgment.
 ĀG-NIZE', *v. a.* To acknowledge. *Shak.*
 ĀG-NO'MEN, *n.* [*L.*] A name given to a person from some event or illustrious action; as *Africanus* was the agnomen of the two Scipios.
 ĀG-NŌM'I-NĀTE, *v. a.* To name. [*R.*]
 ĀG-NŌM-I-NĀTION (āg-nŏm-e-nā'shun), *n.* An allusion of one word to another, by sound.
 Āg'nus Cās'tus, *n.* [*L.*] The chaste-tree.
 ĀGŌ', *ad.* In time past; since; as, "long ago."
 ĀGŌG', *ad.* In a state of desire. [*A low word.*]
 ĀG-ŌING, *p. a.* In the act of going; in action.
 ĀG-ŌNE' (ā-gŏn', 21), *ad.* In time past; ago.
 ĀG'Ō-NĪSH (āg'ŏ-nĪsh), *n.* Contention for a prize.
 ĀG'Ō-NĪST, *n.* A contender for prizes.
 ĀG-Ō-NĪSTĀREH (āg'ŏ-nĪst'ārĕh), *n.* One who had the charge of exercising the combatants.
 ĀG-Ō-NĪSTĪC, *a.* Same as *agonistical*.
 ĀG-Ō-NĪSTĪ-CAL, *a.* Relating to prize-fighting.
 ĀG'Ō-NIZE, *v. a.* To afflict with agony.
 ĀG'Ō-NIZE, *v. n.* To feel agony; to be in pain.
 ĀG'Ō-NY, *n.* Violent pain; suffering; anguish.
 A-GRĀ'RĪ-ĀN, *a.* Relating to fields or grounds:—relating to the equal division of lands.
 A-GRĀ'RĪ-ĀN-IŠM, *n.* The division of lands or other property among the people.
 A-GRĒĒ', *v. n.* To be in concord; to grant; to yield; to submit amicably; to concur.
 A-GRĒĒ-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Agreeableness.
 A-GRĒĒ'A-BLE, *a.* Suitable to; conformable; accordant:—pleasant; pleasing.
Syn.—Agreeable to reason; suitable to the occa-

sion; conformable to circumstances: — *agreeable* conversation; *pleasant* companion; *pleasing* address.

À-GRÉÉ'À-BLE-NÈSS, *n.* State of being agreeable.

À-GRÉÉ'À-BLY, *ad.* Consistently with; pleasingly.

À-GRÉÉ'D, *p. a.* Settled by consent.

À-GRÉÉ'MENT, *n.* Act of agreeing; concord; harmony: — bargain; stipulation; compact.

À-GRÈS'TIC, *{ a.* Rude; rustic; relating to the

À-GRÈS'TI-CAL, *{ country or to fields.*

ÀGR'RI-CÛL-TOR, *n.* A cultivator of the earth.

ÀGR'RI-CÛLT'U-RAL, *a.* Relating to agriculture.

ÀGR'RI-CÛLT-ÛRE (ag're-kùlt-yur), *n.* The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry.

ÀGR'RI-CÛLT'U-RIST (ag-re-kùlt'yu-rist), *n.* One skilled in agriculture; a farmer.

ÀGR'RI-MO-NY, *n.* Liverwort, a plant.

†À-GRÏSE', *v. a.* To affright; to disfigure.

À-GRÒN'O-MY, *n.* Cultivation; agriculture.

ÀG-RÒS-TÒG'RA-PHY, *n.* Description of grasses.

ÀG-RÒS-TÒL'O-QY, *n.* That part of botany which treats of grasses.

À-GRÒUND', *ad.* On the ground; stranded.

À'GUE (ā'gu), *n.* An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot.

À'GU-ISH, *a.* Partaking of ague.

À'GU-ISU-NÈSS, *n.* State of being aguish.

ÀH (ā), *interj.* Sometimes noting dislike, contempt, or exultation; but most frequently, compassion and complaint.

À-HÀ', *interj.* Noting triumph and contempt.

À-HEAD' (ā-héd'), *ad.* Farther on; onward.

†À-HIGH' (ā-bī'), *ad.* On high. *Shak.*

AID (ād), *v. a.* To help; to assist; to support.

AID (ād), *n.* Help; support; assistance; a helper.

†AID'ANCE (ād'ans), *n.* Help; support; aid.

†AID'ANT (ād'ant), *a.* Helping; helpful.

AIDE-DE-CAMP (ād'e-kāwng'), *n.; pl.* AIDES-DE-CAMP. [Fr.] A military officer employed under a general to convey his orders.

AID'LESS (ād'les), *a.* Helpless. *Shak.*

AI'GRET (ā'grèt), *n.* The egret or heron. See EGRET.

AI'GU-LÈT (ā'gu-lèt), *n.* A point of gold placed at the end of fringes; an aglet.

AIL (āl), *v. a.* To pain; to give pain; to trouble.

AIL (āl), *v. n.* To be in pain or trouble.

AIL'ING (āl'ing), *p. a.* Sickly; morbid; ill.

AIL'MENT (āl'ment), *n.* Pain; disease; illness.

AIM (ām), *v. n.* To direct toward; to strive.

AIM (ām), *v. a.* To direct, as a missile weapon.

AIM (ām), *n.* Direction towards a point; design; purpose; object; tendency.

AIM'ER (ām'er), *n.* One who aims.

AIM'LESS (ām'les), *a.* Without aim or object.

AIR (ār), *n.* The fluid in which we breathe, and which surrounds the globe, consisting of two gases, oxygen and nitrogen; atmosphere: — gentle wind: — the mien of a person: — a tune.

ÀIR (ār), *v. a.* To expose to the air: — to warm.

AIR'-BAL-LÒON', *n.* See BALLOON.

AIR'-BUILT (ār'bilt), *a.* Built in the air.

†AIR'-DRAWN, *a.* Drawn in air; visionary.

AIR'-GUN, *n.* A gun charged with air.

AIR'-HOLE, *n.* A hole to admit air.

AIR'I-NÈSS, *n.* State of being airy; gayety.

AIR'ING, *n.* A short journey to enjoy the air.

AIR'LING, *n.* A thoughtless, gay person. [R.]

AIR'-PUMP, *n.* A philosophical instrument for removing the air out of a vessel.

AIR'-SHAFT, *n.* A passage for the air into mines.

AIR'Y, *a.* Relating to or admitting air: — gay.

ÀISLE (īl), *n.* A walk in a church.

ÀI-ZÒON' (ā-zòon'), *n.* (Bot.) A genus of plants.

À-JÀR', *ad.* Half or partly opened, as a door.

ÀJ'U-TÀGE, *n.* [Fr.] A pipe used in water-works.

ÀKE, *v. n.* See ACHE.

À-KIM'BÔ, *a.* Arched; crooked.

À-KIN', *a.* Related to; allied by nature.

ÀL'À-BAS-TER (l2), *n.* A white stone, a variety of gypsum, used for ornamental purposes.

ÀL'À-RÀS-TER, *n.* Made of alabaster.

À-LÀCK', *interj.* Alas! noting sorrow.

À-LÀCK'À-DAY, *interj.* Noting sorrow and melancholy.

À-LÀC'RI-TY, *n.* Cheerfulness; liveliness; gayety; readiness.

À la Française (ā-lā-frān-sāz'), [Fr.] After the French manner or fashion.

À-LÀ-MI'RE, *n.* (Mus.) A low note.

ÀL'À-MÒDE', *ad.* According to the fashion.

ÀL'À-MÒDE', *n.* A thin silk stuff.

À l'Anglaise (ā-lāng-glaz'), [Fr.] After the English manner or fashion.

À-LÀRM', *n.* A cry of danger; sudden terror.

Syn. — Alarm arises from announced danger, apprehension, from that which is expected. A cry of alarm; a spectacle of terror; a sudden fright.

À-LÀRM', *n. a.* To impress with fear; to terrify.

À-LÀRM'-BELL, *n.* A bell rung noting danger.

À-LÀRM'-CLÖCK, *n.* A clock that may be made to sound an alarm, or to strike at any given time.

À-LÀRM'ING, *p. a.* Terrifying; giving alarm.

À-LÀRM'IST, *n.* One who excites an alarm.

À-LÀRM'-PÖST, *n.* The post appointed for men to appear at, in case of an alarm.

À-LÀRM'-WATCH (ā-lārm'wöch), *n.* A watch that strikes the hour by regulated movement.

À-LÀ'RÛM, *n.* An alarm-clock. See ALARM.

À-LÀS' (l2), *interj.* Noting lamentation, grief, pity, or concern.

ÀLB, *n.* [album, L.] A Roman priest's surplice.

ÀL'BA-TRÖSS, *n.* A large, web-footed bird.

ÀL-BÈ'IT, *ad.* Although; notwithstanding.

ÀL-BÈS-CENT, *a.* Growing white; whitish.

ÀL-BI-FI-CÀ'TIÖN, *n.* Act of making white.

ÀL-BI-GÈN'SÈS, *n. pl.* A sect of Christians of the twelfth century, so called from *Albi*, a town in France.

ÀL-BI'NISM, *n.* The state of an albino.

ÀL-BI'NÖ or ÀL-BI'NÖ, *n.; pl.* ÀL-BI'NÖS. [Sp.]

A white negro, or a person unnaturally white.

ÀL-BÛ-QIN'E-OÛS, *a.* Resembling the white of an egg.

ÀL-BÛ'GÖ, *n.* [L.] (Med.) A disease in the eye.

ÀLBUM, *n.* A book for inserting autographs, &c.

ÀL-BÛ'MEN, *n.* The white of an egg.

ÀL-BÛ'MIN-OÛS, *a.* Containing albumen.

ÀL'BURN, *a.* See AUBURN.

ÀL-BÛRN'UM, *n.* The white or softer part of wood.

ÀL'CA-HÈST, *n.* See ALCAHEST. [Alcaeus.]

ÀL-CÀ'IC, *a.* Noting the measure of the verse of

ÀL-CÀID', *n.* [alcáide, Sp.] A Spanish governor of a castle or fort: — a warden; a jailer.

ÀL-CÀL'DE, *n.* [Sp.] A municipal judge.

ÀL-CHÈM'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to alchemy.

ÀL-CHÈM'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* By means of alchemy.

ÀL'CHÈ-MIST, *n.* One versed in alchemy.

ÀL-CHÈ-MIS'TI-CAL, *a.* Acting like an alchemist.

ÀL'CHÈ-MIZE, *v. a.* To transmute.

ÀL'CHÈ-MY, *n.* The science of chemistry, as practised in former times; occult chemistry: — the transmutation of metals.

ÀL'CHY-MY, *n.* See ALCHEMY.

ÀL'CO-HÖL, *n.* Highly rectified spirit; pure spirit of wine: — ardent spirit.

ÀL-CO-HÖL'IC, *a.* Relating to or containing alcohol.

ÀL-CO-HÖL-I-ZÀ'TIÖN, *n.* The act of alcoholizing.

ÀL'CO-HÖ-LIZE [āl'kō-hō-liz, W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.; al-cō-hō-liz, S. J.], *v. a.* To make an alcohol; to rectify, as spirits.

ÀL-CÖ-HÖL'ME-TER, *n.* An instrument for determining the quantity of alcohol in wines, &c.

ÀL'CO-RÀN, *n.* [al & koran, Ar.] The Mahometan bible, or book containing the Mahometan faith.

ÀL-CÖ-RÀN'IC, *a.* Relating to the Alcoran.

ÀL-CÖVE' [āl-köv', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; āl-köv', Wb.], *n.* A recess of a chamber, or of a library: — an arbor in a garden.

ÀL-DA-BÄ'PAN, *n.* A star in the constellation Taurus; call'd also the bull's eye.

ÀL'DER, *n.* A tree resembling the hazel.

ÄL'DER-MÄN, *n.*; *pl.* ÄL'DER-MËN. An officer in a town corporate, a city, or a corporation.
 ÄL'DER-MÄN'I-TY, *n.* The society of aldermen.
 ÄLE, *n.* Fermented malt liquor.
 ÄLE'-CÖN-NËR, *n.* An inspector of alehouse measures.
 Ä-LËC'TRY-Q-MÄN-CY, *n.* Divination by a cock.
 ÄLE'-GÄR, *n.* Sour ale: — a kind of acid.
 ÄLE'HÖÖE, *n.* Ground-ivy.
 ÄLE'HÖUSE, *n.* A house where ale is sold.
 ÄLE-MÄN'NJC, *a.* Relating to the Alemani.
 Ä-LËM'BIC, *n.* A vessel used in distilling; a still.
 Ä-LËRT', *a.* On guard; watchful; brisk; pert.
 Ä-LËRT'NESS, *n.* Watchfulness; sprightliness.
 ÄLE'-VÄT, *n.* The tub in which ale is fermented.
 †Ä-LEW' (ä-lö'), *n.* A shout; halloo. *Spenser.*
 ÄLE'WIFE, *n.*; *pl.* ÄLE'WIVES. A woman who keeps an alehouse: — a small fish; a species of herring.
 ÄL-EX-ÄN'DRINE, *n.* A verse of twelve syllables.
 Ä-LËX-I-PHÄR'MJC (ä-lëk-se-fär'mjck), *n.* An antidote against poison or infection.
 Ä-LËX-I-PHÄR'MJ-CAL (ä-lëk-se-fär'mjck-äl), *a.* Possessing the power of an antidote.
 Ä-LËX-I-TËR'IC, { *a.* That drives poison or
 Ä-LËX-I-TËR'IC-CAL, { fevers away.
 Ä-LËX-I-TËR'ICS, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Preservatives against poisons and infection.
 Ä'GÄ, *n.*; *pl.* ÄL'GÄ. [L.] A plant; sea-weed.
 ÄL-GÄ-ZËL', *n.* A beautiful species of antelope.
 ÄL'GË-BRÄ, *n.* A peculiar kind of arithmetic.
 ÄL-GË-BRÄ'IC, { *a.* Relating to algebra; per-
 ÄL-GË-BRÄ'IC-CAL, { formed by algebra.
 ÄL-GË-BRÄ'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* By means of algebra.
 ÄL-GË-BRÄ'IST, *n.* One well versed in algebra.
 ÄL'GÖR, *n.* [L.] Extreme cold. *Bailey.*
 ÄL'GO-RISM, { *n.* The art of computation by
 ÄL'GO-RITHM, { numeral figures; arithmetic.
 ÄL'GUA-ZIL (äl'ga-zël) [äl'ga-zël, *Ja. Sm.*; älgä-zil, *E.*], *n.* A Spanish officer of justice.
 Ä'L-I-ÄS, *ad.* [L.] Otherwise. — *n.* A kind of writ.
 Ä'L-I-BI, *n.* [L., elsewhere.] (*Law.*) The plea of a person accused, who alleges that he was in another place when the crime was committed.
 ÄL'I-BLE, *a.* Nutritive; nourishing.
 ÄL'IEN (äl'yen), *a.* Foreign; estranged from.
 ÄL'IEN (äl'yen), *n.* A foreigner; a stranger. — (*Law.*) A foreigner not naturalized as a citizen.
 ÄL'IEN (äl'yen), *v. a.* To alienate.
 ÄL-IEN-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* (*Law.*) Capacity of being alienated.
 ÄL'IEN-A-BLE (äl'yen-ä-bl), *a.* Capable of being alienated or transferred.
 ÄL'IEN-ÄTE (äl'yen-ät), *v. a.* To transfer property to another: — to withdraw the affections from; to estrange.
 ÄL'IEN-ÄTE (äl'yen-ät), *a.* Withdrawn from.
 ÄL-IEN-A'TION (äl'yen-ä'shun), *n.* Act of alienating; state of being alienated: — transfer of property: — mental derangement.
 ÄL'IEN-ÄTOR, *n.* One who transfers or alienates.
 ÄL'IENE' (äl'yen'), *v. a.* (*Law.*) To alienate.
 ÄL-IEN-EE' (äl'yen-ë'), *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom property is transferred.
 ÄL'IEN-ISM, *n.* State of an alien.
 ÄL'I-FÖRM, *a.* Having the form of wings.
 Ä-LIGHT' (ä-lit'), *v. n.* To come down; to dismount; to light.
 Ä-LIKE', *ad.* With resemblance; equally.
 Ä-LIKE', *a.* Similar; like; equal. *Furfar.*
 ÄL'I-MËNT, *n.* Nourishment; food; nutriment.
 ÄL-I-MËNT'ÄL, *a.* Nutritious; nourishing.
 ÄL-I-MËNT'ÄL-LY, *ad.* Nutritiously.
 ÄL-I-MËNT'ÄR-I-NESS, *n.* State of being alimentary.
 ÄL-I-MËNT'ÄR-Y, *a.* Belonging to or affording aliment: — conveying aliment.
 ÄL-I-MËNTÄ'TION, *n.* Act of nourishing.
 ÄL-I-MËNT'IVE-NESS, *n.* (*Phren.*) The organ of appetite for food.
 ÄL-I-MÖN-IÖS, *a.* Nourishing; alimental.

ÄL'I-MO-NY, *n.* An allowance to which a wife is entitled, upon separation from her husband.
 ÄL'I-PËD, *a.* Wing-footed; swift-footed.
 ÄL'I-QUÄNT [äl'e-kwant, *S. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; äläkwönt, *W. K.*], *a.* Aliquant parts of a number are such as, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant part of 10.
 ÄL'I-QUÖT, *a.* Aliquot parts of any number are such as will exactly measure it, without any remainder; as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12.
 Ä-LIVE', *a.* Not dead: — active; cheerful; lively.
 ÄL'KA-HËST, *n.* A pretended universal solvent.
 ÄL-KÄ-LËS'CËNT, *a.* Partaking of alkali.
 ÄL'KA-LI or ÄL'KA-LI [äl'kä-le, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; äläkäli, *Ja.*], *n.*; *pl.* ÄL'KA-LIES. A substance that neutralizes acids. *Potash* is a vegetable, *soda* a mineral, and *ammonia* a volatile alkali.
 ÄL-KÄL'I-FY, *v. a.* To change to an alkali.
 ÄL-KÄ-LIM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies.
 ÄL'KA-LINE or ÄL'KA-LINE [äl'kä-lin, *W. J. E. F. Sm.*; äläkälin, *S. P. Ja. K.*], *a.* Having the qualities of alkali.
 ÄL-KÄ-LYN'I-TY, *n.* Quality of an alkali.
 †ÄL-KÄL'I-ZÄTE, *v. a.* To make bodies alkaline.
 †ÄL-KÄ-LI-ZÄ'TION, *n.* Act of rendering alkaline.
 ÄL'KA-LIE, *v. a.* To make alkaline.
 ÄL'KÄ-LÖID, *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable principle having alkaline properties.
 ÄL-KËR'MËS, *n.* A confection made of kermes.
 ÄLL, *n.* The whole; every thing.
 ÄLL, *a.* The whole; every one; every part.
Syn. — *All* comprises every one taken together; every comprises every one taken singly. *All* men; every man.
 ÄLL, *ad.* Quite; completely; wholly; entirely. — [*All* is much used in composition; but, in most instances, it is merely arbitrary. It adds force to the word; as, *all-honored*, *all-powerful*, &c.]
 ÄLL-A-LÖNG' (21), *ad.* Throughout; in the whole.
 ÄLL-FÖÖLS-DAY', *n.* The first of April.
 ÄLL-FÖURS' (äl'förz'), *n.* A low game at cards.
 ÄLL-HÄLL', *interj.* A term of salutation.
 ÄLL-HÄL'LOW'S (äl'häl'loz), *n.* All-saints-day.
 ÄLL-HÄL'LOW-MASS, { *n.* The term near ÄLL-
 ÄLL-HÄL'LOW-TIDE, { saints-day, or the 1st of November.
 ÄLL'-HËÄL (äl'hël), *n.* A species of iron-wort.
 ÄLL-SAINTS-DAY' (äl-sänts-dä'), *n.* The day dedicated to all the saints; the 1st of November.
 ÄLL-SÖÜLS-DAY', *n.* The 2d of November.
 ÄLL-WISE', *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom.
 ÄL-LÄY' (äl-lä'), *v. a.* To soothe; to assuage; to appease: — to debase, as a metal. See *ALLOY*.
Syn. — *Allay* thirst; *appease* hunger; *soothe* pain or care; *assuage* grief; *alleviate* sorrow; *relieve* distress.
 ÄL-LÄY', *n.* A base metal. See *ALLOY*.
 ÄL-LÄY'ER, *n.* The person or thing that allays.
 †ÄL-LÄY'MENT, *n.* Act or power of allaying.
 †ÄL-LËC-TÄ'TION, *n.* Allurement; enticement.
 ÄL-LE-GÄ'TION, *n.* Act of alleging; thing alleged; affirmation; declaration; a plea.
 ÄL-LEGE' (äl-lëj'), *v. a.* To affirm; to declare; to plead.
 ÄL-LËQE'Ä-BLE (äl-lëj'ä-bl), *a.* That may be alleged.
 †ÄL-LËGE'MENT (äl-lëj'ment), *n.* Allegation.
 ÄL-LËQ'ER (äl-lëj'er), *n.* One who alleges.
 ÄL-LËQ'ÄNCE (äl-lëj'äns), *n.* The obedience or fidelity which a citizen or subject owes to a sovereign or to government; loyalty.
 ÄL-LE-GÖR'IC, { *a.* Relating to or partaking
 ÄL-LE-GÖR'IC-CAL, { of allegory; figurative.
 ÄL-LE-GÖR'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an allegorical manner.
 ÄL-LE-GÖR'IC-CAL-NESS, *n.* State of being allegorical.
 ÄL'LE-GÖ-RIST, *n.* One who teaches allegorically.
 ÄL'LE-GÖ-RIZE, *v. a.* To turn into allegory.
 ÄL'LE-GÖ-RIZE, *v. n.* To peak allegorically.

ÄL'LE-GO-RĪZ-ER, *n.* An allegorist.

ÄL'LE-GO-RY, *n.* A figurative discourse or representation, in which the words signify something beyond their literal and direct meaning; a symbolical writing; a type; — a fable.

ÄL-LE-GRĒTŌ, *ad.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Denoting time less quick than allegro.

ÄL-LE-GRŌ [äl-lē'grō, *S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; äl-lä'grō, *Ja.*], *ad.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Denoting a sprightly motion. It originally means *gay*, as in Milton.

ÄL-LE-LŪ'JAH (äl-lē-lū'ja), *interj. & n.* A word of spiritual exultation, signifying *praise God*.

ÄL-LE-MÄNDE' (äl-lē-mänd'), *n.* [Fr.] A brisk German dance. — (*Mus.*) A slow air.

ÄL-LE'VĪ-ÄTE, *v. a.* To ease; to soften; to *allay*.
ÄL-LE-VĪ-Ä'TION, *n.* Act of alleviating; that which alleviates; mitigation; relief.

ÄL-LE'VĪ-A-TIVE, *n.* A palliative.

ÄL'LEY (äl'lē), *n.*; *pl.* ÄL'LEYŠ. A walk; a narrow passage.

ÄL-LĪ-A'CĒOUS (äl-ē-ä'shūs), *a.* Partaking of garlic or onions.

ÄL-LĪ'ANCE, *n.* A confederacy; a league; — affinity; relation by marriage, or by kindred.

Syn. — A matrimonial *alliance*; an *alliance* between nations; a *confederacy* or *confederation* of different states; a *combination* of individuals; a *coalition* of parties; a *solemn league*; natural affinity.

†ÄL-LĪ'CIEN-CY (äl-līsh'en-se), *n.* Attraction.

†ÄL-LĪ'CIENT (äl-līsh'ent), *n.* An attractor.

ÄL-LĪ-GÄTE, *v. a.* To join together; to unite.

ÄL-LĪ-GÄ'TION (äl-lē-gä'shun), *n.* The act of tying together; — a rule of arithmetic.

ÄL-LĪ-GÄ-TOR, *n.* An American reptile or crocodile.

ÄL-LĪ-ÖTH, *n.* (*Astron.*) A star in the tail of the Great Bear.

ÄL-LŪ'ŠION (äl-līzh'un), *n.* The act of striking one thing against another.

ÄL-LŪ'T-ER-Ä'TION, *n.* The repetition of the same letter, chiefly at the beginning of words; as, "Äp alliteration's artful aid."

ÄL-LŪ'T-ER-A-TIVE, *n.* Relating to alliteration.

ÄL-LO-CÄ'TION, *n.* The act of placing or adding to.
ÄL-LO-CÄ'TOR, *n.* [L.] (*Law.*) Allowance of a writ.

ÄL-LO-CÄ'TION, *n.* The act of speaking to another.

ÄL-LÖ'DI-AL, *a.* Not feudal; independent.

ÄL-LÖ'DI-ŪM, *n.* [L.] (*Law.*) Land held by an individual in his own right.

ÄL-LÖNGE' (äl-lönj') [äl-lönj', *S. W. J. Ja. Sm.*; äl-lönj', *P. K.*], *n.* A pass or thrust with a rapier or sword in fencing; a lunge; — a long rein.

ÄL-LÖÖ', *v. a.* To set on; to halloo. See HALLOO.

ÄL-LO-PÄTH'IC, *a.* Relating to allopathy.

ÄL-LÖP-A-THIST, *n.* One who adheres to allopathy.

ÄL-LÖP-A-THY, *n.* (*Med.*) The art of curing diseases by inducing symptoms different from those of the primary disease; — the common practice, opposed to *homæopathy*.

ÄL-LÖT', *v. a.* To assign; to apportion; to distribute.

Syn. — *Allot* a task or portion; *apportion* an estate; *distribute* gifts; *assign* a reward.

ÄL-LÖTMENT, *n.* A share; part appropriated.

ÄL-LÖTTER-Y, *n.* Allotment. *Shak.*

ÄL-LÖW', *v. a.* To admit; to permit; to grant; to yield; — to make abatement or provision.

ÄL-LÖW'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be allowed.

ÄL-LÖW'Ä-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being allowable.

ÄL-LÖW'Ä-BLY, *ad.* With claim of allowance.

ÄL-LÖW'ÄNCE, *n.* Sanction; license; permission; — abatement; — a grant or stipend; — settled rate.

ÄL-LÖW'ÄNCE, *v. a.* To put upon allowance.

ÄL-LÖŸ', *n.* baser metal mixed with a finer one; — a de- sed substance.

ÄL-LÖŸ', *v. a.* To debase by mixing, as metals.

ÄL-LÖŸ'ÄQE, *n.* Art of alloying; alloy.

ÄLL'SPICE, *n.* Jamaica pepper or pimenta.

ÄL-LÜDE', *v. n.* To refer; to hint at; to glance
Syn. — *Allude* to an author or an affair; *refer* to a date; *hint* at a circumstance; *glance* at a subject.

ÄL-LÜ'MĪ-NOR, *n.* A colorer or painter upon paper.

ÄL-LÜRE', *v. a.* To entice; to decoy; to attract.

Syn. — The love of pleasure *allures*; words *entice*; arts and stratagems *decoy*; good qualities *attract*; passions, persons, and things *tempt*.

†ÄL-LÜRE', *n.* Something set up to entice; a lure.

ÄL-LÜRE'MENT, *n.* An enticement; a temptation.

ÄL-LÜR'ER, *n.* One who allures.

ÄL-LÜR'ING, *a.* Tempting; seducing; enticing.

ÄL-LÜR'ING-LY, *ad.* In an alluring manner.

ÄL-LÜR'ING-NĒSS, *n.* Enticement.

ÄL-LÜ'ŠION (äl-lū'zhun), *n.* Act of alluding; a reference to something known; a hint.

ÄL-LÜ'SIVE, *a.* Making allusion; hinting.

ÄL-LÜ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an allusive manner.

ÄL-LÜ'SIVE-NĒSS, *n.* Stat of being allusive.

ÄL-LÜ'VĪ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to alluvion; carried by water; added to land by the wash of water.

ÄL-LÜ'VĪ-QN, *n.* Alluvial land; alluvium.

†ÄL-LÜ'VĪ-OŪS, *a.* Same as *alluvial*.

ÄL-LÜ'VĪ-ŪM, *n.*; *pl.* ÄL-LÜ'VĪ-A. [L.] An accumulation of earth, sand, gravel, &c. by action of water; alluvial land.

ÄL-LŸ', *v. a.* To unite by kindred or friendship.

ÄL-LŸ', *n.*; *pl.* ÄL-LĪES'. One who is allied; one united by kindred, friendship, or confederacy.

Syn. — A political *ally*; a wicked *confederate*; an habitual *associate*.

ÄL'MA or ÄL'ME, *n.* A dancing-girl in the East.

ÄL-MA-CÄN'TAR, *n.* [Ar.] A small circle of the sphere, parallel to the horizon.

ÄL-MA-CÄN'TAR'S-STÄFF, *n.* An instrument used to take observations of the sun.

ÄL'MÄ-QĒST, *n.* [*almagestum*, L.] An ancient astronomical work of Ptolemy.

Äl'mä Mä'ter, *n.* [L.] "Benign mother"; a term applied to the university or college where one was educated.

ÄL'MA-NÄC, *n.* An annual calendar of months, weeks, and days; an annual register with a calendar; *calendar*.

ÄL'MAN-DINE (19), *n.* A kind of inferior ruby.

ÄL'ME-RY, *n.* a niche; cupboard; locker.

ÄL-MIGH'TI-NĒSS (äl-mī'tē-nēs), *n.* Unlimited power; omnipotence; an attribute of God.

ÄL-MIGH'TY (äl-mī'tē), *a.* Having unlimited power; omnipotent.

ÄL-MIGH'TY (äl-mī'tē), *n.* The Omnipotent; God.

*ÄL'MOND (äl'mund) [äl'mund, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; äl'mund, *P.*], *n.* The nut of the almond-tree.

*ÄL'MOND-FÜR-NACE, } *n.* A furnace used

ÄL'MAN-FÜR-NACE (ä'man-), } in refining.

*ÄL'MONDS (ä'mundz), *n. pl.* (*Anat.*) Two glands on the side of the tongue; the tonsils.

ÄL'MON-ER, *n.* The officer of a prince, &c. employed in the distribution of alms or charity.

ÄL'MON-RY, *n.* The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed.

ÄL'MÖST [äl'möst, *W. Ju.*; äl'möst', *S. P. J. Sm.*; äl-möst' or äl'möst, *F.*], *ad.* Nearly; well-nigh.

ÄLMS (ämz), *n. sing. & pl.* A gift or benefaction to the poor; a charitable donation.

ÄLMS'DĒED (ämz'dēd), *n.* An act of charity.

ÄLMS'GIV-ER (ämz'gīv-er), *n.* A giver of alms.

ÄLMS'GIV-ING, *n.* Act of giving alms.

ÄLMS'HÖSE (ämz'höös), *n.* A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor.

ÄLMS'MÄN (ämz'man), *n.* A man living on alms.

ÄL'MUG-TREE, *n.* A tree mentioned in Scripture.

ÄL'NAQE, *n.* A measure by the ell; ell-measure.

ÄL'NA-QER, *n.* A measurer by the ell.

ÄL'ÖE, *n.*; *pl.* ÄL'ÖES (äl'öz). A tree; a wood for perfumes; — a resinous, cathartic drug.

ÄL-O-ET'IC, } *a.* Relating to aloes; consisting

ÄL-O-ET'I-CAL, } chiefly of aloes.

ÄL-ÖFT' (21), *ad.* On high; above; in the air.

ÄL'Q-MÄN-CY, *n.* Divination by salt.

Ä-LÖNE', *a.* Single; without company; solitary.

Syn. — A person walks *alone*, or takes a *solitary* walk, in a *lonely* place.

Ä-LÖNG' (2l), *ad.* Throughout; forward; onward.

Ä-LÖNG', *prep.* Near; by the side of.

Ä-LÖNG-SIDE, *ad.* By the side of a ship.

Ä-LÖÖF', *ad.* At a distance; far apart.

Ä-LÖÖD', *ad.* Loudly; with a great noise.

ÄL-PÄC'A, *n.* A species of Peruvian sheep.

ÄL'PHA, *n.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A, used for the *first*.

ÄL'PHA-BÉT, *n.* The letters of a language.

ÄL'PHA-BÉT, *v. a.* To range in alphabetic order.

ÄL-PHA-BÉT-Ä'RI-ÄN, *n.* An A B C scholar.

ÄL-PHA-BÉT'IC, *a.* Relating to, or being in

ÄL-PHA-BÉT'IC-ÄL, *a.* the order of, the alphabet.

ÄL-PHA-BÉT'IC-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In an alphabetical manner.

ÄL'PINE or ÄL'PINE [äl'pin, *W. P. Sm.*; äl'pīn, *E. Ja. K.*], *a.* Relating to, or resembling, the Alps;

high; mountainous.

ÄL-READ'Y (äl-räd'e), *ad.* Now; at this time.

ÄL'SO, *ad.* In the same manner; likewise.

ÄL'SO, *conj.* Noting addition or conjunction.

ÄLT, *a. & n.* (*Mus.*) High; — high part. See ALTO.

ÄL'TAR, *n.* The place on which sacrifices are offered; — the table in churches where the communion is administered.

ÄL'TAR-AGE, *n.* (*Lav.*) Emolument of priests from oblations to the altar. [*R.*]

ÄL'TAR-PIECE (äl'tar-pēs), *n.* A painting placed over the altar.

ÄL'TER, *v. a.* To change; to make otherwise.

ÄL'TER, *v. n.* To suffer change; to vary.

ÄL'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be changed or altered.

ÄL'TER-A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being altered.

ÄL'TER-A-BIL'ITY, *a.* able.

ÄL'TER-A-BLY, *ad.* In a changeable manner.

ÄL'TER-ÄNT, *a.* Producing change.

ÄL'TER-ÄNT, *n.* An alterative medicine.

ÄL'TER-ÄTION, *n.* The act of altering; *change*.

ÄL'TER-ÄTIVE, *n.* A medicine that operates by slow and imperceptible degrees.

ÄL'TER-ÄTIVE, *a.* Having the quality of altering.

*ÄL'TER-CÄTE, *v. n.* To wrangle; to contend with.

*ÄL'TER-CÄTION [äl'ter-kä'shun, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; äl'ter-kä'shun, *P.*], *n.* Debate; controversy; wrangle; contest; dispute.

ÄL'TERN, *a.* Acting by turns; alternate.

ÄL'TER/NÄTE, *a.* One after another; reciprocal.

ÄL'TER/NÄTE, *n.* What happens alternately.

ÄL'TER/NÄTE or ÄL'TER-NÄTE [äl'tēr'nät, *W. P. F. K. Sm. R. C.*; äl'tēr-nät, *E. Wb.*; äl'tēr-nät', *Ja.*], *v. a.* To perform alternately; to change reciprocally.

ÄL'TER/NÄTE-LY, *ad.* In reciprocal succession.

ÄL'TER/NÄTE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being alternate.

ÄL'TER-NÄTION, *n.* Reciprocal succession.

ÄL'TER/NÄTIVE, *n.* A choice given of two things.

ÄL'TER/NÄTIVE, *a.* Reciprocally changing.

ÄL'TER/NÄTIVE-LY, *ad.* By turns; reciprocally.

ÄL'TER/NÄTIVE-NÉSS, *n.* Reciprocation.

ÄL'TER/NÄTIV, *n.* Reciprocal succession.

ÄL'THÉ'A, *n.* *pl.* ÄL'THÉ'ÄS. A flowering shrub.

ÄL'THOUGH' (äl-thō), *conj.* Grant that; though; if.

ÄL-TIL/Q-QUENCE, *n.* Pompous language. [*R.*]

ÄL-TIM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring altitudes.

ÄL-TIM'E-TRY, *n.* Art of measuring heights.

ÄL-TIS/Q-NÄNT, *a.* Porpous or lofty in sound.

ÄL'TI-TUDE, *n.* Height; elevation; highest point.

ÄL'TÖ, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) The highest part for male voices.

ÄL-TÖ-GETH'ER, *ad.* Completely; entirely; wholly; — conjunctly; in company.

Äl'to ri-ä-lē-vō (äl'to-re-lē-vō), *n.* [*It.*] That kind of relief in sculpture which projects as much as the life; high relief.

ÄL'V-DÉL, *n.* A subliming pot, used in chemistry.

ÄL'UM, *n.* A mineral salt, of an acid taste.

Ä-LÜ'MI-NA, *n.* (*Chem.*) A kind of earth; the earthy oxide of aluminum.

ÄL'U-MINE, *n.* A kind of earth; alumina.

Ä-LÜ'MI-NOÜS, *a.* Consisting of alum.

Ä-LÜ'MI-NÜM, *n.* The metallic base of alumina.

ÄL'UM-ISI, *a.* Partaking of alum.

Ä-LÜ'MI-NÜS, *n.* *pl.* Ä-LÜ'MI-NĪ. [*L.*] A pupil; — a graduate of a college or university.

ÄL'UM-STONE, *n.* A stone used in surgery.

ÄL'U-ÄT'ION, *n.* The tanning of leather. *Bailey.*

ÄL'VE-ÄRY, *n.* A beehive. *Baret.*

ÄL-VE/Q-LÄR [äl've/q-lär, *K. Dunghison, Brande*]; äl've-ö-lär, *Sm. Wb.*], *a.* Full of sockets or pits.

ÄL-VE/Q-LÄ-RY, *a.* Same as *alveolar*.

ÄL-VE/Q-LÄTE, *a.* Formed like a honeycomb.

ÄL-VE/Q-LITE, *n.* A fossil zoöphyte.

ÄL'VINE [äl'vin, *Sm.*; äl'vin, *K.*], *a.* Relating to, or proceeding from, the belly or intestines.

ÄL'WAYS' (äl'wäz), *ad.* Perpetually; constantly.

Ä-LY'S/SUM, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) Madwort plantain.

ÄM. The first person singular, present tense, of the verb to be. See BE.

ÄM-A-BIL'ITY, *n.* Loveliness. See AMIABILITY.

Ä-MÄIN', *ad.* With vehemence; with vigor.

Ä-MÄL/GÄM, *n.* A combination of mercury with other metals; any mixture.

Ä-MÄL/GÄ-MÄTE, *v. a.* To combine mercury with other metals; to mix.

Ä-MÄL-GÄ-MÄT'ION, *n.* The act of amalgamating.

Ä-MÄN-V-ÄN'SIS, *n.* *pl.* Ä-MÄN-V-ÄN'SÉS. [*L.*]

A person who writes what another dictates.

ÄM'A-RÄNTH, *n.* A genus of plants; a flower which long retains its color; — a purplish color.

ÄM-A-RÄN'THINE, *a.* Partaking of amaranth.

ÄM-A-RYL/LIS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of bulbous plants.

Ä-MÄSS' (12), *v. a.* To collect together; to heap up.

Ä-MÄSS'MENT, *n.* A heap; an accumulation.

ÄM-A-TEÜR' [äm-a-tür'], [äm-a-tür', *P. Ja. K.*;

äm-a-tär', *W.*; äm-a-tör', *F.*; äm'a-tür, *E.*; äm-a-tür', *Sm.*], [*Fr.*] A lover of any art or science, not a professor; a virtuoso.

ÄM'A-TIVE-NÉSS, *n.* (*Phren.*) The amatory principle, or a propensity to love.

ÄM-A-TÖ'RJ-ÄL, *a.* Relating to love; amatory.

ÄM-A-TÖ'RJ-ÄN, *a.* Relating to love; causing love.

ÄM-AU-RÖ'SIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Med.*) Diminution or loss of sight; drop serene.

Ä-MÄZE', *v. a.* To astonish; perplex; confound.

Syn. — Amazed at what is frightful or incomprehensible; astonished at what is striking; perplexed, confounded, or confused at what is embarrassing; surprised at what is unexpected.

†Ä-MÄZE', *n.* Astonishment; confusion.

Ä-MÄZ'ED-LY, *ad.* Confusedly; with amazement.

Ä-MÄZ'ED-NÉSS, *n.* Astonishment; confusion.

Ä-MÄZ'EMENT, *n.* Confusion; astonishment.

Ä-MÄZ'ING, *a.* Wonderful; astonishing.

Ä-MÄZ'ING-LY, *ad.* Wonderfully.

ÄM'A-ZÖN, *a.* A warlike woman; a virago.

ÄM-A-ZÖN'ÄN, *a.* Relating to Amazons; warlike.

ÄM-BÄ'GES, *n. pl.* [*L.*] A circuit of words.

ÄM-BÄ'SÄ-DÖR, *n.* A foreign minister of the highest rank sent on public business from one sovereign power to another.

Syn. — An ambassador and plenipotentiary imply the highest representative rank. An ambassador and resident, or minister resident, are permanent functionaries. An envoy and resident are functionaries of the second class of foreign ministers; and a chargé d'affaires is one of the third or lowest class.

ÄM-BÄ'SÄ-DRESS, *n.* The lady of an ambassador.

ÄM-BÄSSY, *n.* See EMBASSY.

ÄM'BER, *n.* A carbonaceous mineral, highly electrical, of yellow color, and generally transparent.

ÄM'BER, *a.* Consisting of amber.

ÄM'BER-GRIS (17), *n.* A fragrant substance of animal origin, used as a perfume and a cordial.

ÄM-BI-DÉX'TER, *n.* [*L.*] One that can use both hands alike; — a double-dealer.

AM-BI-DEX-TÉR'I-TY, *n.* State of being ambidextrous:—double-dealing.
AM-BI-DEX'TROUS, *a.* Using both hands alike.
AM-BI-DEX'TROUS-NÉSS, *n.* Ambidexterity.
AM'BI-ENT, *a.* Surrounding; encompassing.
AM'BI-GÜ, *n.* [Fr.] A medley of dishes.
AM-BI-GÜ'I-TY, *n.* State of being ambiguous; equivocality; uncertainty of signification.
AM-BIG'U-OÜS, *a.* Having two meanings; doubtful; equivocal.
Syn.—His language is so *ambiguous* that his meaning is *doubtful*. He seems to use *equivocal* words in order to mislead.
AM-BIG'U-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Doubtfully; uncertainly.
AM-BIG'U-OÜS-NÉSS, *n.* Uncertainty of meaning.
AM-BIL'Q-ÜY, *n.* Use of doubtful expressions.
AM'BIT, *n.* The compass or circuit of anything.
AM-BIT'TION (am-bish'un), *n.* Eager desire of superiority, power, honor, or fame; emulation.
AM-BIT'TIOUS (am-bish'us), *a.* Possessed of ambition; desirous of superiority; aspiring.
AM-BIT'TIOUS-NÉSS, *n.* State of being ambitious.
AM'BLE, *v. n.* To move upon an amble; to move easily; to pace.
AM'BLE, *n.* An easy motion of a horse; a pace.
AM'BLER, *n.* A horse that ambles; a pacer.
AM'BLING, *p. a.* Moving with an amble.
AM'BLING-LY, *ad.* With an ambling movement.
AM'BÖ, *n.* A reading-desk or pulpit.
AM-BRÖ'SI-A (am-brö'zhë-a), *n.* [L.] The imaginary food of the gods:—the name of a plant.
AM-BRÖ'SI-AL (am-brö'zhë-äl), *a.* Of the nature
AM-BRÖ'SI-AN (am-brö'zhë-an), *a.* of ambrosia; delicious; fragrant.
AM'BRY, *n.* An almonry:—a pantry.
AMBS-ACE' (ämz-äs') [ämz-äs', *W. F. J. Ja. K.*; ämz-äs', *S.*; ämz-äs', *P. Sm.*], *n.* A double ace.
AM'BU-LANCE, *n.* [Fr.] A military movable hospital attached to an army.
AM'BU-LÄNT, *a.* Moving from place to place.
AM'BU-LÄTE, *v. n.* To move hither and thither.
AM'BU-LÄ'TION, *n.* A walking; a promenade.
AM'BU-LÄ-TO-RY, *a.* Walking about; movable.
AM'BU-LÄ-TO-RY, *n.* A place for walking.
AM'BU-RY, *n.* A bloody wart on a horse.
AM-BUS-CÄDE', *n.* A secret station in which men lie to surprise others; an ambush.
AM-BUS-CÄDE', *v. a.* To lie in wait for.
AM'BÜSH, *n.* A place where troops lie in wait; an ambushade.
AM'BÜSHED (äm'hüsh't), *p. a.* Placed in ambush.
AM-BÜSTION (äm-büst'yun), *n.* (*Med.*) A burn.
AM'EL, *n.* Enamel. See **ENAMEL**. [*or scald.*]
AM-ÉL'IO-RÄTE (ä-mél'yo-rät), *v. a.* To improve; to make better; to meliorate. See **MELIORATE**.
AM-ÉL-IO-RÄ'TION (ä-mél-yo-rä'shun), *n.* Act of making better; improvement; melioration.
AM'ÉN' [ä-mén', *S. P. J. F. Ja. K. R.*; ä'mén', *W. F. Sm.*], *in* Singing, it is commonly pronounced [ä'mén'], *ad.* A term of assent used in devotions, meaning, at the end of a prayer, *so be it*; at the end of a creed, *so it is*.
AM-É-NA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being amenable;
AM-É-NA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* responsibility.
AM-É-NA-BLE, *a.* Responsible; liable to account.
AM-ÉND', *v. a.* to correct; to rectify; to reform.
Syn.—To *amend*, *correct*, *rectify*, *reform*, and *emend* imply the lessening of evil; to *improve* and *better*, the increase of good. *Amend* what is wrong; *correct* what is erroneous; *rectify* mistakes; *improve* inventions; *reform* the life.
AM-ÉND', *v. n.* To grow better; to reform.
AM-ÉND'A-BLE, *a.* Reparable; corrigible.
AMENDE (ä-mänd'), *n.* [Fr.] A fine; amends.—*Amende honorable*, an infamous punishment.—An apology for an injury; reparation; satisfaction.
AM-ÉND'MENT, *n.* Act of amending; improvement; reformation; recovery; correction.
AM-ÉND'S, *n.* Recompense; compensation.
-MÉN'I-É-IV [ä-mén'e-te, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*], *n.* Pleasantness; agreeableness.

AM'ENT, *n.* [amentum, L.] (*Bot.*) Catkin.
AM-ÉN-TA'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* (*Bot.*) Hanging as by thread; having catkins.
AM-MÉRCE', *v. a.* To punish by fine or penalty.
AM-MÉRCE'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to amercement.
AM-MÉRCEMENT, *n.* (*Law.*) A pecuniary fine, or penalty, imposed on an offender at the discretion of the court.
AM-MÉR-CER, *n.* One who amerces.
AM-MÉR'CI-A-MÉNT, *n.* Same as *amercement*.
AM-MÉR'I-CAN-ISM, *n.* A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to America.
ÄMES-ACE' (ämz-äs'), *n.* See **AMBS-ACE**.
ÄM'E-THYST, *n.* A precious stone of a violet color.
ÄM-E-THYST'INE, *a.* Resembling an amethyst.
Ä-MI-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Loveliness; amiableness.
Ä-MI-A-BLE, *a.* Lovely; pleasing; charming.
Syn.—*Amiable* is applied to persons or moral qualities. An *amiable* woman; *amiable* disposition; a *lovely* figure; a *lovely* child; a *charming* voice; *delightful* or *pleasing* manners.
Ä-MI-A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Loveliness; agreeableness.
Ä-MI-A-BLY, *ad.* In an amiable manner.
ÄM'I-ÄNTH, *n.* Earth-flax. See **AMIANTHUS**.
ÄM-I-ÄNTHUS, *n.* [L.] (*Min.*) Earth-flax; the flaxen variety of asbestos.
ÄM'I-CA-BLE, *a.* Friendly; kind; obliging.
Syn.—*Amicable* relations, terms; *friendly* intercourse; a *peaceable* citizen; a *kind* or *obliging* neighbor.
ÄM'I-CA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Friendliness; good-will.
ÄM'I-CA-BLY, *ad.* In an amicable manner.
ÄM'ICE (äm'is), *n.* The undermost part of a Catholic priest's shoulder-cloth or alb.
Ä-MID', *prep.* In the midst of; mingled with;
Ä-MIDST', *a.* among; surrounded by.
Ä-MID'SHIPS, *ad.* *Naut.* In the middle of a ship.
Ä-MISS', *ad.* Faultily; wrong; improperly.
ÄM'I-TY, *n.* Friendship; good-will; harmony.
ÄM-MÖ'NI-A, *n.* A volatile alkali. See **ALKALI**.
ÄM-MÖ'NI-ÄC, *n. & a.* A gum resin:—The name of two drugs, *gum ammoniac* and *sal ammoniac*.
ÄM-MÖ'NI-A-CAL, *a.* Containing ammonia.
ÄM-MÖ'NI-ÜM, *n.* The metallic base of ammonia.
ÄM-MÜ-NY'TION (äm-mü-nish'un), *n.* Military stores, as powder, balls, shells, &c.
ÄM-NÉS-TY, *n.* An act of general pardon.
Ä-MÖNG', *prep.* Mingled with; conjoined with;
Ä-MÖNGST', *a.* amidst.
ÄM'O-RIST, *n.* A lover; a gallant.
ÄM-O-RÖ'SÄ, *n.* [It.] A wanton; a courtesan.
ÄM-O-RÖ'SÖ, *n.* [It.] A man enamored.
ÄM'O-ROÜS, *a.* Relating to or inclined to love; enamored; full of love; loving.
ÄM'O-ROÜS-LY, *ad.* In an amorous manner.
ÄM'O-ROÜS-NÉSS, *n.* Fondness; lovingness.
Ä-MÖR'PHOUS, *a.* Shapeless; without form.
Ä-MÖRT', *a.* or *ad.* Lifeless. *Shak.*
Ä-MÖR'TISE or **Ä-MÖR'TIZE** [ä-mör'tiz, *W. P. F. Ja. Sm.*; ä-mör'tiz, *S. E. K. Wb.*], *v. a.* To transfer to mortmain; to alien.
Ä-MÖR-TI-ZÄ'TION, *n.* (*Law.*) The right of transferring lands to mortmain.
Ä-MÖR-TI-ZÄ-MÉNT, *n.* Lending lands to mortmain.
Ä-MÖUNT', *v. n.* To rise to; to compose in the whole.
Ä-MÖUNT', *n.* The aggregate; sum total.
Ä-MÖUR', *n.* [Fr.] An affair of love; intrigue.
Ä-MÖVE', *v. a.* To remove; to move.
ÄM'PER-SÄND, *n.* The character &, representing the conjunction *and*.
ÄM-PHIÉ'I-AN, *n.* An amphibious animal.
ÄM-PHIÉ'I-OÜS (äm-fib'e-üs), *a.* Having the faculty of living in two elements, air and water.
ÄM-PHIÉ'I-OÜS-NÉSS (äm-fib'e-üs-nës), *n.* Capability of living in different elements.
ÄM-PHIÉ-LÖQ'I-CAL, *a.* Doubtful; ambiguous.
ÄM-PHI-BÖL'Q-ÜY, *n.* Ambiguous discourse.
ÄM-PHIÉ'LOÜS, *a.* Tossed from one to another.
ÄM-PHIÉ'LO-LY, *n.* Discourse of various meaning.
ÄM'PHI-BRÄCH (äm'fe-bräk), *n.* (*Rhet.*) A foot, consisting of three syllables, the middle one long, the other two short.

AM-PHIC-TÏ-ŌN'IC, *a.* Relating to the council of the *Amphictyons* in ancient Greece.
AM-PHIM'A-CER, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A poetic foot of three syllables, the middle one short, and the others long.
AM-PHIPO-STYLE, *n.* (*Arch.*) A temple having a portico in front and rear, but without columns at the sides.
AM-PHI'SCI-I (am-fish'e-i), *n. pl.* [L.] People who inhabit the torrid zone, whose shadows fall sometimes north, and sometimes south.
AM-PHI-THE'A-TRE (am-fē-thē'a-ter), *n.* A building of a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats, one above another, and used for public shows, such as combats.
AM-PHI-THE-ĀT'RJ-CAL, *a.* Relating to an amphitheatre, or to exhibitions in an amphitheatre.
AM'PHO-RA, *n.*; *pl.* **AM'PHO-RÆ**. [L.] A jug or vessel with a double spout:—a vase with two handles.
AM'PLE, *a.* Large; wide; extended; spacious; broad.
Syn.—An ample allowance; a large or copious supply; a spacious house; a wide space; an extended prospect.
AM-PLĒX'I-CĀUL, *a.* (*Bot.*) Clasping the stem.
AM-PLI-FI-CĀTION, *n.* Act of amplifying; enlargement; diffuseness.
AM'PLI-FI-ER, *n.* One who amplifies.
AM'PLI-FY, *v. a.* To enlarge; to extend; to exaggerate; to speak or write diffusely.
AM'PLI-FY, *v. n.* To speak largely; to exaggerate.
AM'PLI-TUDE, *n.* Extent; largeness; capacity; copiousness:—an are of the horizon.
AM'PLY, *ad.* Largely; liberally; copiously.
AM-PUL-LA'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Shaped like a bottle or bladder.
AM'PU-TATE, *v. a.* To cut off, as a limb or branch.
AM-PU-TĀTION, *n.* Act of amputating. (*Surg.*)
The act of cutting off a limb or part of the body.
A-MUCK', *n.* An East Indian term for slaughter.
AM-U-LET, *n.* Something worn to protect from injury; a charm.
A-MUSE', *v. a.* To entertain; to divert; to beguile.
Syn.—To amuse is to entertain by drawing the attention to, and to divert is to draw the attention from our present occupation. To be beguiled is the effect of being amused.
A-MUSEMENT, *n.* That which amuses; diversion.
Syn.—Amusement in reading or gardening; diversion at a public show; entertainment at the theatre or a concert; recreation at the game of cricket.
A-MŪS'ER (a-mūz'er), *n.* One who amuses.
A-MŪS'ING, *a.* Affording amusement; diverting.
A-MŪS'IVE, *a.* Amusing; diverting.
A-MŪG'DA-LATE, *a.* Made of almonds.
A-MŪG'DA-LATE, *n.* An emulsion of almonds.
A-MŪG'DA-LINE, *a.* Resembling almonds.
A-MŪG'DA-LŌID, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of trap rock.
AM-Y-LA'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Like starch.
AN, the same with the article *a*.—The article *a* must be used before all words beginning with a consonant or a consonant sound; as, *a man*, *a unit*, *a oneness*; and the article *an* must be used before all words beginning with a vowel, except such as begin with the sound of a vowel and a consonant sound; before words beginning with *h* mute, as, *an hour*, *an heir*, &c.; or before words where the *h* is not mute, if the accent is on the second syllable, as, *an heroic action*, *an historical account*, &c.—*An*, by the old writers, is often used for *if*.
AN, *ad.* [Gr.] A word used in the prescriptions of physicians, importing in the like quantity.
AN, *a.* A Latin termination annexed to the names of authors to denote a collection of their memorable sayings; as, *Johnsoniana*.
AN-A-BAPTIST, *n.* One who allows of, and maintains, rebaptizing; a Baptist.
AN-A-BAP-TIS'TIC, *a.* Relating to Anabaptists or their principles.
AN-A-CAMP'TICS, *n. pl.* Catoptics.
AN-A-CA-TUĀR'TIC, *n.* Medicine working upwards.
AN-A-CEPH-A-LĀ'Q-SIS, *n.* [L.] Recapitulation.

AN-ĀEH'Q-RĒT, *n.* A monk; an anchorite.
AN-A-ĒHQ-RĒT'J-CAL, *a.* Relating to an anchorite or hermit.
AN-ĀEH'Q-RŌ'SIS, *n.* A solitary monk; a hermit.
AN-ĀEH'Q-RŌ-NISM, *n.* An error in computing time.
AN-ĀCH-RŌ-NIS'TIC, *a.* Containing anachronism.
AN-A-CLĀS'TICS, *n. pl.* The doctrine of refracted light; dioptrics.
AN-A-CE-NŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure of rhetoric, by which the speaker appeals to his opponent.
AN-A-CŌN'DA, *n.* A very large species of serpent.
AN-ĀC-RĒ-ŌN'TIC, *a.* Relating to Anacreon.
AN'A-DĒM, *n.* A wreath of flowers; garland.
AN-A-DI-PLĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) The repetition of the last word in a verse.
AN'A-GLYPH, *n.* An ornament effected by sculpture.
AN-A-GLYPTIC, *a.* Relating to anaglyphs.
AN-A-GŌG'J-CAL, *a.* Mysterious; mystical.
AN-A-GŌG'JCS, *n. pl.* Mystical interpretation.
AN'A-GRĀM, *n.* The change of one word into another by the transposition of its letters, as *Amor* into *Roma*.
AN-A-GRĀM-MĀT'IC, *a.* Relating to or forming anagrams.
AN-A-GRĀM-MĀT'J-CAL, *a.* ing anagrams.
AN-A-GRĀM-MĀT'J-CAL-LY, *ad.* Like an anagram.
AN-A-GRĀM'MĀ-TISM, *n.* The making of anagrams.
AN-A-GRĀM'MĀ-TIST, *n.* A maker of anagrams.
AN-A-GRĀM'MĀ-TIZE, *v. n.* To make anagrams.
AN-A-LĒC'TIC, *a.* Collected together.
AN'A-LĒCTS, *n. pl.* [*analecta*, L.] Fragments collected from authors; select pieces.
AN-A-LĒP'TIC, *a.* Restorative; strengthening.
AN-A-LĒP'TIC, *n.* A restorative medicine.
AN-A-LŌG'J-CAL, *a.* Having analogy; analogous.
AN-A-LŌG'J-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an analogous manner.
AN-A-LŌG'J-CAL-NESS, *n.* State of being analogical.
A-NĀL'Q-GISM, *n.* Argument from cause to effect.
A-NĀL'Q-GIZE, *v. a.* To explain by analogy.
A-NĀL'Q-GŌUS, *a.* Having analogy; analogical.
A-NĀL'Q-GY, *n.* Proportion or parallelism between things which are in some respects different; resemblance; similarity.
A-NĀL'Y-SIS, *n.*; *pl.* **A-NĀL'Y-SĒS**. The resolution of any thing into its first elements or component parts:—opposed to *synthesis*, which is the union of the component parts to form a compound. *Synthesis* is synonymous with *composition*; *analysis*, with *decomposition*.
AN'A-LYST, *n.* One who analyzes; analyzer.
AN-A-LY'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to analysis:—**AN-A-LY'T'J-CAL**, *a.* solving into first elements.
AN-A-LY'T'J-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an analytical manner.
AN-A-LY'T'JCS, *n. pl.* The art of analyzing.
AN-A-LYZ-ABLE, *a.* That may be analyzed.
AN'A-LYZE, *v. a.* To resolve into first principles or elements; to solve by analysis; to decompose.
AN'A-LYZ-ER, *n.* One who analyzes; an analyst.
AN-A-MŌR'PHŌ'SIS or **AN-A-MŌR'PHŌ-SIS** [an-a-mor-fō'sis, *S. W. J. E. F. K.*; an-a-mōr'fō-sis, *P. J. Sm.*], *n.* [Gr.] A perspective projection of anything, so that, to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, at another, an exact representation.
A-NĀ'NAS, *n.* The pine-apple.
AN'A-PEST, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A metrical foot, containing two short syllables and one long one.
AN-A-PĒSTIC, *a.* Relating to the anapest.
AN-ĀPI'Q-RA, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A repetition of words at the beginning of sentences.
AN'ARCH, *n.* An author of confusion. *Milton*.
AN-ĀR'CHIC, *a.* Relating to anarchy; disorderly; confused.
AN-ĀR'CHIC-CAL, *a.* disorderly; confused.
AN'AR-CHISM (an'ar-kizm), *n.* Anarchy.
AN'AR-CHIST, *n.* A promoter of anarchy.
AN'AR-CHY, *n.* Want of government; disorder.
AN-A-SĀR'CA, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) A species of dropsy.
AN-A-SĀR'COUS, *a.* Relating to an anasarca.
A-NĀS-TO-MĀT'IC, *a.* Removing obstructions.
A-NĀS'TO-MŌSE, *v. n.* To grow together, as two parts that meet.

AN-ĀS' TRO-PHE, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure whereby the order of the words is inverted.
ANATH'E-MA, *n.* [Gr.] An ecclesiastical curse.
AN-ĀTH-E-MĀT'I-CĀL, *a.* Containing anathema.
AN-ĀTH-E-MĀ-TIZE [*ā-nāth'e-mā-tīz*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *ān-ā-thēm'a-tīz*, *P. Johnson*], *v. a.* To pronounce accursed; to curse.
AN-ĀTH'E-MĀ-TIZ-ER, *n.* One who anathematizes.
AN-A-TŌM'I-CĀL, *a.* Belonging to anatomy.
AN-A-TŌM'I-CĀL-LY, *ad.* In an anatomical manner.
AN-ĀT'O-MIST, *n.* One skilled in anatomy.
AN-ĀT'O-MIZE, *v. a.* To dissect an animal body.
AN-ĀT'O-MY, *n.* The art of dissecting an animal body:—the knowledge or doctrine of the structure of the body.
AN/A-TRŌN, *n.* The scum or spume of melted glass.
AN/CES-TOR, *n.* A progenitor; a forefather.
AN-CES-TŌR'I-ĀL, *a.* Relating to ancestors; ancestral.
AN/CES-TRAL [*ān'ses-tral*, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm.*; *an-sēs'tral*, *Ja. Wb.*], *a.* Relating to ancestors.
AN/CES-TRY, *n.* Lineage; a series of ancestors.
AN/CHEN-TRY, *n.* See *ANCIENTRY*.
AN/CHOR (*āng'kur*), *n.* A heavy iron to hold a ship or other vessel:—cause of security.
AN/CHOR (*āng'kur*), *v. n.* To cast anchor.
AN/CHOR, *v. c.* To place at anchor; to fix on.
AN/CHOR-AGE (*āng'kur-aj*), *n.* Ground for anchoring in; a duty paid for anchoring.
AN/CHO-RĒSS (*āng'ko-rēs*), *n.* A female recluse.
AN/CHO-RĒT (*āng'ko-rēt*), *n.* A recluse; a monk.
AN/CHO-RĪTE (*āng'ko-rīt*), *n.* See *ANACHORITE*.
AN/CHŌR-SMITH, *n.* A maker of anchors.
AN-CHŌ'VY, *n.* A little sea-fish, used for sauce.
**AN/CI-ENT* (*ān'shent*) [*ān'shent*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *ān'shent*, *P.*], *a.* Old; not modern; of old time; antique; antiquated.
Syn.—*Ancient history*; *old age*; *antique piece of art*; *antiquated customs*.
**AN/CI-ENT* (*ān'shent*), *n.* The flag of a ship. *Shak.*
**AN/CI-ENT-LY* (*ān'shent-lē*), *ad.* In old times.
**AN/CI-ENT-RY* (*ān'shent-rē*), *n.* Ancient lineage.
**AN/CI-ENTS* (*ān'shents*), *n. pl.* Old men:—men who lived in ancient times; opposed to *moderns*.
AN/CIL-LĀ-RY, *a.* Belonging to i. handmaid.
AN-CIP'I-TĀL, *a.* Having two opposite edges.
AN/CO-NY, *n.* A bloom in iron-works.
AND, *conj.* A particle implying addition, by which sentences or terms are joined.
AN-DĀN'TE, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Distinct; exact.
AND/I-RON (*ānd'i-rŭn*), *n.* An iron utensil to lay wood on in a fireplace.
AN-DRŌG'Y-NAL, *a.* Having two sexes; her-
AN-DRŌG'Y-NOUS, *n.* [L.] An hermaphrodite.
AN-DRŌG'Y-NŪS, *n.* [L.] An hermaphrodite.
AN/DRŌID, *n.* An automaton; androids.
AN/DRŌIDĒS, *n.* An automaton like a man.
AN/EC-DŌTE, *n.* A biographical incident or fact.
Syn.—*Amusing anecdotes*; *entertaining stories*.
Anecdotes for men; *stories* for children.
AN-EC-DŌT'I-CĀL, *a.* Relative to anecdotes.
AN-E-MŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of the winds.
AN-E-MŌL'O-QY, *n.* A treatise on the wind.
AN-E-MŌM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument to measure the strength or velocity of the wind.
A-NĒM'O-NE, *n.* [Gr.] A plant; the wind-flower.
A-NĒM'O-SCOPE [*ā-nēm'o-skōp*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *ān'e-mōs-kōp*, *S.*; *ān'e-mō'skōp*, *E.*], *n.* A machine to show the course of the wind.
†A-NĒNT', *prep.* (*Scotch.*) About; concerning.
AN/EU-RISM (*ān'u-rizm*), *n.* (*Med.*) A tumor formed by morbid dilatation of an artery.
A-NEW' (*ā-nū'*), *ad.* Over again; again; newly.
AN-FRĀC'TU-OUS, *a.* Winding; turning.
AN/GĒL [*ān'jēl*, *S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. K. Sm. R.*], *n.* A messenger:—a celestial spirit:—a gold coin:—a very beautiful person.
AN/GĒL, *a.* Resembling angels; angelical.
AN/GĒL-ĒT, *n.* An English gold coin.
AN-GĒL'IC, *a.* Belonging to angels; of the
AN-GĒL'I-CĀL, *n.* nature of angels.

AN-GĒL'I-CA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants.
AN-GĒL-ŌL'O-QY, *n.* A treatise on angels.
AN/GĒ-LŌT, *n.* A musical instrument:—angelet.
AN/GĒR (*āng'gur*), *n.* Resentment; rage:—pain.
Syn.—*Sudden anger*; *cruel resentment*; *violent rage*; *vindictive wrath*; *dreaful ire*.
AN/GĒR (*āng'gur*), *v. a.* To make angry; to enrage.
AN-GĒ'FNA, *n.* [L.] A disease in the throat.
AN-gī'na pēc'to-rīs, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A dangerous disease, usually connected with the ossification, or other morbid affection, of the heart.
AN-GI-ŌG'RA-PHY (*ān-jē-ōg'ra-fē*), *n.* (*Med.*) A description of vessels in the human body.
AN-GI-ŌL'O-QY, *n.* (*Med.*) A treatise on the vessels of the human body.
AN/GI-O-SPERM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant which has its seeds enclosed in a pericarp.
AN-GI-ŌT'O-MY, *n.* Act of cutting open the vessels.
AN/GLE (*āng'gl*), *n.* The space included between two lines that meet in a point; a point where two lines meet; a corner:—a fishing-rod.
AN/GLE (*āng'gl*), *v. n.* To fish with a rod and hook.
AN/GLER (*āng'gler*), *n.* One who angles.
AN/GLI-CĀN, *a.* Belonging to England; English.
AN/GLI-CĒ, *ad.* [L.] In English.
AN/GLI-CISM, *n.* An English idiom or phrase.
AN/GLI-CIZE, *v. a.* To make English.
AN/GLING, *n.* The art of fishing with a rod.
AN/GLŌ-A-MĒR'I-CĀN, *n.* A native of America of English parentage.
AN/GŌR, *n.* [L.] Acute pain.
AN/GRI-LY (*āng'grē-lē*), *ad.* In an angry manner.
AN/GRY (*āng'grē*), *a.* Excited by anger; provoked.
Syn.—*Angry feeling*; *provoked by injury*; *passionate or choleric disposition*; *hasty or irascible temper*.
AN/GU-ŪLI-FŌRM, *a.* Formed like an eel.
AN/GUISH (*āng'gwish*), *n.* Great pain of mind; agony; pang; severe pain.
AN/GU-LAR, *a.* Having angles or corners.
AN-GU-LĀR'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being angular.
AN/GU-LĀR-NESS, *n.* State of being angular.
AN/GU-LĀT-ED, *a.* Formed with angles.
AN-HE-LĀ'TION, *n.* Difficulty of breathing.
†AN-HE-LŌSE', *a.* Out of breath.
AN-HY'DROUS, *a.* Destitute of water.
AN/L, *n.* A plant that yields indigo.
AN/ILE, *a.* Like an old woman; doting.
AN/LE-NESS, *n.* The state of being an old woman.
AN/LI-TY, *n.* man; dotage.
AN-I-MĀD-VĒR'SION, *n.* Act of animadverting; reproof; censure; stricture.
Syn.—*Animadversion* includes *censure* and *reproof*; *criticism* implies scrutiny and judgment, either for or against; *stricture* implies some examination, mingled with censure.
AN-I-MĀD-VĒRT', *v. n.* To notice; to censure.
AN-I-MĀD-VĒRT'ER, *n.* One who animadverts.
AN/I-MĀL, *n.* A creature having an organized body, life, sensation, and voluntary motion. Animals are divided into four classes, vertebrated, molluscs, articulated, and radiated.
Syn.—*A'* organized bodies endued with life and voluntary motion are *animals*; and the term may include *man*, though it is usually restricted to irrational creatures. *Brutes* and *beasts* are irrational animals, commonly restricted to quadrupeds; as *beasts of burden*; *brutes* of the forest.
AN/I-MĀL, *a.* That belongs to animals.
AN-I-MĀL/CU-LAR, *a.* Same as *animalcule*.
AN-I-MĀL/CŪLE, *n.* A minute animal.
AN-I-MĀL/CU-LINE, *a.* Relating to animalcules.
AN-I-MĀL/CU-LIST, *n.* One versed in the science of animalcules or animalcula.
AN-I-MĀL/CU-LŪM, *n.*; *pl.* *AN-I-MĀL/CU-LĀ*. [L.] An animalcule.—The word *animalcule*, sometimes used instead of *animalcula*, is a barbarism.
AN/I-MĀL-FLŌW'ER, *n.* The sea-nettle.
AN/I-MĀL-IŚM, *n.* Animal nature; sensuality.
AN-I-MĀL'I-TY, *n.* Animal existence.
AN/I-MĀL-IZE, *v. a.* To endue with animal life.

ÄN'I-MAL-MÄG'NET-ISM, *n.* Mesmerism.

ÄN'I-MÄTE, *v. a.* To quicken; to make alive; to encourage; to enliven; to exhilarate.

Syn.—*Animate* and *inspire* imply the communication of the vital or mental spark; *enliven*, *cheer*, and *exhilarate* imply actions on the mind or body. *Animated* with life or thought; *inspired* with knowledge, or courage; *enliven* the mind; *cheer* the heart; *exhilarate* the spirits; *encouraged* by the prospect of benefit; *excited* by desire.

ÄN'I-MÄTE, *a.* Possessing animal life; animated.

ÄN'I-MÄT-ED, *p. a.* Lively; having life; vigorous.

ÄN'I-MÄT-ING, *p. a.* Giving life; enlivening.

ÄN-I-MÄ'TION, *n.* Act of animating; state of being lively; *cheerfulness*; life; spirit.

ÄN'I-MÄ-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of giving life.

ÄN'I-MÄ-TOR, *n.* One who gives life.

ÄN-I-MÖSE', *a.* Full of spirit; hot.

ÄN-I-MÖS'I-TY, *n.* Passionate hatred; malignity; malevolence; *enmity*; rancor.

ÄN'ISE, *n.* A species of apium or parsley.

ÄNK'ER, *n.* A liquid measure of about 64 quarts.

ÄN'KLE, *n.* The joint between the foot and leg.

ÄN'FACE, *n.* A short sword; a dagger.

ÄN'NAL-IST, *n.* A writer of annals.

ÄN'NALŠ, *n. pl.* History digested into years.

ÄN'NATS, *n. pl.* [annates, L.] First fruits, or a year's income, of a church living.

ÄN-NĒAL', *v. a.* To temper glass by heat.

ÄN-NĒAL'ING, *n.* The art of tempering glass, &c.

ÄN'NET, *n.* The gull; a sea-bird.

ÄN-NĒX', *v. a.* To unite to at the end; to join; to *affix*; to adjoin; to add; to subjoin.

ÄN-NĒX-Ä'TION, *n.* Conjunction; addition; union.

ÄN-NĒXION (än-nĕk'shun), *n.* Annexation.

ÄN-NĒX'MENT, *n.* An annexing; annexation.

ÄN-NĪ/II-LÄ-BLE, *a.* That may be annihilated.

ÄN-NĪ/H-LÄTE, *v. a.* To reduce to nothing; to destroy; to extinguish.

ÄN-NĪ/II-LÄ'TION, *n.* Act of reducing to nothing.

ÄN-NĪ-YĒR'SA-RY, *n.* A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year; annual celebration.

ÄN-NĪ-YĒR'SA-RY, *a.* Annual; yearly.

Än'nō Dūm'i-ni, [L.] In the year of our Lord.

ÄN-NÖM-I-NÄ'TION, *n.* Alliteration.

Än'nō mūn'di, [L.] In the year of the world.

ÄN-NÖ'NA, *n.* [L.] A year's produce.—(*Bot.*) A genus of plants; custard-apple.

ÄN-NO-TÄTE, *v. a.* To make annotations or notes.

ÄN-NO-TÄ'TION, *n.* A note; a comment; a remark.

ÄN-NO-TÄ-TOR, *n.* A commentator; a scholiast.

ÄN-NÖT'TO, *n.* A dry, hard paste, used in dyeing; — written also *annotta* and *arnotta*.

ÄN-NÖUNCE', *v. a.* To publish; to proclaim.

Syn.—*Announce* an arrival, a publication; *publish* news; *proclaim* or *declare* war; *proclaim* war or peace.

ÄN-NÖUNCE'MENT, *n.* Declaration; advertisement.

ÄN-NÖUNCE'R, *n.* A declarer; a proclaimer.

ÄN-NÖY', *v. a.* To incommode; to vex; to molest.

ÄN-NÖY'ANCE, *n.* That which annoys; trouble.

ÄN-NU-AL, *a.* Yearly; coming yearly.

ÄN-NU-AL, *n.* A literary publication issued annually; — an annual plant.

ÄN-NU-AL-LY, *ad.* Yearly; every year.

ÄN-NU/I-TANT, *n.* One who has an annuity.

ÄN-NU/I-TY, *n.* A yearly rent; a yearly allowance.

ÄN-NÜL', *v. a.* To abolish; to abrogate; to repeal.

ÄN-NU-LÄR, *a.* Having the form of a ring.

ÄN-NU-LÄ-RY, *a.* Formed like a ring; annular.

ÄN-NU-LĒT, *n.* A little ring.—(*Her.*) A charge distinguishing the fifth son.—(*Arch.*) A small square moulding; a fillet.

ÄN-NÜL'MENT, *n.* The act of annulling.

ÄN-NU-LOŠE', *a.* Having rings; annular.

ÄN-NU/MER-ATE, *v. a.* To add to; to unite to.

ÄN-NU/MER-Ä'TION, *n.* Addition to a number.

ÄN-NU/CI-ATE (än-nūn'she-ät), *v. a.* To announce; to proclaim.

ÄN-NU-CĪ-Ä'TION (än-nūn-she-ä'shun), *n.* Act of announcing; — the name given to the day cele-

brated in memory of the angel's salutation of the Virgin Mary, that is, the 25th of March.

ÄN'O-DYNE, *n.* Medicine which assuages pain.

ÄN'O-DYNE, *a.* Mitigating pain; assuaging.

Ä-NÖINT', *v. a.* To rub over with oil; to consecrate by unction; to smear.

Ä-NÖINT'ER, *n.* One who anoints.

Ä-NÖINT'MENT, *n.* The act of anointing.

Ä-NÖM'A-LISM, *n.* Anomaly; irregularity.

Ä-NÖM-A-LIS'TIC, *a.* Irregular.

Ä-NÖM-A-LIS'TI-CAL, *a.* Irregular.

Ä-NÖM'A-LOŠ, *a.* Irregular; being out of rule.

Ä-NÖM'A-LY, *n.* Irregularity; deviation from rule.

Ä-NÖN', *ad.* Quickly; soon; shortly.—*Ever* and *anon*, now and then.

Ä-NÖN/Y-MOŠ, *a.* Wanting a name; nameless.

Ä-NÖN/Y-MOŠ-LY, *ad.* Without a name.

ÄN'O-RĒX-Y, *n.* Want of appetite; inappetency.

Ä-NÖR'MAL, *a.* Irregular; abnormal. See *ÄNÖR-MAL*.

ÄN-ÖTH'ER (än-üth'er), *a.* Not the same; one more; any; not one's self; different.

ÄN'SAT-ED, *a.* Having handles.

ÄN'SER-INE, *a.* Relating to or like a goose.

ÄN'SLÄIGHT (än'släit), *n.* An attack; onslaught.

ÄN'SWER (än'ser, 12), *v. n.* To speak in return; to reply; to be accountable; — to suit.

ÄN'SWER (än'ser), *v. a.* To speak in return to; to reply to; — to be equivalent to; to satisfy.

ÄN'SWER (än'ser), *n.* That which is said in return to a question; a reply; — a confutation.

Syn.—An *answer* to a question; a *reply* to an answer, objection, or accusation; a *rejoinder* to a reply.

ÄN'SWER-A-BLE (än'ser-a-bl), *a.* Admitting a reply; — liable to give an account; — suitable.

Syn.—We are *answerable* for a demand; *responsible* for a trust; *accountable* for our conduct; *amenable* to the laws; — *answerable* to the design; *suitable* to the purpose.

ÄN'SWER-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being answerable.

ÄN'SWER-A-BLY, *ad.* In due proportion; suitably.

ÄN'SWER-ER (än'ser-er) *n.* One who answers.

ÄNT (12), *n.* An insect; an emmet; a pismire.

ÄN' TA, *n.*; *pl.* ÄN' TÄ. [L.] (*Arch.*) A pilaster.

ÄNT-ÄČ'ID, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine to remove acidity; — written also *antacid*.

ÄN-TÄČ'O-NISM, *n.* Opposition; contest.

ÄN-TÄČ'O-NIST, *n.* A contender; an opponent.

ÄN-TÄČ'O-NIS'TIC, *a.* Contending as an antagonist.

ÄN-TÄČ'O-NIZE, *v. n.* To contend; to oppose.

ÄN-TÄČ'O-NY, *n.* Contest; opposition.

ÄN-TÄL'QIC, *a.* That relieves pain.

ÄN-TÄL'QIC, *n.* A medicine to relieve pain.

ÄN-TA-NA-CLÄ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the same word is repeated in a different sense.

ÄNT-A-PHRO-DIT'IC, *a.* Antivenereal.

ÄNT-ÄRC'TIC, *a.* Relating to the south pole.

ÄNT-ÄR-THRIT'IC, *a.* Counteracting the gout.

ÄN' TE, *a* Latin particle signifying *before*, frequently used in composition; as, *antediluvian*.

ÄNT'EAT-ER, *n.* An insect that feeds on ants.

Än'te bĕll'um. [L.] Before the war.

ÄN-TE-CĒDE', *v. n.* To precede; to go before.

ÄN-TE-CĒ'DENCE, } *n.* Act of going before; pre-

ÄN-TE-CĒ'DEN-CY, } cedence.

ÄN-TE-CĒ'DENT, *a.* Going before; preceding.

Syn.—An *antecedent* event; the *preceding* year; *foregoing* statement; *prior* claim; *previous* inquiry; *anterior* part of the skull; *former* times.

ÄN-TE-CĒ'DENT, *n.* That which goes before; — previous course or conduct; — the first of two terms; — the noun to which a relative refers.

ÄN-TE-CĒ'DENT-LY, *ad.* Previously.

ÄN-TE-CĒN'SOR, *n.* [L.] One who goes before.

ÄN'TE-CHÄM-BER, *n.* The chamber or room that leads to the chief apartment.

ÄN'TE-CHÄP-EL, *n.* That part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir.

ǺN'TE-ŮR-SQR, *n.* [L.] One who runs before.
 ǺN'TE-DATE, *n.* A previous date.
 ǺN'TE-DĀTE, *v. a.* To date before the true time.
 ǺN'TE-DĪ-LŪ'VĪ-ǺN, *a.* Existing before the deluge.
 ǺN'TE-DĪ-LŪ'VĪ-ǺN, *n.* One who lived before the deluge or flood.
 ǺN'TE-LŌPE, *n.* An animal resembling the deer.
 ǺN'TE-LŪ'CĀN, *a.* Early; before daylight.
 ǺN'TE-ME-RĪD'Ī-ǺN, *a.* Being before noon.
 ǺN'TE-MĒT'IC, *n.* See ANTI-METIC.
 ǺN'TE-MŪN'DĀNE, *a.* Before the creation of the world.
 ǺN-TĒN'NA, *n.*; *pl.* ǺN-TĒN'NĒ. [L.] A sort of horn of an insect; a feeler; a tentacle.
 ǺN-TE-NŪP'TIAL, *a.* Before marriage.
 ǺN-TE-PĀS'CHĀL, *a.* Before the time of Easter.
 ǺN'TE-PĀST, *n.* A foretaste; anticipation.
 ǺN-TE-PE-NŪLT', *n.* [*antepenuitina*, L.] (*Gram.*) The last syllable but two of a word.
 ǺN-TE-PE-NŪLT'Ī-MĀTE, *a.* Relating to the last syllable but two.
 ǺN-TE-PE-NŪLT'Ī-MĀTE, *n.* Same as *antepenuit*.
 ǺN'TE-ĒP-I-LĒP'TIC, *a.* Curing epilepsy.
 ǺN'TE-PŌRT, *n.* An outer port or gate.
 ǺN-TE-PO-SŪ'TION, *n.* Anterior position.
 ǺN-TE-PRĒ-DIC'Ā-MĒNT, *n.* (*Logic*) An introduction to categories; a preliminary question.
 ǺN-TĒRĪ-QR, *a.* Being before or in front; preceding; going before; prior to; antecedent.
 ǺN-TĒ-RĪ-ŌR'Ī-TŪ, *n.* Priority, precedence.
 ǺN'TE-RŌŌM, *n.* A room leading to another.
 ǺN'TĒS, *n. pl.* [L.] Pillars on the doors of temples.
 ǺN-TE-TĒM'PLE, *n.* Now called the *nave* in a church.
 ǺN-THEL-MĪN'TIC, *a.* Destroying worms.
 ǺN'THEM, *n.* A piece of music performed in cathedral service; a sacred song or hymn.
 ǺN'THER, *n.* (*Bot.*) The case or part of a flower containing the pollen.
 ǺN'THER-AL, *a.* Relating to anthers.
 ǺN-THE-RĪF'ER-ŌS, *a.* Producing anthers.
 ǺN'T-HĪLL, *n.* A little hillock formed by ants.
 ǺN-THŌ-LŌG'Ī-CĀL, *a.* Relating to an anthology.
 ǺN-THŌL'Ō-GĪST, *n.* A maker of an anthology.
 ǺN-THŌL'Ō-GŪ, *n.* A collection of flowers, of poems, or of elegant extracts from authors.
 ǺN-THŌ-NŪY'S-FĪRE' (Ǻn'to-njz), *n.* The erysipelas; St. Anthony's fire.
 ǺN-THRA-CĪTE, *n.* A hard, mineral coal, that burns without flame or smoke.
 ǺN-THRA-CĪT'IC, *a.* Relating to anthracite.
 ǺN'THRĀX, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) A gangrenous inflammation; — a carbuncle.
 ǺN-THRO-PŌL'Ō-GŪ, *n.* Human physiology.
 ǺN-THRŌ-PO-MŌR'PHĪSM, *n.* The doctrine that the Deity exists in the human form.
 ǺN-THRŌ-PO-MŌR'PHĪTE, *n.* One who believes that the Deity exists in the human form.
 ǺN-THRO-PŌP'Ā-THŪ, *n.* Human passion. [R.]
 ǺN-THRO-PŌPH'Ā-GĪ, *n. pl.* [L.] Cannibals.
 ǺN-THRO-PŌPH'Ā-GŪ, *n.* Cannibalism.
 ǺN-THRO-PŌS'Ō-PHY, *n.* Knowledge of man's nature.
 ǺN-THŪ-P-NŌT'IC, *a.* Preventing sleep. [*nature*.]
 ǺN-THŪ-PŌPH'Ō-RA, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the objections of an adversary are brought forward in order to be answered.
 ǺN-TĪS-TĒR'IC, *a.* Good against hysterics.
 ǺN'TĪ (Ǻn'te), [Gr.] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, and signifying *contrary to*, *opposed to*.
 ǺN-TĪ-ǺC'ID, *a.* Counteracting acidity. — *n.* An alkaline absorbent. See ANTACID.
 ǺN-TĪ-ǺR-THRĪT'ICS, *n. pl.* Medicines for the gout.
 ǺN'TĪC, *n.* One who plays antics; a buffoon; — buffoonery; a trick.
 ǺN'TIC, *a.* Odd; droll; fantastic; playful.
 ǺN-TĪ-CA-CHĒC'TICS, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Medicines for cachexy.
 ǺN-TĪ-CHRĪST, *n.* The great enemy of Christianity.
 ǺN-TĪ-CHRĪST'ĪAN (Ǻn-te-krist'yan), *a.* Opposite to Christianity.

ǺN-TĪ-CHRĪST'ĪAN, *n.* An enemy of Christianity.
 ǺN-TĪ-CHRĪST'ĪAN-ISM, *n.* Opposition to Christianity.
 ǺN-TĪ-CHRĪST-I-ǺN'Ī-TŪ (Ǻn-te-krist-ye-Ǻn'e-te), *n.* Contrariety or opposition to Christianity.
 ǺN-TĪC'Ī-PĀTE, *v. a.* To take before; to foretaste.
 ǺN-TĪC'Ī-PĀ'TION, *n.* Act of anticipating; that which is anticipated; foretaste.
 ǺN-TĪC'Ī-PĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who anticipates.
 ǺN-TĪC'Ī-PĀ-TŌ-RŪ, *a.* Taking before its time.
 ǺN-TĪ-CLĪ'MĀX, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first; the opposite of *climax*; as, "Endow a college or a cat." *Pope*.
 ǺN'TĪC-LŪ, *ad.* In an antic manner; drolly.
 ǺN-TĪ-CŌN-TA'GĪOUS, *a.* Destroying contagion.
 ǺN'TĪ-CŌR, *n.* [Gr.] A swelling in a horse's throat.
 ǺN-TĪ-CŌS-MĒT'IC, *a.* Destructive of beauty.
 ǺN'TĪ-DO-TĀL, } *a.* Having the quality of an an-
 ǺN'TĪ-DO-TĀ-RŪ, } tidote; counteracting poison.
 ǺN'TĪ-DŌTE, *n.* A medicine that counteracts poison; a remedy for or preservative against injury.
 ǺN-TĪ-E-MĒT'IC, *n.* A remedy for vomiting.
 ǺN-TĪ-E-PĪS'Ō-PĀL, *a.* Adverse to episcopacy.
 ǺN-TĪ-FĒB'RILE (Ǻn-te-fĒb'rĭl, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; Ǻn-te-fĒbrĭl, *S. P. K.*), *a.* Good against fevers.
 ǺN-TĪ-LŌG'Ā-RĪTHM, *n.* Complement of a logarithm.
 ǺN-TĪ-MĀ'SON, *n.* One hostile to masonry.
 ǺN-TĪ-MĀ'SON-RŪ, *n.* Opposition to masonry.
 ǺN-TĪ-MĪN-IS-TĒRĪ-AL, *a.* Opposing the ministry.
 ǺN-TĪ-MŌ-NĀRCH'Ī-CĀL, *a.* Hostile to monarchy.
 ǺN-TĪ-MŌN'ARCH-IST, *n.* An enemy to monarchy.
 ǺN-TĪ-MŌ'NĪ-AL, *a.* Relating to antimony.
 ǺN-TĪ-MŌ'NĪ-AL, *n.* A preparation of antimony.
 ǺN'TĪ-MŌ-NŪ, *n.* (*Min.*) A brittle, whitish metal; a mineral substance, used in medicine and the arts.
 ǺN-TĪ-NE-PHRĪT'IC, *n.* Medicine for the kidneys.
 ǺN-TĪ-NŌ'MĪ-AN, *n.* One of a sect who denied the obligation of the moral law.
 ǺN-TĪ-NŌ'MĪ-AN, *a.* Relating to the Antinomians.
 ǺN-TĪ-NŌ'MĪ-AN-ISM, *n.* Antinomian tenets.
 ǺN-TĪN'Ō-MŪ or ǺN'TĪ-NŌ-MŪ (Ǻn-tĭn'Ō-mĕ, *W. J. F. Ja.*; Ǻn'te-nŏ-mĕ, *S. P. Sm.*), *n.* A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the same law.
 ǺN-TĪ-PĀ'PAL, *a.* Opposing the pope or papacy.
 ǺN-TĪ-PĀ-PĪS'Ī-CĀL, *a.* Same as *antipapal*.
 ǺN-TĪ-PĀ-RĀ-LĪT'IC, *a.* Curing the palsy.
 ǺN-TĪ-PĀ-THĒT'IC, } *a.* Having antipathy;
 ǺN-TĪ-PĀ-THĒT'Ī-CĀL, } *a.* adverse; opposite.
 ǺN-TĪ-PĀ-THŪ, *n.* Natural hatred or opposition; repugnance; aversion; — opposed to *sympathy*.
 ǺN-TĪ-PE-RĪS'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposed gains strength.
 ǺN-TĪ-PĒS-TĪ-LĒN'TIAL (Ǻn-te-pĒs-te-lĒn'shal), *a.* Efficacious against the plague or pestilence.
 ǺN-TĪ-PĒLŌ-QĪS'TIC, *a.* Checking inflammation.
 ǺN-TĪ-PĒLŌ-QĪS'TIC, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which allays inflammatory action.
 ǺN'TĪ-PĒLŌN, } *n.* Alternate singing in the choirs
 ǺN-TĪ-PĒLŌN, } of cathedrals; a response: — a kind of anthem.
 ǺN-TĪ-PĒLŌ-NĀL, *a.* Relating to the antiphon.
 ǺN-TĪ-PĒLŌ-NĀL, *n.* A book of anthems.
 ǺN-TĪ-PĒLŌ-RA-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.
 ǺN-TĪ-PĒLŌ-RA-SIS, *n.* Containing antiphrasis.
 ǺN-TĪ-PĒLŌ-RA-SIS, *ad.* With antiphrasis.
 ǺN-TĪ-PŌD, *a.* Relating to the antipodes.
 ǺN'TĪ-PŌDE, *n.* One of the antipodes. [R.]
 ǺN-TĪ-PŌD-ĒS (Ǻn-tĭp'ŏdĕz, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; Ǻn-tĭp'ŏdz, *E.*; Ǻn'te-pŏdz, *Wh.*), *n.* [L.] Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours: — those opposite to each other.
 ǺN-TĪ-PŌPE, *n.* One who usurps the popedom.
 ǺN-TĪ-PRĒ-LĀT'Ī-CĀL, *a.* Adverse to prelacy.

AN-TIP-TÔ-SIS [ân-tip-tô'sis, *S. W. Ja. K. Sm. C.* : ân-tip'to-sis, *P. Wb.*], *n.* [Gr.] (*Gram.*) A figure by which one case is put for another.

AN-TI-PŪ-TRĒS/CĒNT, *a.* Preventing putrefaction.

AN-TI-QUĀ'RĪ-AN, *a.* Relating to antiquity.

AN-TI-QUĀ'RĪ-AN, *n.* An antiquary. *Milton.*

AN-TI-QUĀ'RĪ-AN-ISM, *n.* The study of antiquities.

AN-TI-QUA-RY, *n.* One who is versed in the knowledge of antiquity, or is studious of antiquities.

AN-TI-QUĀTE, *v. a.* To make old or obsolete.

AN-TI-QUĀT-ED, *p. a.* Grown old or out of use.

AN-TI-QUĀT-ED-NĒSS, *n.* State of being antiquated.

AN-TIQUE' (ân-tĕk', *l7*), *a.* Relating to antiquity; *ancient*; very old; of old fashion.

AN-TIQUE' (ân-tĕk'), *n.* A piece of ancient art.

AN-TIQUE'NESS (ân-tĕk'nēs), *n.* Quality of being ancient; appearance of antiquity.

AN-TI-QŪ-TY (ân-tik'we-te), *n.* Old times: — the people of old times: — the remains of old times.

AN-TI'SCI-T (ân-tish'e-i), *n. pl.* [L.] The people who, living on different sides of the equator, have their shadows projected opposite ways at noon: — Anglicized *Anticisms*.

AN-TI-SCOR-BŪ'TIC, } *a.* Efficacious against
AN-TI-SCOR-BŪ'TI-CAL, } the scurvy.

AN-TI-SĒP'TIC, *a.* Counteracting putrefaction.

AN-TI-SĒP'TIC, *n.* Medicine resisting putrefaction.

AN-TI-SLĀV'ER-Y, *a.* Hostile to slavery.

AN-TI-SŌ'CĪAL (ân-te-sŏ'shāl), *a.* Averse to society.

AN-TIS'PA-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Revulsion of a humor.

AN-TI-SPĀS-MŌD'IC, *a.* Good against spasms.

AN-TI-SPĀS'TICS, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Medicines which cause a revulsion of the humors.

AN-TI-SPLĒN'E-TIC [ân-te-splĕn'e-tĭk, *S. W. J. Ja.* : ân-te-splĕ-nĕt'ĭk, *P. Wb.*], *a.* Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

AN-TIS'TRO-PHĒ, *n.* [Gr.] A stanza opposed to the strophe.

AN-TI-STRŌPH'IC, *a.* Relating to antistrophe.

AN-TITH'E-SIS, *n.*; *pl.* **AN-TITH'E-SĒS**. (*Rhet.*)

A figure by which contraries are opposed to contraries; opposition of words, sentences, or sentiments; contrast.

AN-TI-THĒT'IC, } *a.* Relating to, or containing,
AN-TI-THĒT'IC-CAL, } antithesis; placed in contrast.

AN-TI-TRĪN-I-TĀ'RĪ-AN, *n.* One who denies the doctrine of the trinity.

AN-TI-TRĪN-I-TĀ'RĪ-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine which denies that there are three persons in the God-head.

AN-TI-TYPE, *n.* The original, or that of which the type is the representation; the person in whom any prophetic type is fulfilled.

AN-TI-TYPI-CAL, *a.* Relating to an antitype.

AN-TI-VE-NĒ'RE-AL, *a.* Resisting venereal poison.

ANT'LĒR, *n.* The branch of a stag's horn.

ANT'LĒRED (ânt'lĕrd), *a.* Having antlers.

AN-TĒ'CĪ (ân-tĕ'si), *n. pl.* [L.] Those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same longitude and latitude, but in different hemispheres.

AN-TŌ-NO-MĀ'SĪ-I-A (ân-to-no-mā'zhĕ-a), *n.* [L.] (*Rhet.*) A form of speech, in which the name of some term or title is used instead of the proper name; as "Stagirite," for Aristotle.

†AN'TRE (ân'tĕr), *n.* A cavern; a den.

AN'VIL, *n.* The iron block which smiths use.

ANX-Ī'E-TY (ang-zĭ'e-tĕ), *n.* Trouble of mind about some future event; concern; solicitude; uneasiness; anxious care.

ANX'IOUS (angk'shus), *a.* Full of anxiety; uneasy; very solicitous; concerned.

ANX'IOUS-LY (angk'shus-lĕ), *ad.* With anxiety.

ANX'IOUS-NĒSS (angk'shus-nĕs), *n.* Anxiety.

AN'y (ĕn'e), *a.* Every; whoever; whatsoever: — used in composition; as, *anywhere*, &c.

A-O'NI-AN, *a.* Relating to Aonia in Parnassus, or to the Muses.

Ā'O-RIST, *n.* (*Greek gram.*) An indefinite tense.

Ā-ŌR'TA, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The great artery or

vessel which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

Ā-ŌR'TAL, } *a.* Relating to the great artery or aorta.

Ā-PACE', *ad.* Quickly; hastily; with speed.

Ā-P'A-GŌ-GE, *n.* [Gr.] (*Logic.*) A kind of demonstration; — the same as *reductio ad absurdum*.

Ā-P'A-GŌ'G'I-CAL, *a.* Showing the absurdity of denying what is affirmed.

Ā-P'A-RITH'MĒ-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) Enumeration.

Ā-PĀRT', *ad.* Separately; at a distance.

Ā-PĀRT'MĒNT, *n.* A room in a house or other building; lodgings.

Ā-P'A-THĒT'IC, *a.* Having no feeling; insensible.

Ā-P'A-THĪST, *n.* A person without feeling.

Ā-P'A-THĪS'TI-CAL, *a.* Indifferent; unfeeling.

Ā-P'A-THY, *n.* Want of feeling; insensibility.

ĀPE, *n.* A kind of monkey: — an imitator.

ĀPE, *v. a.* To imitate; to mimic.

Ā-PĒAK', *ad.* In a posture to pierce; on the point.

ĀP'EP-SY, *n.* Want of digestion.

Ā-PĒ'RĪ-ENT, *a.* Gently purgative; laxative.

Ā-PĒ'R'I-TIVE, *a.* Tending to open; aperient.

†Ā-PĒRT', *a.* Open; evident.

ĀP'ER-TŪRE [ăp'er-tūr, *S. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.* : ăp'er-chūr, *W.*], *n.* An opening; a passage; a hole.

ĀP'ER-RY, *n.* The act of aping; affected imitation.

Ā-PĒT'A-LOŪS, *a.* Without petals or flower-leaves.

Ā'PĒX, *n.* [L.] *L. pl.* **ĀP'Ī-CĒS**; Eng. **Ā'PĒX-ĒS** or **ĀP'Ī-CĒS**. The tip or angular point; the top. See *APICES*.

Ā-PHER'E-SIS (ă-fer'e-sis), *n.* [L.] (*Rhet.*) The taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

Ā-PHĒ'LĪ-ŌN, *n.*; *pl.* **Ā-PHĒ'LĪ-A**. [Gr.] (*Astron.*) The point of a planet's orbit that is farthest from the sun, and opposite to the *perihelion*.

ĀPH-I-LĀN'THRO-PY, *n.* Want of love to mankind.

Ā'PHIS, *n.*; *pl.* **ĀPH'Ī-DĒS**. [Gr.] Plant-louse.

ĀPH'Q-NY, *n.* (*Med.*) A loss of voice or speech.

ĀPH'Q-RĪSM, *n.* A short, pithy sentence; a maxim; a laconic precept. See *AXIOM*.

ĀPH'Q-RIST, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.

ĀPH-Q-RĪS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to, or having

ĀPH-Q-RĪS'TI-CAL, } the form of, aphorism.

ĀPH-Q-RĪS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* With aphorisms.

ĀPH-RO-DĪS'I-ĀC, } *a.* Exciting sexual desire.

ĀPH-RO-DĪ-SĪ'A-CAL, }

ĀPH'THŌNG, *n.* A letter or combination of letters having no sound.

ĀPH'YL-LOŪS, *a.* Destitute of leaves.

Ā'PI-A-RY, *n.* A place where bees are kept.

ĀP'Ī-CĒS [ăp'ĕ-sĕz, *Sm. Ainsworth, Leverett, Ash* : ă-pĭ'sĕz, *Ja. Johnson* : ă-pe-sĕz, *F. Wb.*], *n. pl.* Tips; points; tufts. See *APEX*.

Ā-PĒCE' (ă-pĕs'), *ad.* To the part or share of each.

ĀP'ISH, *a.* Like an ape; foppish; silly.

ĀP'ISH-NĒSS, *n.* Mimicry; foppery.

Ā-PŌC'A-LYPSE, *n.* The book of Revelation: — disclosure.

Ā-PŌC-A-LYPTIC, } *a.* Relating to the Apoca-

Ā-PŌC-A-LYPTI-CAL, } lypse, or Revelation.

Ā-PŌC'Q-PĒ, *n.* [Gr.] (*Gram.*) The abscission or cutting off of the last letter or syllable of a word.

Ā-PŌC'Q-PĒTE, *v. a.* To cut off the last letter or syllable of a word.

ĀP-Q-RŪS'TIC, *a.* Repelling; astringent.

Ā-PŌC'RY-PHĀ, *n. pl.* Books of which the authors are unknown, appended to the Old Testament.

Ā-PŌC'RY-PHĀL, *a.* Not canonical; uncertain.

ĀP'ŌDE, *n.* An animal without feet.

ĀP-Q-DĪC'TI-CAL, *a.* Demonstrative; self-evident.

ĀP-Q-DĪX'IS, *n.* [L.] Evident demonstration.

Ā-PŌD'Q-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Application of a similitude.

ĀP-Q-GĒ'UM, *n.* [L.] Same as *apogee*.

ĀP'Q-GĒĒ, *n.* (*Astron.*) The point in the apparent orbit of the sun and moon, in which they are at the greatest distance from the earth. It is opposed to *perigee*.

ĀP'Q-GRĀPH, *n.* A copy, not an autograph.

A-PŌL-Q-ĠĒT'IC, { *a.* Of the nature of an apology; containing excuses.
 A-PŌL-Q-ĠĒT'ICAL, { *ogy*; containing excuses.
 A-PŌL-Q-ĠĒT'ICS, *n. pl.* A systematic defence.
 A-PŌL-Q-ĠST, *n.* One who makes an apology.
 A-PŌL-Q-ĠIZE, *v. n.* To make an apology or excuse.
 A-PŌ-Q-LŌGE (āp'q-lōg), *n.* A fable conveying moral instruction; a fabulous story.
 A-PŌL-Q-QY, *n.* A pleaded defence; an excuse.
Syn.—He made a satisfactory *apology* for his conduct, and a good *excuse* for his absence; his *vindication* was sufficient.
 A-P-Q-MĒ-CŌM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring things at a distance.
 A-P-Q-NEU-RŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Extension of a nerve.
 A-PŌPH'A-SIS, *n.*; *pl.* A-PŌPH'A-SĒS. [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the orator seems to waive what he would plainly insinuate.
 A-P-Q-PHEG-MĀT'IC, *a.* Drawing away phlegm.
 A-PŌPH-THĒGM (āp'q-thēm), *n.* A maxim; aphorism:—now commonly written *apothegm*. See APOTHEGM and AXIOM.
 A-PŌPH-Y-GE, *n.* [Gr.] The spring of a column.
 A-P-Q-PLĒC'TIC, { *a.* Relating to apoplexy;
 A-P-Q-PLĒC'TICAL, { taking away sensation.
 A-PŌ-Q-PLĒX-Y, *n.* A disorder which suddenly takes away all sensation and motion.
 A-PŌRI-A, *n.* [Gr.] A doubting where to begin.
 A-P-Q-RHŌ'A (āp-q-rē'a), *n.* [L.] An effluvium.
 A-PŌS-TA-SY, *n.* A departure from the principles which one has professed; dereliction.
 A-PŌS-TATE, *n.* One who renounces his principles.
 A-PŌS-TATE, *a.* False; traitorous.
 A-PŌS-TĀT'ICAL, *a.* Like an apostate.
 A-PŌS-TA-TIZE, *v. n.* To renounce one's principles, profession, or party.
 A-PŌS-TE-MATE, *v. a.* To become an aposteme.
 A-PŌS-TE-MĀTION, *n.* Formation of an aposteme.
 A-PŌS-TĒM'A-TOUS, *a.* Relating to an aposteme.
 A-PŌ-Q-STĒME, *n.* An abscess; inposthume.
 A-pōs-tē-ri-ō'rē, [L.] (*Logic*) From the latter:—from the effect to the cause.
 A-PŌS-TLE (ā-pōs/sl), *n.* A person sent:—one of the Twelve Apostles of Christ.
 A-PŌS-TLE-SHIP, *n.* The office of an apostle.
 A-PŌS-TO-LĀTE, *n.* The office of an apostle.
 A-PŌS-TŌL'IC, { *a.* Relating to, or taught by,
 A-PŌS-TŌL'ICAL, { the apostles.
 A-PŌS-TŌL'ICAL-NĒSS, *n.* Apostolic quality.
 A-PŌS-TO-LIC'ITY, *n.* State of being apostolic.
 A-PŌS'TRO-PHE, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A digressive address of a speaker, to a person or thing, present or absent.—(*Gram.*) The mark (?) showing that a word is contracted, or the sign of the possessive case.
 A-PŌS-TRŌPH'IC, *a.* Denoting an apostrophe.
 A-PŌS'TRO-PHIZE, *v. a.* To address by apostrophe.
 A-PŌS-TŪME, *n.* See APOTHEME.
 A-PŌTH'E-CARY, *n.* One who dispenses medicines or keeps a medicine-shop; a compounder of medicines. In England, an apothecary has a license to practise medicine. See PHYSICIAN.
 A-PŌ-Q-TIĒGM (āp'q-thēm), *n.* A remarkable saying; a maxim; an aphorism. See AXIOM.
 A-PŌ-Q-TIĒG-MĀT'ICAL, *a.* Containing apothegms.
 A-PŌ-Q-TIĒG-MĀ-TIST, *n.* One who uses apothegms.
 A-PŌ-Q-TIĒG-MĀ-TIZE, *v. n.* To utter apothegms.
 A-P-Q-THĒ'Q-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Deification.
 A-P-Q-TIĒ'Q-SIZE, *v. a.* To deify.
 A-PŌTIN'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A place for books, vestments, &c. in an ancient church.—(*Med.*) The placing of a fractured limb in its right position.
 A-PŌT'Q-ME, *n.* [Gr.] (*Math.*) The remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.—(*Mus.*) The part remaining of a tone major after deducting from it a great tone.
 A-PŌ-Q-ZEM, *n.* A decoction from herbs.
 A-P-PĀLL', *v. a.* To fright: to terrify; to depress.
 A-P-PĀL'MENT, *n.* Impression of fear. *Bacon*.
 A-P-PĀ-NAĠE, *n.* (*Lav.*) Lands set apart by princes for their younger children.
 A-P-PĀ-RĀ'TUS, *n.* [L.] *Pl.* A-P-PĀ-RĀ'TUS or A-P-

PĀ-RĀ'TUS-EŠ. Tools, furniture, or necessary instruments for any trade or art; equipage.
 A-P-PĀR'EL, *n.* Dress; clothing; vestiture.
Syn.—Common *apparel*; elegant *dress*; gay *attire*. *Vesture* and *raiment* are used on serious subjects; *clothing*, *clothes*, *apparel*, and *dress*, on common occasions.
 A-P-PĀR'EL, *v. a.* To dress; to clothe; to adorn.
 A-P-PĀR'ENT, *a.* Plain; indubitable; seeming; visible; open; evident; certain.—*Apparent time*, true time, or the time or hour as indicated by the sun's passage over the meridian;—opposed to *mean time*.
 A-P-PĀR'ENT-LY, *ad.* Evidently; seemingly.
 A-P-PĀR'ENT-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being apparent.
 A-P-PĀR'ITION (āp-pā-rish'ūn), *n.* Appearance:—a preternatural appearance; a spectre.
Syn.—An *apparition* to the senses; *vision* to the imagination; an airy *phantom*; a frightful *spectre*; a pale *ghost*.
 A-P-PĀR'ITOR, *n.* A messenger in a spiritual court.
 A-P-PĒACH', *v. a.* To accuse; to censure. *Spenser*.
 A-P-PĒAL', *v. n.* To refer to another tribunal.
 A-P-PĒAL', *n.* (*Law.*) Application for justice to a superior tribunal:—accusation; recourse.
 A-P-PĒAL'-ABLE, *a.* That may be appealed.
 A-P-PĒAR', *v. n.* To be in sight; to be evident.
Syn.—*Appear* to sight; *seem* to the mind.
 A-P-PĒAR'ANCE, *n.* The act of coming into sight; semblance, not reality; show; probability.
 A-P-PĒAR'ER, *n.* One who appears.
 A-P-PĒAS'-ABLE (āp-pē'zā-bl), *a.* Reconcilable.
 A-P-PĒAS'-ABLE-NĒSS, *n.* Reconcilableness.
 A-P-PĒAŠ', *v. a.* To quiet; to pacify; to still; to calm; to *allay*; to satisfy; to reconcile.
 A-P-PĒAŠ'MENT, *n.* Act of appeasing.
 A-P-PĒAŠ'ER, *n.* One who appeases or pacifies.
 A-P-PĒAŠ'IVE, *a.* Having a mitigating quality.
 A-P-PĒL'ANT, *n.* One who appeals.
 A-P-PĒL'ANT, *a.* Appealing.
 A-P-PĒL'ATE, *a.* Relating to appeals.
 A-P-PĒL'ĀTION, *n.* A name; title; style; term.
 A-P-PĒL'Ā-TIVE, *n.* A title:—a common name or noun, opposed to a *proper* name or noun.
 A-P-PĒL'Ā-TIVE, *a.* Noting a common noun.
 A-P-PĒL'Ā-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an appellative manner.
 A-P-PĒL'Ā-TO-RY, *a.* Containing an appeal.
 A-P-PĒL'-LĒE', *n.* (*Law.*) One who is appealed against.
 A-P-PĒL'-LŌR', *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes an appeal.
 A-P-PĒND', *v. a.* To hang or join to; to add to.
 A-P-PĒND'AGE, *n.* Something added or annexed.
 A-P-PĒND'ANCE, *n.* Appendage. *Bp. Hall*. [*R.*]
 A-P-PĒND'ANT, *a.* Hanging to; annexed to.
 A-P-PĒND'ANT, *n.* An adventitious part.
 A-P-PĒND'EN-CY, *n.* That which is annexed. [*R.*]
 A-P-PĒND-DI-CĀTION, *n.* The act of appending.
 A-P-PĒND'DIX, *n.* [L.] *Pl.* A-P-PĒND'DI-CĒS or A-P-PĒND'DIX-EŠ. Something appended:—a supplement to a book.
 A-P-PĒR-CĒPTION, *n.* Consciousness. *Reid*.
 A-P-PĒR-TĀIN', *v. n.* To belong to; to depend upon.
 A-P-PĒR'TENANCE, *n.* See APPURTENANCE.
 A-P-PĒ-TĒNCE, { *n.* Carnal desire; sensual desire;
 A-P-PĒ-TĒN-CY, { appetite; desire.
 A-P-PĒ-TĒNT, *a.* Very desirous; desiring.
 A-P-PĒ-TIBLE (āp'pē-te-bl), *a.* Desirable.
 A-P-PĒ-TITE, *n.* Desire; desire of sensual pleasure:—relish for food; keenness of stomach; hunger.
 A-P-PLĀUD', *v. a.* To praise by acclamation; to extol; to laud; to commend highly.
 A-P-PLĀUD'ER, *n.* One who applauds.
 A-P-PLĀUSE', *n.* Applrobation loudly expressed.
Syn.—He was received with *acclamation*, and his speech met with *unbounded applause*.
 A-P-PLĀU'SIVE, *a.* Applauding; laudatory.
 A-P-PLĀ'VE (āp'pl), *n.* A fruit:—pupil of the eye.
 A-P-PLĒ-TRĒE, *n.* The tree producing apples.
 A-P-PLI'-ABLE, *a.* Capable of being applied.
 A-P-PLI'-ABLE, *n.* Act of applying; application.
 A-P-PLI'-CA-BIL'ITY, *n.* State of being applicable.

ÁP-PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be applied; suitable.
ÁP-PLI-CA-BLE-NÈSS, *n.* Applicability.
ÁP-PLI-CA-BLY, *ad.* Fitly; so as to be applied.
ÁP-PLI-CÁNT, *n.* One who applies.
ÁP-PLI-CÁTE, *n.* (*Conics*.) A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter.
ÁP-PLI-CÁ'TIÒN, *n.* Act of applying; state of being applied:—address; entreaty:—attention; assiduity; intense study.
ÁP-PLI-CÁ-TÍVE, *a.* Relating to application.
ÁP-PLI-CÁ-TÒ-RY, *a.* Including application.
ÁP-PLI-CÁ-TÒ-RY, *n.* That which applies.
ÁP-PLV', *v. a.* To put to; to suit to; to devote; to addict: to address to; to busy.
ÁP-PLV', *v. n.* To suit; to have recourse to.
ÁP-PÖB-GI-A-TÜ'RA, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A note of embellishment or expression.
ÁP-PÖINT', *v. a.* To fix; to establish; to order; to direct; to ordain.
Syn.—*Appoint* a meeting; *fix* the time. A ruler *appoints* to an office; an officer *orders* or *directs*; a physician *prescribes*; providence *ordains*.
ÁP-PÖINT', *v. n.* To decree.
ÁP-PÖINT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be appointed.
ÁP-PÖINT'ED, *p. a.* Settled; equipped; furnished.
ÁP-PÖINT-ÉE', *n.* One who is appointed.
ÁP-PÖINT-ER, *n.* One who appoints.
ÁP-PÖINT'MENT, *n.* Act of appointing:—stipulation; decree; direction; order:—equipment.
ÁP-PÖRTIÒN, *v. a.* To divide in just parts; to allot; to assign; to appropriate.
ÁP-PÖRTIÒN-ER, *n.* One who apportions.
ÁP-PÖRTIÒN-MÈNT, *n.* A dividing into portions.
ÁP-PÖS'ER, *n.* (*Law*.) An examiner; an inquirer.
ÁP-PÖ-SÍTE, *a.* Proper; fit; adapted; well applied.
ÁP-PÖ-SÍTE-LY, *ad.* Properly; suitably.
ÁP-PÖ-SÍTE-NÈSS, *n.* Fitness; adaptation.
ÁP-PÖ-SÍ'TIÒN (áp-pö-zish'un), *n.* Addition.—(*Gram.*) The putting of two nouns of the same meaning in the same case.
ÁP-PÖS'I-TÍVE, *a.* Applicable. [*R.*]
ÁP-PRÁISE', *v. a.* To set a price upon; to appraise.—Written both *appraise* and *apprize*.
ÁP-PRÁISE'MENT, *n.* The act of appraising.
ÁP-PRÁISE'ER, *n.* One who appraises or sets a price.
ÁP-PRÉ-CA-TÒ-RY, *a.* Praying or wishing good.
ÁP-PRÉ'CÍ-A-BLE (áp-pré'shé-a-bl), *a.* That may be appreciated or estimated.
ÁP-PRÉ'CÍ-ÁTE (áp-pré'shé-át), *v. a.* To estimate duly; to value; to rate properly.
ÁP-PRÉ-CÍ-Á'TIÒN (áp-pré'shé-á'sh'n), *n.* Act of appreciating; estimation.
ÁP-PRÉ-HÈND', *v. a.* To lay hold on; to seize:—to conceive by the mind:—to fear.
Syn.—*Apprehend*, *arrest*, or *seize* a person accused; *apprehend* an unpleasant occurrence; *fear* misfortune.
ÁP-PRÉ-HÈN'SÍ-BLE, *a.* That may be apprehended.
ÁP-PRÉ-HÈN'SIÒN, *n.* Act of apprehending:—faculty of conceiving ideas:—fear; suspicion; dread.
ÁP-PRÉ-HÈN'SÍVE, *a.* Quick to perceive:—fearful.
ÁP-PRÉ-HÈN'SÍVE-LY, *ad.* With apprehension.
ÁP-PRÉ-HÈN'SÍVE-NÈSS, *n.* The state of being apprehensive.
ÁP-PRÈN'TICE, *n.* One who is bound to serve for a certain term of years, upon condition that the tradesman shall instruct him in his art.
ÁP-PRÈN'TICE, *v. a.* To put out as an apprentice.
ÁP-PRÈN'TICE-SHIP, *n.* State or term of service.
ÁP-PRÍSE', *v. a.* To inform; to give notice to.
ÁP-PRÍZE', *v. a.* To set a price on; to appraise.
ÁP-PRÍZE'MENT, *n.* Appraisal.
ÁP-PRÍZ'ER, *n.* One who appraises; appraiser.
ÁP-PRÖACH' (áp-pröch'), *v. n.* To draw near.
ÁP-PRÖACH' (áp-pröch'), *v. a.* To draw near to.
ÁP-PRÖACH', *n.* Act of drawing near; access.
ÁP-PRÖACH'A-BLE, *a.* Accessible.
ÁP-PRÖACH'MENT, *n.* Act of coming near.
ÁP-PRÖ-BÁTE, *v. a.* To approve; to license to preach. [*Used in the U. S.*]

ÁP-PRÖ-BÁ'TIÒN, *n.* Act of approving; state of approving; approval; support.
ÁP-PRÖ-BA-TÍVE [áp-prö-bā-tiv, *K. Sm. R. Wb. Todd*; áp-prö'bā-tiv, *Ja.*], *a.* Approving.
ÁP-PRÖ-BÁ-TÒ-RY, *a.* Approving. *Todd*.
ÁP-PRÖ'PRÍ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be appropriated.
ÁP-PRÖ'PRÍ-ÁTE, *v. a.* To set apart; to annex to:—to consign to some use:—to make peculiar.
ÁP-PRÖ'PRÍ-ÁTE, *a.* Peculiar; fit; adapted to.
Syn.—*An appropriate* remark, *adapted* to the case; *a peculiar* opinion; *fit* for the occasion.
ÁP-PRÖ'PRÍ-ÁTE-LY, *ad.* In an appropriate manner.
ÁP-PRÖ'PRÍ-ÁTE-NÈSS, *n.* Fitness.
ÁP-PRÖ'PRÍ-Á'TIÒN, *n.* Act of appropriating:—any thing appropriated; consignment.
ÁP-PRÖ'PRÍ-A-TÖR, *n.* One who appropriates.
ÁP-PRÖV'A-BLE, *a.* Meriting approbation.
ÁP-PRÖV'ÁL, *n.* Act of approving; approbation; commendation.
ÁP-PRÖVE', *v. a.* To express a liking to, or approbation of; to like; to commend; to praise.
ÁP-PRÖV'ER, *n.* One who approves.
ÁP-PRÖX'I-MÁTE, *a.* Near to.
ÁP-PRÖX'I-MÁTE, *v. a.* To draw near; to approach.
ÁP-PRÖX'I-MÁTE, *v. n.* To come near.
ÁP-PRÖX-I-MÁ'TIÒN, *n.* Act of approximating; act of coming near; approach.
ÁP-PRÖX'I-MÁ-TÍVE, *a.* Approaching.
ÁP-PÜLSE or **ÁP-PÜLSE'** [áp'puls, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja.*; áp-puls', *Sm. R. P. C. Wb.*], *n.* Act of striking against.
ÁP-PÜL'SIÒN, *n.* Act of striking against; appulse.
ÁP-PÜR'TE-NÁNCE, *n.* That which appertains; something belonging; an adjunct.
ÁP-PÜR'TE-NÁNT, *a.* (*Lat.*) Joined to.
ÁP-PRÍ-CÖT, *n.* A stone fruit resembling a peach.
ÁP-PRÍL, *n.* The fourth month of the year.
ÁP-prí-ö'ri, [*L.*] From the cause to the effect.
ÁP-PRON (áp'purn) [áp'purn, *W. P. J. F. K.*; áp'purn, *S. E. Ja.*], *n.* A part of dress:—a cover.
ÁP-PRON-MÁN, *n.* A workman; artisan.
ÁP-RÖ-PÖS' (áp-rö-pö'), *ad.* [*Fr.*] Opportunely.
ÁP'SÍ/S, *n.* [*Gr.*] *Pl.* **ÁP'SÍ-DES** or **ÁP'SÉS**. (*Astron.*) Two points in the orbits of the planets, at the greatest and least distance from the sun and the earth.
ÁP-T, *a.* Fit; proper; ready; quick; qualified for.
ÁP-TE-RÁL, *a.* Not having wings or columns.
ÁP-TE-RÖÜS, *a.* Not having wings, as insects.
ÁP-TÍ-TÜDE, *n.* Fitness; tendency; disposition.
ÁP-TÍLY, *ad.* Properly; justly; readily; acutely.
ÁP-TNÈSS, *n.* Fitness; quickness of apprehension.
ÁP-TÖTE, *n.* (*Gram.*) A noun without cases.
ÁP'QUA, [*L.*] Water:—used in composition.
ÁP'QUA-FÖR'TIS, [*L.*] Nitric acid. [*erald*.]
ÁP'QUA-MÁ-RINE', *a.* A mineral allied to the em.
ÁP'QUA-RÈ'gí-fa, [*L.*] Nitro-muriatic acid.
ÁP-QUÁ'RÍ-ÜS, [*L.*] The water-bearer; the eleventh sign in the zodiac.
ÁP-QUÁ'T'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to water; inhabit-
ÁP-QUÁ'T'í-CAL, } ing or growing in the water.
ÁP'QUA-TÍN'TA, [*L.*] A species of engraving.
ÁP'QUA-VÍ-TAE, [*L.*] Brandy.
ÁP'QUE-DÜCT [ák'we-dükt, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; ák'we-dükt, *S. P.*], *n.* An artificial channel for water.
ÁP'QUE-OÜS (ák'we-üs), *a.* Containing water; watery.—*Aqueous humor*, the fluid which fills the chambers of the eye.
ÁP'QUE-OÜS-NÈSS, *n.* Waterishness.
ÁP'QUI-FÖRM, *a.* Having the form of water.
ÁP'UI-LÍNE or **ÁP'UI-LÍNE** [ák'we-lín, *W. P. Sm.*; ák'we-lín, *S. J. F. Ja.*], *a.* Resembling an eagle; hooked.
ÁP'ÁB, *n.* A native of Arabia.
ÁP'Á-BÉSQUE (ár'a-bésk), *a.* Relating to Arab architecture and sculpture, or fancy ornament.
ÁP'Á-BÍ-AN, *a.* Relating to Arabia or Arabs.
ÁP'Á-BÍC, *a.* Relating to Arabia; Arabian.
ÁP'Á-BÍC, *n.* The language of Arabia.
ÁP'Á-BÍST, *n.* One versed in Arabic literature.

ĀR'A-BLE, *a.* Fit for the plough or tillage.
 A-RĀ'NE-OŪS, *a.* Resembling a cobweb.
 ĀR'BA-LIST, *n.* A crossbow. See ARCBALIST.
 ĀR'BA-LIST-ER, *n.* A crossbow-man.
 ĀR'BI-TER, *n.* A judge; an umpire; an arbitrator.
 ĀR'BI-TRA-BLE, *a.* Arbitrary; determinable.
 ĀR-BIT'RA-MĒNT, *n.* Will; determination; choice.
 ĀR'BI-TRA-RI-LY, *ad.* In an arbitrary manner.
 ĀR'BI-TRA-RI-NĒSS, *n.* State of being arbitrary.
 ĀR'BI-TRA-RY, *a.* Depending on one's own will; bound by no law; despotic; *absolute*:—voluntary.
 ĀR'BI-TRĀTE, *v. a.* To decide; to judge of.
 ĀR'BI-TRĀTE, *v. n.* To give judgment.
 ĀR-BI-TRĀ'TION, *n.* (*Law.*) The determination of a cause by persons mutually agreed on by the parties.
 ĀR'BI-TRĀ-TOR, *n.* An umpire; judge; determiner.
 ĀR'BI-TRĀ-TRIX, *n.* A female judge or arbiter.
 ĀR-BIT'RE-MĒNT, *n.* Decision. See ARBITRAMENT.
 ĀR'BI-TRĒSS, *n.* A female arbiter.
 ĀR'BOR, *n.* A place covered with branches of trees; a bower:—an axis or spindle.
 ĀR'BO-RAL, *a.* Relating to trees.
 ĀR-BÖ'RE-OŪS, *a.* Belonging to trees.
 ĀR-BO-RĒS'CENCE, *n.* Growth, as of trees.
 ĀR-BO-RĒS'CENT, *a.* Growing like a tree.
 ĀR'BO-RĒT, *n.* A small tree or shrub.
 ĀR-BÖR'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to trees.
 ĀR-BO-RĪ-CŪLT'URE, *n.* The cultivation of trees.
 ĀR-BO-RĪST, *n.* One who makes trees his study.
 ĀR'BO-RĪZE, *v. a.* To form like a tree or plant.
 ĀR'BO-ROŪS, *a.* Belonging to a tree.
 ĀR'BŪS-CLE (ār'būs-sl), *n.* Any little shrub.
 ĀR'BŪTE, *n.* [*arbutus*, L.] The strawberry-tree.
 ARC, *n.* A segment of a circle; an arch.
 ĀR-CĀDE', *n.* (*Arch.*) A series of arches with a walk under them:—a small arch within a building.
 ĀR-CĀNE', *a.* [*arcaneus*, L.] Secret. *Bp. Berkeley.*
 ĀR-CĀ'NUM, *n.*; *pl.* ĀR-CĀ'NA. [L.] A secret.
 ĀRCH, *n.* Part of a circle or ellipse; an arc:—a concave, hollow structure; a vault.
 ĀRCH, *v. a.* To build or form with arches.
 ĀRCH, *a.* Waggish; mirthful:—chief; first.
 ĀRCH, *in composition*, signifies chief, or of the first class; as *archangel*, *archbishop*, &c.
 ĀR-CHĒ-O-LŌG'IC (ār-ke-q-lōd'jik), } *a.* Relating
 ĀR-CHĒ-O-LŌG'I-CAL, } to archæ-
 ology; ancient.
 ĀR-CHĒ-ŌL-O-Q'IST, *n.* One versed in archæology.
 ĀR-CHĒ-ŌL-O-Q'Y (ār-ke-ŏl-q'je), *n.* The science which treats of antiquities; antiquities.
 ĀR-CHĀ'IC, } *a.* Old; ancient; gone or going
 ĀR-CHĀ'I-CAL, } out of use; obsolete.
 ĀR'CHĀ-ISM, *n.* An ancient phrase or idiom.
 ĀRCH-ĀN'GEL (ār-ān'jel, 69), *n.* A chief angel.
 ĀRCH-ĀN-GĒL'IC, *a.* Belonging to archangels.
 ĀRCH-BISH'OP (69), *n.* The principal of the bishops.
 ĀRCH-BISH'OP-RIC, *n.* Office, state, jurisdiction, or province of an archbishop.
 ĀRCH-DE'A'CON (ār-čē'dē'kn), *n.* An ecclesiastical officer in the Church of England, who presides over an archdeaconry, and supplies the place of a bishop. See CLERGYMAN.
 ĀRCH-DE'A'CON-RY, *n.* A subdivision of a diocese; the jurisdiction and office of an archdeacon.
 ĀRCH-DE'A'CON-SHIP, *n.* Same as *archdeaconry*.
 ĀRCH-DŪ'CAL, *a.* Belonging to an archduke.
 ĀRCH-DŪCH'ESS, *n.* The wife of an archduke.
 ĀRCH-DŪCH'Y, *n.* The territory of an archduke.
 ĀRCH-DŪKE', *n.* A sovereign prince of Austria.
 ĀRCH-DŪKE'DOM, *n.* The territory of an archduke.
 ĀRCH'ED (ārč'ed or ārcht) [ārč'ed, S. W. J. E.; ārcht, K. Sm.], *p. a.* Formed like an arch.
 ĀRCH'ER, *n.* One who shoots with a bow.
 ĀRCH'ER-Y, *n.* The use of the bow.
 ĀRCH'ES-CŪRT (ārč'ez-kŏrt), *n.* A court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury.
 ĀR-CHĒ-TŪ'PAL, *a.* Original.
 ĀR-CHĒ-TŪPE (69), *n.* The original of which any copy or resemblance is made; a model.

ĀRCH-FIĒND' (ārč-fēnd'), *n.* The chief of fiends.
 ĀR-CHĪ-DĪ-ĀC'Q-NAL, *a.* Belonging to an arch-deacon.
 ĀR-CHĪ-E-PĪS'CQ-PA-CY, *n.* State of an archbishop.
 ĀR-CHĪ-E-PĪS'CQ-PAL (69), *a.* Belonging to an archbishop, or archbishopric.
 ĀR-CHĪM-E-DĒ'AN, *a.* Relating to Archimedes.
 ĀR-CHĪ-PĒL'A-GŌ [ār-ke-pēl'a-gō, W. J. E. F. K. Sm. C.; ārčē-pēl'a-gō, *Earnshaw*], *n.* A sea which abounds in small islands.
 ĀR'CHĪ-TĒCT (69), *n.* A professor of architecture, or the art of building.
 ĀR-CHĪ-TĒCT'IVE, *a.* Used in architecture.
 ĀR-CHĪ-TĒCT'U-RAL, *a.* Relating to architecture.
 ĀR'CHĪ-TĒCT-URE (ār'ke-tēkt-yŭr), *n.* The art or science of building:—the effect of the art.
 ĀR'CHĪ-TRĀVE, *n.* That part of the entablature which lies immediately upon the columns.
 ĀR'CHĪVES (ār'kivz, 69) [ār'kivz, S. W. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; ār'kēvz, J.; ār'chēvz or ār'kēvz, S.], *n. pl.* The place where records or ancient writings are kept:—ancient records.
 ĀR'CHĪ-YIST, *n.* A keeper of archives.
 ĀRCHĪ-VŌLT, *n.* (*Arch.*) The contour of an arch or frame set off with mouldings.
 ĀRCH'LY, *ad.* Jocose; shrewdly; slyly.
 ĀRCH'NESS, *n.* Shrewdness; sly humor.
 ĀR'CHŌN (ār'čōn), *n.* [Gr.] The chief magistrate of ancient Athens.
 ĀRCH-PRĒS'BY-TER, *n.* A chief presbyter.
 ĀRCH-PRĒST', *n.* A chief priest.
 ĀRCH'WAY, *n.* A vaulted aperture in a building; an entrance or passage under an arch.
 ĀR'CO-GRĀPH, *n.* An instrument for describing arcs of circles without centres.
 ĀR-CĀ'TION, *n.* A constipation of the intestines.
 ĀR'C'TIC, *a.* Northern; lying under the *Arctos* or Bear.—*Arctic circle*, the circle which forms the southern limit of the northern frigid zone.
 ĀR'CV-ATE, *a.* Bent like an arch or bow.
 ĀR'CV-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of bending; curvity.
 ĀR'CV-BA-LIST, *n.* A crossbow.
 ĀR-CV-BA-LIS'TER or ĀR-CV-BĀL'IS-TER [ār-kū-bāl-is-ter, S. W. P.; ār'kū-bāl-is-ter, Ja.; ār-kū-bā-lis-ter, K. Sm. Wb.], *n.* A crossbow-man.
 ĀR'DEN-CY, *n.* Ardor; eagerness; heat.
 ĀR'DENT, *a.* Having ardor, hot; fiery; zealous.
 ĀR'DOR, *n.* [L.] Heat; heat of affection; zeal.
 *ĀR'DV-OŪS [ār'dū-ŭs, S. P. J. E. Ja.; ār'dū-ŭs, W.], *a.* High; hard to climb:—difficult.
Syn.—An arduous path up a high mountain:—an arduous enterprise; a difficult task.
 *ĀR'DV-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Height; difficulty.
 ĀRE [ār, S. W. P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.], *The* indicative mode, present tense, plural number, of the verb to be.
 ĀRE-A, *n.* [L.] The surface or superficial content of any figure or space; any open surface.
 ĀR-E-FĀCT'ION, *n.* Act of growing dry; a drying.
 ĀR'E-FŪ, *v. a.* To dry.
 Ā-RĒ'NA, *n.* [L.] *L. pl.* Ā-RĒ'NE; Eng. Ā-RĒ'-NAS. The space for combatants in an amphitheatre.
 ĀR-E-NĀ'CEOUS (-nā'shŭs), ĀR-E-NŌSE', *a.* Sandy.
 ĀR-E-NĀ'TION, *n.* A sort of dry sand-bath.
 Ā-RĒ'O-LĀ, *n.* [L.] The colored circle round the nipple.
 Ā-RE-ŌM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument to measure the specific gravity or density of fluids.
 Ā-RE-ŌM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.
 ĀR-E-ŌP'A-QĪTE, *n.* A senator or judge in the court of Areopagus at ancient Athens.
 ĀR-E-ŌP'A-GŪS, *n.* [L.] The highest court at Athens.
 ĀR-E-THŪ'SA, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A plant and flower.
 ĀR'GAND, *a.* Applied to a large kind of lamp, with a circular wick, named from the inventor.
 ĀR'GENT, *a.* Silvery; white; shining like silver.
 ĀR'GENT, *n.* (*Her.*) White color in coats of arms.
 ĀR-ĠĒN'TAL, *a.* Containing silver.

ÄR-GEN-TÄ/TION, n. An overlaying with silver.
ÄR-GEN-TIF/ER-OÜS, a. Containing silver.
ÄR/GEN-TINE [är'jen-tin, *Ja. K. Wb.*; är'jen-tin, *Sm.*], *a.* Pertaining to, or like, silver.
ÄR/ÇIL, n. Potter's clay; argillaceous earth.
ÄR-ÇIL-LÄ/CEOÜS (är-çil-lä'shüs), *a.* Clayey.
ÄR-ÇIL-LIF/ER-OÜS, a. Producing clay.
ÄR-ÇIL/LOÜS, a. Consisting of clay; argillaceous.
ÄR/GÖL, n. Tartar of wine.
ÄR/GO-NÄUT, n. One of the companions of Jason in the ship *Argo*, in the voyage to Colchis.
ÄR-GO-NÄU/TIC, a. Relating to the Argonauts.
ÄR/GO-SY, n. A large vessel for merchandise.
ÄR/GVE (är'gu), *v. n.* To reason; to dispute.
Syn. — *Argue* in defence; *reason* on the subject; *dispute* in refutation; *debate* in the senate.
ÄR/GVE, v. a. To prove; to reason; to debate.
ÄR/GU-ER, n. One who argues; a reasoner.
ÄR/GU-MENT, n. A reason alleged: — the subject of any discourse: — a controversy: — a plea; proof.
Syn. — *Defend* by argument; *justify* by reason; *establish* by proof.
ÄR-GU-MENT/AL, a. Belonging to an argument.
ÄR-GU-MENT-TÄ/TION, n. A process of reasoning.
ÄR-GU-MENT/Ä-TIVE, a. Consisting of argument.
Är-gu-men'tum ad hōm'i-nēm, [L.] (*Logic.*) Argument to the man: — an argument that derives its force from its personal application.
†ÄR-GÜTE', a. Subtle; witty; shrill. *Barrow.*
ÄR/Ä, n. [It.] (*Mus.*) An air, song, or tune.
ÄR/ÄN, n. One of the followers of Arius.
ÄR/ÄN-IŠM, n. The doctrine or heresy of Arius.
ÄR/D, a. Dry; parched with heat.
ÄR-ID/Ä-TY, n. State of being arid; dryness.
ÄR/ID-NĒSS, n. Dryness; aridity.
ÄR/Ä-ŠS, n. [L.] The Ram: — the first of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the vernal equinox, on the 21st of March.
†ÄR-I-E-TÄTE [är'e-ē-tät, *S. P. K. Sm. Ash*; ä-rī'-ē-tät, *W. Johnson*], *v. n.* To butt like a ram.
ÄR-I-E-TÄ/TION, n. Act of butting like a ram.
ÄR-I-ĒT/Ä, n. [It.] (*Mus.*) A short air, song, tune.
A-RIGHT' (ä-rīt'), *ad.* Rightly; correctly.
ÄR-I-Ö'ŠÖ, [It.] (*Mus.*) Lightsome; gay or gayly.
Ä-RİŠE', v. n. [L. *AROSE*; *pp.* *ARISING, ARISEN.*] To mount upward; to get up; to ascend; to rise: — to revive from death: — to proceed from.
ÄR/IS-TÄR-CHY, n. A body of good men in power.
ÄR-IS-TÖC/RÄ-CY, n. That form of government which places the supreme power in the principal persons of a state: — the principal persons of a state or town; nobility; gentry. See *REPUBLIC.*
ÄR/IS-TO-CRÄT or Ä-RIS/TO-CRÄT [är-is-to-krät', *W. P.*; är'is-to-krat, *Ja. Sm. R.*; ä-ris-to-krat, *C. Wb.*], *n.* One who favors aristocracy; a haughty man.
ÄR-IS-TO-CRÄT/IC, a. Relating to aristocracy;
ÄR-IS-TO-CRÄT/I-CAL, a. haughty; exclusive.
ÄR-IS-TO-TĒ/LI-AN, a. Relating to Aristotle.
ÄR-IS-TO-TĒ/LI-AN, n. A follower of Aristotle.
A-RITH/MAN-CY [ä-rith'man-se, *S. W. Ja.*; är'ith-man-se, *Wb.*], *n.* A foretelling by numbers.
A-RITH-ME-TIC, n. The science of numbers.
ÄR-ITH-MĒT/I-CAL, a. According to arithmetic.
A-RITH-MĒ-TI/CIAN (ä-rith-me-tish'an), *n.* One who is versed in arithmetic.
ÄRK, n. A chest: — a vessel to swim upon the water: usually applied to that in which Noah and his family were preserved: — a large, rude raft.
ÄRLEŠ (ärلز), *n. pl.* Earnest-money given to servants.
ÄRM, n. The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder: — a bough of a tree: — an inlet of the sea: — a branch of military service.
ÄRM, v. a. To furnish with arms; to fortify.
ÄRM, v. n. To take arms.
ÄR-MÄ'DÄ, n. [Sp.] An armament for sea; a fleet.
ÄR-MA-DIL/LO, n. [Sp.] A bony-shelled animal.
ÄR/MA-MENT, n. A force equipped for war.

ÄR/MA-TÜRE, n. Armor for defending the body: — a piece of soft iron applied to the loadstone.
ÄRM-CHAIR, n. A chair with rests for the arms.
ÄR/MEN-TINE (19), *a.* Relating to a herd of cattle.
ÄRM/FÜL, n. As much as the arms can hold.
ÄRM/HÖLE, n. A cavity under the shoulder: — a hole in a garment for the arm.
ÄR/M/ERER, n. [L.] A knight or esquire; a title.
ÄR-MIG/ER-OÜS, a. Bearing arms.
ÄR/MIL-LÄ-RY, a. Resembling a bracelet.
ÄR/MIL-LÄT-ED, a. Having bracelets.
ÄR-MIN/IAN (är-min'yan), *n.* A follower of Arminius, who differed from Calvin.
ÄR-MIN/IAN, a. Relating to the sect of Arminius.
ÄR-MIN/IAN-IŠM, n. The doctrine of Arminius.
ÄR-MIP/O-TENCE, n. Power in war.
ÄR-MIP/O-TENT, a. Powerful in arms. *Shak.*
ÄR/MIS-TICE, n. A cessation from arms; a temporary suspension of hostilities; a truce.
ÄRM/LET, n. A little arm; a bracelet.
ÄR/MOR, n. Defensive arms for the body.
ÄR/MOR-BEAR/ER (är'mor-bär'er), *n.* One who carries the armor of another.
ÄR/MOR-ER, n. One who makes or sells arms.
ÄR-MÖR/ÄL, a. Belonging to armor; heraldic.
ÄR/MÖ-RY, n. A place in which arms are deposited for use: — armor: — ensigns armorial.
ÄRM/PIT, n. The hollow place under the shoulder.
ÄRMŠ, n. pl. Weapons of offence or defence. — (*Her.*) The ensigns armorial of a family.
Syn. — *Arms* originally meant instruments of offence, and *weapons*, instruments of defence. We say *fire-arms*, never *fire-weapon*, because fire is not employed defensively. Cannons, muskets, pistols, &c. are *fire-arms*; bows and arrows, clubs, stones, &c. are *weapons*.
ÄR/MY, n. A large body of armed men under a military commander; a host.
ÄR-NÖT/TÖ, n. See *ÄNNOTTO.*
Ä-RÖ'MÄ, n. [Gr.] The odorant principle of plants; a pleasant odor.
ÄR-O-MÄT/IC, a. Containing aroma; spicy;
ÄR-O-MÄT/I-CAL, a. fragrant.
ÄR-O-MÄT/ICS, n. pl. Fragrant spices or drugs.
ÄR-O-MÄT/I-ZÄ/TION, n. The mingling of aromatic spices with any medicine.
ÄR/O-MA-TIZE or Ä-RÖ'MÄ-TIZE [är'o-mä-tiz, *S. W. E. K. R.*; ä-röm'a-tiz, *P.*; ä-rö'mä-tiz, *Ja. Sm.*], *v. a.* To scent with spices.
Ä-RÖ'MÄ-TÖÜS, a. Containing aroma.
Ä-RÖŠE', v. From *arise*. See *ARISE.*
A-RÖUND', ad. In a circle; on every side.
A-RÖUND', prep. About; near to; encircling.
Ä-RÖÜŠE', v. a. To wake from sleep; to raise up.
Ä-RÖYNT', interj. Begone; away.
ÄR-PĒŠ/GI-Ö (är-pēd'je-ö), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord, accompanying the voice.
ÄRPENT (är'päng), *n. [Fr.] A French acre.
ÄR-QUE-BUS-ÄDE', n. [Fr.] (*Med.*) An aromatic, distilled lotion, applied to a bruise or wound.
ÄR-QUE-BÜSE, n. [Fr.] A hand gun; a fusée.
ÄR-QUE-BÜS-ÄER (är-kwē-büs-är'), *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.
ÄRR, n. A mark made by a flesh-wound. [*Local.*]
ÄR-RÄCK' [är-räk', *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; är'äk, *S. K. Sm.*], *n.* A spirit procured by distillation from the cocoa-tree, or rice, or from mare's milk.
ÄR-RÄIGN' (är-rän'), *v. a.* To barge before a tribunal; to charge; to indict; to accuse.
ÄR-RÄIGN', n. Arraignment.
ÄR-RÄIGN/MENT, n. The act of arraignment.
†ÄR-RÄI/MENT, n. Clothing; dress.
ÄR-RÄNG'E', v. a. To put in regular order; to range; to class; to place.
ÄR-RÄNG'E/MENT, n. Act of arranging; order.
ÄR/RANT, a. Bad in a high degree; vile.
ÄR/RAS, n. Rich tapestry, first made at Arras.
ÄR-RÄY', n. Order of battle: — dress: — a ranking.
ÄR-RÄY' (är-rä'), v. a. To put in order; to deck.
ÄR-RÄY', n. That which remains unpaid.*

AR-RĒAR'AGE, *n.* Remainder of an account; arrear.
 AR-RĒCT', *v. a.* To raise or lift up; to erect.
 AR-RĒCT', *a.* Erected; attentive; upright; erect.
 AR-REP-TI'TIOUS (ār-rep-tish'us), *a.* Snatched away; crept in privily:—mad.

AR-RĒST', *n.* (*Law.*) A seizure under legal process.
 AR-RĒST', *v. a.* To seize; to apprehend; to stay.
 AR-RĒS-TĀ'TION, *n.* Act of arresting.
 AR-RĒT' [ār-rēt', *Ja. Sm. Wb.*; ar-rā', *P.*], *n.* [*Fr.*]

A decree; a decision of a court.
 AR-RĒRE', *n.* [*Fr.*] The rear of an army.
 AR-RĒ'YAL, *n.* Act of coming to any place.
 AR-RĒVE', *v. n.* To come to any place; to happen.
 AR-RŌ-GANCE, } *n.* Assumption of too much im-
 AR-RŌ-GAN-CY, } portance; insolence of bearing.
 AR-RŌ-GANT, *a.* Possessed of arrogance; haughty;
 assuming; authoritative; despotic; *magisterial*.
 AR-RŌ-GANT-LY, *ad.* In an arrogant manner.
 AR-RŌ-GĀTE, *v. a.* To claim vainly; to assume.
 AR-RŌ-GĀ'TION, *n.* Act of arrogating:—adoption.
 AR-RŌ-GĀ-TIVE, *a.* Claiming in an unjust man-
 ner.

ARRONDISSEMENT (ār-rŏn'dēs-māng'), *n.* [*Fr.*]

A subdivision of a department.
 AR-RŌW, *n.* A pointed weapon shot from a bow.
 AR-RŌW-RŌÖT, *n.* A farinaceous substance.
 AR-RŌW-Y (ar'rŏ-ē), *a.* Consisting of arrows.
 AR-SE-NĀL, *n.* A magazine of military stores.
 ARSE'NIC or AR-SE-NIC [ars'nik, *S. W. J. F. K.*;
 ar'se-nik, *Ja. Sm.*], *n.* A poisonous mineral sub-
 stance.

AR-SĒN'I-CAL, *a.* Containing arsenic.
 AR-SĒ'NI-OŪS, *a.* Containing arsenic.

AR'SIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Mus.*) The raising of the hand,
 as applied to the beating of time.

AR-SON, *n.* (*Law.*) The act of voluntarily and
 maliciously burning the house of another.

ART. The second person singular, indicative mode,
 present tense, of the verb *to be*.

ART, *n.* The application of human knowledge or
 skill in the formation of things; opposed to *na-
 ture*:—a science:—one of the *fine arts*, as poetry,
 music, architecture, painting, sculpture, &c.; or
 one of the *useful or mechanical arts*:—a trade:—
 artfulness; artifice; skill; dexterity; cunning.

AR-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* Relating to an artery.

AR-TĒ'RI-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of arterializing.

AR-TĒ'RI-AL-IZE, *v. a.* To impart, as to venous
 blood, the qualities of arterial blood.

AR-TĒ-RI-ŌT'O-MY, *n.* The opening of an artery.

AR-TER-Y, *n.* One of the cylindrical tubes or ram-
 ifications of the aorta, which convey the blood
 from the heart to all parts of the body.

AR-TĒ'SIAN (ar-tē'zhan), *a.* Relating to Artois in
 France.—*Artesian well*, a well made by boring
 into the earth, often to a great depth.

ART'FUL, *a.* Cunning; sly; crafty; dexterous.

ART'FUL-LY, *ad.* With art; cunningly; skillfully.

ART'FUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being artful.

AR-THRIT'IC, } *a.* Relating to arthritis or the

AR-THRIT'ICAL, } gout; gouty.

AR-THRIT'IS [ar-thrit'is, *Ja.*; ar-thrit'is, *P.*;
 arth'rī-tis, *Ash.*], *n.* [*Gr.*] The gout.

AR-TI-CHŌKE, *n.* A plant and esculent root.

AR-TI-CLE, *n.* A part of speech; as, *a, an, the*:—
 a single clause of an account:—*pl. terms*; stipu-
 lations.

Syn.—Articles of indenture, of agreement,
 terms of settlement; express stipulations • *condi-
 tions* of sale.

AR-TI-CLE, *v. n.* To engage.

AR-TI-CLE, *v. a.* To draw up or bind by articles.

AR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* Relating to articles or joints.

AR-TIC'U-LATE, *v. a.* To form words; to speak:
 —to form joints; to joint.

Syn.—Articulate distinctly; pronounce properly.

AR-TIC'U-LATE, *v. n.* To speak distinctly.

AR-TIC'U-LATE, *a.* Distinct; plain:—jointed.

AR-TIC'U-LATE-LY, *ad.* In an articulate manner.

AR-TIC'U-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of articulating:—a
 consonant:—a joint; a juncture.

AR-TI-FICE, *n.* A crafty device; trick; fraud; de-
 ceit; cunning; art; *evasion*.

AR-TIF'I-CER, *n.* A mechanic; a manufacturer.

AR-TIF'I'CIAL (ār-tē-fish'al), *a.* Made by art, not
 natural; fictitious; not genuine:—artful.

AR-TI-FI-CI-Ā-L'I-TY (ār-tē-fish-e-ā'l'e-tē), *n.* The
 quality of being artificial:—appearance of art.

AR-TIF'I'CIAL-LY, *ad.* By art; not naturally.

AR-TIL-LE-RIST, *n.* One who manages artillery.

AR-TIL-LE-RY, *n.* Weapons of war; ordnance:—
 troops that manage ordnance, cannon, &c.

AR-TI-SĀN or AR-TI-SĀN' [ār-tē-zān, *P. J. K. Sm.
 R. Wb.*; ar-tē-zān', *S. W. F. Ja.*], *n.* A mechan-
 ic; an artificer; a manufacturer.

ART'IST, *n.* One who practises one of the fine arts.

AR-TIS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to the arts, or to an

AR-TIS'TI-CAL, } artist.

ART'LESS, *a.* Unskilful; void of art; *simple*.

ART'LESS-LY, *ad.* In an artless manner; naturally.

ART'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of art; simplicity.

Ā-RŪN-DI-NĀ'CEŪS (ā-rŭn-dē-nā'shŭs), *a.* Of or
 like reeds.

Ā-RŪN-DIN'E-OŪS, *a.* Abounding with reeds.

Ā-RŪS'PICE, *n.* [*aruspex, L.*] A soothsayer.

Ā-RŪS'PI-CY, *n.* Divination by inspecting entrails.

ĀŠ, *conj. & ad.* In the same or like manner; in the
 manner that; that; for example; like; equally.

ĀS-A-PŌT'I-L-Ā (ās-a-fē't'e-dā), *n.* See ĀSĀFĒTI-

ĀS-BES'TINE, *a.* Pertaining to asbestos. [*D.*]

ĀS-BĒS'TOS, } *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Mīn.*) A mineral sub-

ĀS-BĒS'TUS, } stance, fibrous and incombustible,
 of which incombustible cloth is sometimes made.

ĀS-CĀR'I-DĒS, *n. pl.* [*Gr.*] Intestinal worms.

ĀS-CĒND', *v. n.* To rise; to move upwards.

ĀS-CĒND', *v. a.* To climb up; to mount.

ĀS-CĒND'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being ascended.

ĀS-CĒND'ANT, *n.* Height; elevation; superior-
 ity:—a person having influence:—an ancestor.

ĀS-CĒND'ANT, *a.* Superior; above the horizon.

ĀS-CĒN'DEN-CY, *n.* Influence; authority; power.

ĀS-CĒN'SION (ās-sēn'shun), *n.* Act of ascending;
 act of rising or, mounting upwards.

ĀS-CĒN'SION-DĀY, *n.* The day on which the as-
 cension of our Saviour is commemorated; the last

Thursday but one before Whitsunday.

ĀS-CĒNT', *n.* Act of rising; rise; an eminence.

ĀS-CĒR-TAIN', *v. a.* To make certain; to establish.

ĀS-CĒR-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be ascertained.

ĀS-CĒR-TAIN'MENT, *n.* The act of ascertaining.

ĀS-CĒT'IC, *a.* Relating to ascetics; austere.

ĀS-CĒT'IC, *n.* A devout recluse; a hermit.

ĀS-CĒT'I-CĪSM, *n.* State or practice of an ascetic

ĀS'CĪAN, } *pl.* ĀS'CĪANS (āsh'yanz) [*ascii, ash'e-i,*

L. pl.] Those people who, at certain times of the
 year, have no shadow at noon.

ĀS-CĪ'TĒS, *n.* [*L.*] A dropsy of the abdomen.

ĀS-CĪT'IC or ĀS-CĪT'I-CAL, *a.* Dropsical.

ĀS-CRĪ'BA-BLE, *a.* That may be ascribed.

ĀS-CRIBE', *v. a.* To attribute to as a cause.—to
 attribute as a quality; to impute.

ĀS-CRĪPTION, *n.* Act of ascribing; thing ascribed.

ĀSH, *n.* A tree; the wood of the ash.

Ā-SHĀMED' (ā-shāmd'), *a.* Touched with shame.

ĀSH'E-RY, *n.* A manufactory of potash:—a place
 for ashes; an ash-hole. [*U. S.*]

ĀSH'ES, *n. pl.* The dust or remains of any thing
 burnt; the remains of a dead body.

ĀSH'HOLE, *n.* A place for ashes.

ĀSH'LAR, } *n.* Freestone as it comes from the

ĀSH'LE-RY, } quarry, or squared for building.

Ā-SHŌRE', *ad.* On shore; to the shore; stranded.

ĀSH-WĒDNĒS'DAY, *n.* The first day of Lent.

ĀSH'y, *a.* Ash-colored; turned into ashes.

Ā-SĪ-ĀT'IC (ā-she-āt'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Asia.

Ā-SĪ-ĀT'IC (ā-she-āt'ik), *n.* A native of Asia.

Ā-SĪ-ĀT'I-CĪSM (ā-she-āt'e-sizm), *n.* An Asiatic
 fashion, style, or idiom.

Ā-SĪDE', *ad.* To one side; apart from the rest.

ĀS'I-NA-RY, *a.* Belonging to an ass; assinine.

ĀS'I-NINE, *a.* Relating to or resembling an ass.

ĀSK (12), *v. a.* To seek to know by words; to

request; to beg; to claim; to demand; to question.

ASK, *v. n.* To petition; to make inquiry.
 AS-KANCE', *ad.* Sideways; obliquely; aside;
 AS-KANT', *ad.* askew.

ASK'ER, *n.* One who asks; inquirer.

AS-SKEW' (a-skū'), *ad.* Aside; with contempt.

AS-SLANT', *ad.* In a slanting manner; on one side.

AS-SLEEP', *a. & ad.* Sleeping; at rest: — dead.

AS-SLOPE', *ad.* With declivity; obliquely.

AS-SO'MA-TOUS' [a-sō'mā-tūs, *Ja. Sm. Wb.*; a-sōm'-tūs, *P. C.*], *a.* Incorporeal; without a body.

ASP (12), *n.* A poisonous serpent.

AS-PAR'A-GÜS, *n.* [L.] An esculent plant.

AS'PECT, *n.* Look; countenance; air; view.

AS'PEN, *n.* A poplar having trembling leaves.

AS'PEN, *a.* Belonging to the aspen-tree.

AS'PER, *n.* A small Turkish coin.

AS'PÉ-RATE, *v. a.* To roughen. See *ASPIRATE*.

AS-PÉR'I-TY, *n.* Roughness; harshness; sharpness.

AS-SPÉR'MOÜS, *a.* Destitute of seeds.

AS-PÉRSE', *v. a.* To vilify; to slander; to defame.

Syn. — Men *aspere* their neighbors by insinuations; *vilify* or *defame* them by advancing charges to injure their character; *slander* and *calumniate* them by propagating evil reports of them to others; *defect* from their excellence by undervaluing the motives of their good deeds.

AS-PÉR'SION, *n.* A sprinkling — censure; calumny.

AS-PHÁLT', *n.* Bitumen; asphaltum.

AS-PHÁLTIC, *a.* Gummy; bituminous.

AS-PHÁL'TOS, *n.* [Gr.] Same as *asphaltum*.

AS-PHÁL'TUM, *n.* [L.] Mineral pitch; native bitumen, solid and combustible. — Anglicized to *asphalt*.

AS'PHO-DÉL, *n.* The day-lily; the king's pear.

AS-PHŶX'I-ATE, *v. a.* To strangle; to suffocate.

AS-PHŶX'Y, *n.* [asphyxia, *L.*] (*Med.*) Interruption of respiration; suspended animation.

AS'PIC, *n.* A piece of ordinance: — a serpent; asp.

AS-PÍR'ANT or AS'PI-RANT [as-pír'ant, *K. Sm. R. Wb.*; as'pé-rant or as-pír'ant, *Ja.*], *n.* One who aspires; a candidate; an aspirer.

AS'PI-RATE, *v. a.* To pronounce with full breath, or with the sound of the letter *h*: — to mark with the aspirate.

AS'PI-RATE, *a.* Pronounced with full breath.

AS'PI-RATE, *a.* A mark to denote an aspirated pronunciation: — a rough breathing.

AS-PI-RÁ'TION, *n.* A breathing after; an ardent wish: — act of pronouncing with full breath.

AS-PÍRE', *v. n.* To aim at; to desire eagerly.

AS-PÍR'ER, *n.* One who aspires.

AS-PÍR'ING, *p. a.* Endeavoring to rise; ambitious.

AS-POR-TÁ'TION, *n.* (*Lav.*) Act of carrying away.

AS-QUÍNT', *ad.* Obliquely; not in a right line.

ASS (12), *n.* An animal of burden: — a dull fellow.

AS-SA-FET'Í-DA [as-a-fét'í-dā, 47], *n.* A very fetid gum-resin, used in medicine.

AS-SÁIL', *v. a.* To attack in a hostile manner; to fall upon; to assault: — to attack with argument.

AS-SÁIL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be assailed or attacked.

AS-SÁIL'ANT, *n.* One who attacks or invades.

AS-SÁIL'ANT, *a.* Attacking; aggressive.

AS-SÁIL'ER, *n.* One who attacks.

AS-SÁIL'MENT, *n.* Act of assailing. *Johnson*.

AS-SÁS'SIN, *n.* A secret murderer; assassinator.

AS-SÁS'SI-NÁTE, *v. a.* To murder by violence and surprise. See *KILL*.

AS-SÁS-SI-NÁ'TION, *n.* The act of assassinating.

AS-SÁS'SI-NÁ-TOR, *n.* One who assassinates.

AS-SÁULT', *n.* Attack; storm; hostile violence.

AS-SÁULT', *v. a.* To attack; to fall upon violently.

AS-SÁULT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being assaulted.

AS-SÁULT'ER, *n.* One who assaults.

AS-SÁV', *n.* Examination of ores and metals, or of weights and measures; a trial; attempt.

AS-SÁV' (as-sā'), *v. n.* To try; to endeavor.

AS-SÁV', *v. a.* To try or prove, as metals.

AS-SÁV'ER, *n.* One who assays metals.

AS-SÉM'BLAGE, *n.* A collection; an assembly.

†AS-SÉM'BLANCE, *n.* Similitude. *Shak.*

AS-SÉM'BLE, *v. a.* To bring together; to collect.

AS-SÉM'BLE, *v. n.* To meet together.

AS-SÉM'BLY, *n.* A company; an assemblage; collection; congregation; convocation; convention.

Syn. — An *assembly* or *assemblage* of persons; a *group* of figures; a *collection* of books. — A legislative or ecclesiastical *assembly*; a *company* of soldiers; a *Christian congregation*; an ecclesiastical or legislative *council*; a *Presbyterian synod*; a *convocation* of bishops and clergy; an ecclesiastical or political *convention*; the *American congress*; the *British parliament*; the *German diet*.

AS-SÉNT', *n.* Act of agreeing; consent.

AS-SÉNT', *v. n.* To concede; to agree to; to consent; to comply.

AS-SÉN-TÁ'TION, *n.* Compliance. *Bp. Hall*.

AS-SÉRT', *v. a.* To maintain; to affirm; to claim.

AS-SÉR'TION, *n.* Act of asserting; affirmation.

AS-SÉR'TION-AL, *a.* Implying assertion.

AS-SÉR'TIVE, *a.* Positive; dogmatical.

AS-SÉR'TOR, *n.* One who asserts; maintainer.

AS'SER-TO-RY [as'sér-tūr-ē, *Ja. K. Sm. R.*; as-sér'-tō-re, *Wb.*], *a.* Asserting; supporting.

AS-SÉSS', *v. a.* To charge with any sum; to rate.

AS-SÉSS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be assessed.

AS-SÉS'SION-ARY, *a.* Pertaining to assessors.

AS-SÉS'SMENT, *n.* Act of assessing; sum assessed.

AS-SÉS'SOR, *n.* One who assesses; an assistant.

AS-SÉS-SORIAL, *a.* Relating to assessors.

AS'SÉTS [as'séts, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; as-séts, *C. Wb.*], *n. pl.* (*Lav.*) Goods and chattels for the discharge of debts, legacies, &c.

†AS-SÉV'ER, *v. a.* To asseverate. *Bailey*.

AS-SÉV'ER-ATE, *v. a.* To affirm solemnly; to aver.

AS-SÉV'ER-TÁ'TION, *n.* A solemn affirmation.

AS-SÍ-DŪ'I-TY, *n.* Diligence; close application.

AS-SÍD'U-OÜS, *a.* Very diligent; constant; busy.

AS-SÍD'U-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Diligently; constantly.

AS-SÍD'U-OÜS-NÉSS, *n.* Diligence; assiduity.

AS-SÍGN' (as-sin'), *v. a.* To mark out; to appropriate; to make over to another; to allot.

AS-SÍGN', *n.* One to whom an assignment is made; an assignee. See *ASSIGNEE*.

AS-SÍGN'A-BLE (as-sin'-ā-bl), *a.* That may be assigned.

ASSIGNAT (ās-in-yā' or ās-ig-nāt'), *n.* (Fr.) A sort of paper money once used in France.

AS-SÍG-NÁ'TION, *n.* An appointment to meet.

AS-SÍGN-ÉE' (ās-se-nē'), *n.* One to whom any right, property, or assignment is made.

AS-SÍGN'ER (as-sin'er), *n.* One who assigns.

AS-SÍGN'MENT (as-sin'ment), *n.* Act of assigning; a transfer of title or interest. [signs.]

AS-SÍGN-ÖR' (ās-se-nör'), *n.* (*Lav.*) One who assigns.

AS-SÍM'I-LÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be assimilated.

AS-SÍM'I-LÁTE, *v. n.* To grow like or similar.

AS-SÍM'I-LÁTE, *v. a.* To make similar.

AS-SÍM-I-LÁ'TION, *n.* The act of assimilating; — conversion of food into nutriment.

†AS-SÍM'I-LÁ-TIVE, *a.* Having power to assimilate.

†AS-SÍM'U-LÁTE, *v. a.* To feign; to simulate.

AS-SÍST', *v. a.* To help; to aid; to succor.

AS-SÍST'ANCE, *n.* Help; aid; succor; support.

AS-SÍST'ANT, *n.* One who assists; an auxiliary; a helper; *coadjutor*.

AS-SÍZE', *n.* [assise, *Fr.*] (*Eng. Lav.*) A court of judicature held twice a year in each county: — an ordinance to fix the weight of bread.

AS-SÍZE', *v. a.* To fix the rate, measure, &c.

AS-SÍZ'ER, *n.* One who assizes; an officer who inspects weights and measures.

AS-SÓ'CÍ-A-BLE (as-sō'shē-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being associated; sociable; companionable.

AS-SÓ'CÍ-ATE (as-sō'shē-āt), *v. a.* To unite with another; to join in company; to accompany.

AS-SÓ'CÍ-ATE, *v. n.* To unite in company.

AS-SÓ'CÍ-ATE (as-sō'shē-āt), *a.* Confederate.

AS-SÓ'CÍ-ATE, *n.* An intimate acquaintance; a partner; companion; *ally*; *colleague*.

AS-SŌ-CI-Ā'TIŌN (as-sō-she-ā'shūn), *n.* Confederacy, partnership, connection; union.

Syn.—An ecclesiastical or scientific association; a confederacy of states; a partnership in trade; a connection between persons; a combination of individuals; a union of parties or states.

AS-SŌ-CI-Ā'TIŌN-ĀL, *a.* Relating to association.

AS-SŌ-CI-Ā-TĪVE, *a.* Tending to associate.

†AS-SŌIL', *v. a.* To solve; to release or set free.

AS-SŌ-NANCE, *n.* Resemblance of sound.

AS-SŌ-NĀNT, *a.* Having a similar sound.

AS-SŌRT', *v. a.* To arrange in order; to class.

AS-SŌRT'MENT, *n.* A quantity assorted; a class.

AS-SUĀĖ' (as-swā'v), *v. a.* To soften; to ease; to allay; to compose; to soothe; to moderate.

AS-SUĀĖ'MENT, *n.* Mitigation; abatement.

AS-SUĀĖ'ER, *n.* One who assuages or pacifies.

AS-SUĀ'SIVE (as-swā'siv), *a.* Softening; easing.

AS-SUE-TUDE (as-swe-tūd), *n.* Custom. [R.]

AS-SŪME', *v. a.* To take; to claim; to arrogate.

AS-SŪME', *v. n.* To be arrogant.

AS-SŪM'ER, *n.* One who assumes.

AS-SŪM'ING, *p. a.* Arrogant; haughty; proud.

AS-SŪM'ING, *n.* Presumption.

AS-SŪM'P'SIT (as-sūm'sit), *n.* [L.] (*Law.*) A voluntary promise or undertaking;—a species of action.

AS-SŪM'PTIŌN (as-sūm'shūn), *n.* Act of assuming; supposition; the thing supposed.—(*Logic.*) The minor proposition of a syllogism.

AS-SŪM'PTIVE, *a.* Of a nature to be assumed.

AS-SŪ'ANCE (a-shūr'ans), *n.* Act of assuring;—confidence; certainty;—want of modesty; boldness;—security; insurance.

Syn.—Assurance unaccompanied by a sense of propriety often degenerates into impudence or shamelessness;—well-founded confidence.

AS-SŪRE' (a-shūr'), *v. a.* To give confidence; to make secure;—to assert positively;—to insure.

AS-SŪR'ED-LY (a-shūr'ed-le), *ad.* Certainly.

AS-SŪR'ED-NESS (a-shūr'ed-nēs), *n.* Certainty.

AS-SŪR'ER (a-shūr'er), *n.* One who assures.

AS-SŪR'GENT, *a.* Rising upward or archwise.

AS-SUĖ'ER, *v. a.* See ASSUĖ.

AS-TE-ISM, *n.* (*Rhet.*) Delicate irony.

AS-TER, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; starwort.

AS-TER-ISK, *n.* A star or mark in printing, as (*).

AS-TER-ISM, *n.* A constellation;—an asterisk.

AS-TER-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) The star-stone.

A-STERN', *ad.* (*Naut.*) At the hinder part of a ship.

AS-TE-RŌID, *n.* (*Astron.*) A small planet.

AS-TE-RŌID'ĀL, *a.* Relating to an asteroid.

AS-THĒN'IC, *a.* Feeble; without power.

AS-THĒ-NŌL'O-GY, *n.* A description of weakness.

ASTHMA (ast'ma), *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) A disease attended with difficulty of breathing, and a cough.

ASTH-MĀT'IC, *a.* Relating to asthma; afflict-

ASTH-MĀT'ICĀL, *a.* ed with asthma.

AS-TIG'MĀ-TISM, *n.* A peculiar defect of the eye, which consists in its refracting the rays of light differently in different planes.

AS-TŌN'ISH, *v. a.* To impress with wonder or terror; to amaze; to surprise.

AS-TŌN'ISH-ING, *a.* Very wonderful; surprising.

AS-TŌN'ISH-MENT, *n.* Amazement; great surprise; wonder; terror mixed with awe.

AS-TŌND', *v. a.* To astonish; to stun; to terrify.

A-STRA'DLE, *ad.* With one leg on each side.

AS-TRĀ-GĀL, *n.* (*Arch.*) A small moulding.

AS-TRĀL, *a.* Starry; relating to the stars.

A-STRĀY', *ad.* Out of the right way or place.

A-STRIC'T', *v. a.* To contract by applications.

AS-TRIC'TIŌN, *n.* Act of contracting; contraction.

†AS-TRIC'TIVE, *a.* Binding; compressing.

A-STRIDE', *ad.* With the legs wide apart.

AS-TRING'E', *v. a.* To draw together; to bind.

AS-TRIN'GEN-CY, *n.* State of being astrigent; power of contracting the parts of the body.

AS-TRIN'GENT, *a.* Binding; contracting.

AS-TRIN'GENT, *n.* A medicine which contracts.

AS-TRŌG'NO-SY, *n.* Knowledge of the fixed stars.

AS-TRŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of the stars.

AS'TRŌ-ITE, *n.* A sparkling stone; the star-stone.

AS'TRŌ-LĀBE, *n.* An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea.

AS-TRŌL'O-ĖER, *n.* One versed in astrology.

AS-TRŌ-LŌ'ĖI-AN, *n.* The same as *astrologer*.

AS-TRŌ-LŌ'Ė'IC, *a.* Relating to, or partaking

AS-TRŌ-LŌ'Ė'ICĀL, *a.* of, astrology.

AS-TRŌ-LŌ'Ė'ICĀL-LY, *ad.* According to astrology.

AS-TRŌL'O-ĖIZE, *v. n.* To practise astrology.

AS-TRŌL'O-ĖY, *n.* The pretended science or art of foretelling events by the aspect of the stars or the heavenly bodies.

AS-TRŌN'O-MER, *n.* One versed in astronomy.

AS-TRŌ-NŌM'IC, *a.* Belonging to, or partaking

AS-TRŌ-NŌM'ICĀL, *a.* of, astronomy.

AS-TRŌ-NŌM'ICĀL-LY, *ad.* In an astronomical manner.

AS-TRŌN'O-MIZE, *v. n.* To study astronomy.

AS-TRŌN'O-MY, *n.* The science which teaches the knowledge of the heavenly bodies.

Syn.—Astronomy is founded on demonstration, and treats of the motions of the stars; *astrology* treats of the supposed influence of the stars.

†AS-TRŌS'CO-PY, *n.* Observation of the stars.

AS'TRŌ-THĒ-ŌL'O-ĖY, *n.* Theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

AS-TŪTE', *a.* Cunning; shrewd; acute; subtle.

A-SŪN'DER, *ad.* Apart; in two parts.

A-SY'LUM, *n.* [L.] *L. pl.* A-SY'LĀ; Eng. A-SY'LA; *L.* A place of refuge; a refuge; a retreat; a shelter; a harbor.

Syn.—An asylum for criminals; an asylum for orphans, or for the deaf and dumb; a refuge from danger; a shelter from a storm; retreat from the toils of life; harbor for ships.

A-SYM'ME-TRY, *n.* Want of symmetry.

AS'YMP-TŌTE (as'im-tŏt) [as'im-tŏt, *W. Ja. Sm. R.*; a-sim'tŏt, *S. K. Ash.*], *n.* (*Geom.*) A line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but never meets it.

AS-YMP-TŌT'ICĀL, *a.* Approaching, but not meeting.

A-SY'N'DE-TŌN, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure which omits the conjunction; as, *Veni, vidi, vici*.

ĀT, *prep.* Denoting nearness or presence; towards; near to; by; in; on; with.

ĀT-A-BĀL, *n.* A kind of tabor used by the Moors.

A-TĀC'A-MITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A native muriate of copper.

ĀTE [āt, *S. F. Ja. K. R. C.*; ēt, *Sm.*]. Imperfect tense from *eat*. See *EAT*.

ĀTH-A-NĀ'SIĀN (āth-a-nā'shan), *a.* Relating to Athanasius or his doctrine.

ĀTH-A-NĀ'SIĀN, *n.* A follower of Athanasius.

†ĀTH-A-NŌR, *n.* A furnace used by alchemists.

ĀTH-ĪSM, *n.* Disbelief in the being of a God.

ĀTHE-IST, *n.* One who denies the existence of God; an unbeliever; an infidel.

ĀTHE-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to atheism; ad-

ĀTHE-IST'ICĀL, *a.* hering to atheism; impious.

ĀTHE-IST'ICĀL-LY, *ad.* In an atheistical manner.

ĀTH-E-NĒ'UM, *n.* [L.] *L. pl.* ĀTH-E-NĒ'Ā;

Eng. ĀTH-E-NĒ'UMS. A public seminary; a gymnasium;—a public library.

†ĀTHE-OUS, *a.* Atheistic; godless. *Milton.*

A-THĒR'MA-NŌS, *a.* Applied to transparent substances which resist the passage of radiant heat.

A-THĪRS', *a.* Wanting drink; thirsty.

ĀTH'LETE, *n.* A contender for victory; a wrestler.

ĀTH-LĒT'IC, *a.* Relating to wrestling or bodily exercise; strong of body; vigorous.

A-THWĀRT', *prep.* Across; transverse; through.

Ā-TILT', *ad.* In the manner of a barrel tilted.

ĀT-LĀN'TĒAN, *a.* Pertaining to Atlas.

ĀT-LĀN'TĒS, *n. pl.* Figures supporting a building.

ĀT-LĀN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the ocean which lies east of America;—*n.* The Atlantic ocean.

ĀT-LĀN'TI-DĒS, *n. pl.* [L.] (*Astron.*) The Pleiades.

ĀT'LĀS, *n.* [L.]; *pl.* ĀT'LĀS-ĒS. A collection of maps;—a large square folio;—a large kind of paper.

ĀT'MQS-PHĒRE (āt'mqs-fer), *n.* The mass of fluid or air which encompasses the earth.
ĀT-MQS-PHĒR'IC, } *a.* Relating to, or consisting of.
ĀT-MQS-PHĒR'IC-AL, } *ing of* the atmosphere.
ĀT'OM, *n.* The ultimate particle of an element; an extremely small particle.
Ā-TŌM'IC, *a.* Relating to atoms; atomical.
Ā-TŌM'I-CAL, *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, atoms.
ĀT'OM-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of atoms.
ĀT'OM-IST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of atoms.
ĀT'OM-IZE, *v. a.* To reduce to atoms.
ĀT'O-MY, *n.* Atom: — an abbreviation of *anatomy*.
Ā-TŌNE', *v. n.* To agree; to be at one: — to stand as an equivalent.
Ā-TŌNE', *v. a.* To reconcile: — to expiate; to satisfy.
Ā-TŌNE'MENT, *n.* Act of atoning; reconciliation; expiation; propitiation.
Ā-TŌN'ER, *n.* One who atones or reconciles.
Ā-TŌN'IC, *a.* Wanting tone; relaxed.
ĀT'O-NY, *n.* (*Med.*) Want of tone; debility.
ĀT-RA-BI-LĀ'R-I-AN, } *a.* Affected with melan-
ĀT-RA-BI-LĀ'R-I-OUS, } choly, or black bile.
ĀT-RA-BIL'IOUS, *a.* Full of bile; melancholy.
ĀT-RA-MĒN'TAL, } *a.* Consisting of ink; inky;
ĀT-RA-MĒN'TOUS, } black.
ĀTRĪ-ŪM, *n.*; *pl.* **ĀTRĪ-A**. [*L.*] A court before a temple or house.
Ā-TRŌC'IOUS (ā-trŏ-shŭs), *a.* Wicked in a high degree; enormous; outrageous; flagitious; *heinous*.
Ā-TRŌC'IOUS-LY, *ad.* In an atrocious manner.
Ā-TRŌC'IOUS-NĒSS, *n.* Enormous criminality.
Ā-TRŌC'ITY, *n.* Great wickedness; enormity.
ĀT'KO-PHY, *n.* (*Med.*) A consumption; a wasting.
ĀT-TĀCH', *v. a.* To seize or arrest by judicial process; to take: — to gain over; to win; to *affix*; to *fix*.
ĀT-TĀCH'-ELE, *a.* That may be attached.
ĀTTACHĒ (āt-ā-shā'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A person dependent on, or attached to, another person, company, or legation; an adherent.
ĀT-TĀCH'MENT, *n.* Act of attaching; adherence; fidelity; the union of affection. — (*Law.*) The taking of a person or goods by legal process.
ĀT-TACK', *v. a.* To assault; to fall upon; to assail.
ĀT-TACK', *n.* An assault; onset; invasion.
Syn. — A formidable *attack*; a violent *assault*; an impetuous *onset*; *invasion* of a country; a well-directed *charge*.
ĀT-TAIN', *v. a.* To gain; to obtain; to come to.
ĀT-TAIN', *v. n.* To reach; to arrive at.
ĀT-TAIN'-BLE, *a.* That may be attained.
ĀT-TAIN'-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being attainable.
ĀT-TAIN'DER, *n.* (*Law.*) The act of attainting; conviction of a crime: — taint; disgrace.
ĀT-TAIN'MENT, *n.* That which is obtained by exertion; *acquisition*; *acquisition*.
ĀT-TAIN'T, *v. a.* To disgrace; to taint; to corrupt. — (*Law.*) To find guilty of a high crime.
ĀT-TAIN'T, *n.* A stain. — (*Law.*) A kind of writ.
ĀT-TAIN'TMENT, *n.* The state of being attainted.
ĀT-TĒM'PER, *v. a.* To mingle; to soften; to fit to.
ĀT-TĒMPT' (āt-tĕm't'), *v. a.* To try; to endeavor; to essay; to make experiment; to attack.
ĀT-TĒMPT', *n.* An essay; a trial; endeavor.
Syn. — A spirited or fruitless *attempt*; a persevering *trial*; a feeble *essay*; a mighty *effort*; an earnest *endeavor*.
ĀT-TĒMPT'-BLE, *a.* That may be attempted.
ĀT-TĒMPT'ER (āt-tĕm't'er), *n.* One who attempts.
ĀT-TĒND', *v. a.* To wait on; to accompany; to follow; to await; to remain to; to expect.
ĀT-TĒND', *v. n.* To listen; to wait; to be near.
ĀT-TĒND'ANCE, *n.* The act of waiting on; service; attention: — the persons waiting; a train.
ĀT-TĒND'ANT, *a.* Accompanying as subordinate.
ĀT-TĒND'ANT, *n.* One who attends, or is present.
ĀT-TĒNT'ION, *n.* Act of attending; heed; civility.
Syn. — Give *attention* to learning; *application* or diligent *study* is necessary to improvement; show proper *attention* and *civilities* to others; use *vigilance* in your calling; take *heed* to your conduct.

ĀT-TĒN'TIVE, *a.* Paying attention; heedful; *diligent*; careful; *mindful*.
ĀT-TĒN'TIVE-LY, *ad.* Heedfully; carefully.
ĀT-TĒN'TIVE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being attentive.
ĀT-TĒN'U-ANT, *a.* Making thin; diluting.
ĀT-TĒN'U-ANTS, *n. pl.* Attenuating medicines.
ĀT-TĒN'U-ATE, *v. a.* To make thin or slender.
ĀT-TĒN'U-ATE, *a.* Made thin or slender; diluted.
ĀT-TĒN-U-Ā'TION, *n.* The making thin or slender.
ĀT-TĒST', *v. a.* To bear witness of; to certify.
ĀT-TĒST', *n.* Witness; testimony. *Shak.* [*R.*]
ĀT-TĒS-TĀ'TION, *n.* Act of attesting; testimony; witness. evidence: — a certificate.
ĀT'TIC, } *a.* Relating to Attica or Athens; ele-
ĀT'TI-CAL, } gant; pure; classical: — elevated. —
Attic story, an upper story.
ĀT'TIC, *n.* A native of Attica: — a garret.
ĀT'TI-CISM, *n.* The Attic style or idiom.
ĀT'TI-CIZE, *v. n.* To use an Atticism.
ĀT-TIRE', *v. a.* To dress; to array; to clothe.
ĀT-TIRE', *n.* Clothes; dress; vesture; *apparel*; vestments: — the head-dress.
ĀT-TI-TUDE, *n.* Posture; position; gesture.
ĀT-TI-TŪ'DI-NAL, *a.* Relating to attitude or posture.
ĀT-TI-TŪ'DI-NIZE, *v. n.* To assume postures.
ĀT-TOL'LENT, *a.* Lifting up; raising.
ĀT-TORN' (āt-tŭrn'), *v. a.* To transfer service.
ĀT-TORN'NEY (āt-tŭrn'ne), *n.*; *pl.* **ĀT-TORN'NEYS**. One who acts for another; one who prepares cases for legal trial; a lawyer.
ĀT-TORN'NEY-SHIP (tŭrn'-), *n.* Office of an attorney.
ĀT-TORN'MENT (āt-tŭrn'ment), *n.* (*Law.*) A yielding of a tenant to a new lord.
ĀT-TRĀCT', *v. a.* To draw to; to unite; to allure.
ĀT-TRACT'-ABLE (l'-), *n.* State of being attractive.
ĀT-TRACT'-BLE, *a.* That may be attracted.
ĀT-TRACT'ILE, *a.* Having power to attract.
ĀT TRĀCT'ION (āt-trāk'shun), *n.* Act of attracting; power of attracting. allurements: — the power or tendency in bodies to approach each other and to resist separation; distinguished into the *attraction of gravity* and the *attraction of cohesion*.
ĀT-TRĀC'TIVE, *a.* Drawing; alluring; inviting.
ĀT-TRĀC'TIVE, *n.* That which draws or incites.
ĀT-TRĀC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an attracting manner.
ĀT-TRĀC'TIVE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being attractive.
ĀT-TRĀC'TOR, *n.* He or that which attracts; a drawer.
ĀT-TRA-HĒNT, *n.* That which draws or attracts.
ĀT-TRĀC'TĀ'TION, *n.* A frequent handling.
ĀT-TRĪB'U-TA-BLE, *a.* Ascribable; imputable.
ĀT-TRĪB'UTE, *v. a.* To ascribe; to impute.
ĀT'TRI-BŪTE, *n.* A thing attributed or belonging to any one; a quality; a property; a thing inherent; as, "goodness is an attribute of God."
ĀT-TRĪ-BŪTION, *n.* Act of attributing; attribute.
ĀT-TRĪB'U-TIVE, *a.* Expressing an attribute.
ĀT-TRĪTE', *a.* Ground; worn by rubbing.
ĀT-TRĪTE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being much worn.
ĀT-TRĪ'TION (āt-trish'un), *n.* The act of wearing; or the state of being worn by rubbing; abrasion: — grief for sin, arising only from fear.
ĀT-TŪNE', *v. a.* To make musical; to tune.
ĀU'BURN, *a.* Reddish brown; of a dark color.
AUC'TION (āv'k'shun), *n.* A public sale of property to the highest bidder.
AUC'TION-ARY, *a.* Belonging to an auction.
AUC'TION-ĒER, *n.* One who sells by auction.
ĀU-DĀ'CIOUS (āv-dā'shus), *a.* Bold; impudent.
ĀU-DĀ'CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Boldly; impudently.
ĀU-DĀ'CIOUS-NĒSS, *n.* State of being audacious.
ĀU-DĀC'ILITY, *n.* Effrontery; boldness; hardihood.
Syn. — *Audacity* marks a daring, *boldness*, a ready character. The *audacity* of a knave; the *boldness* or *hardihood* of an advocate; the *impudence* of a knave; the *effrontery* of a villain.
ĀU'DI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being heard.
ĀU'DI-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Capability of being heard.
ĀU'DI-BLY, *ad.* In an audible manner.

ÂU'DI-ËNCE, *n.* The act of hearing; a hearing; — an auditory; an assembly of hearers.
ÂU'DIT, *v. a.* The taking and settling of accounts.
ÂU'DIT, *v. a.* To take and adjust, as an account.
ÂU'DI-TÔR, *n.* [L.] A hearer: — one who audits; one employed and authorized to take an account.
ÂU'DI-TÔR-SHIP, *n.* The office of an auditor.
ÂU'DI-TÔ-RY, *a.* Relating to the sense of hearing; having the power of hearing.
ÂU'DI-TÔ-RY, *n.* An audience; an assembly of hearers: — a place where lectures are heard.
ÂU'DI-TRÈSS, *n.* A female hearer.
ÂU-GÈ'AN, *a.* Belonging to Augeas: — full of dirt.
ÂU'GER, *n.* An iron tool to bore holes with.
AUGHT (awt), *n.* Any thing; any part.
ÂU'GITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystalline mineral.
AUG-MENT', *v. a.* To make larger; to increase.
AUG-MENT', *v. n.* To grow larger; to increase.
AUG'MENT, *n.* Increase; state of increase. — (*Gram.*) A letter or syllable prefixed to a word.
AUG-MENT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be augmented.
AUG-MEN-TA'TION, *n.* Act of increasing; increase.
AUG-MEN-TA-TIVE, *a.* That augments.
ÂU'GRE (aw'gur), *n.* See **AUGER**.
ÂU'GUR, *n.* One who augurs; a soothsayer.
ÂU'GUR, *v. n.* To guess; to conjecture by signs.
ÂU'GUR, *v. a.* To predict by signs; to foretoken.
ÂU'GU-RATE, *v. n.* To judge by augury. [*R.*]
ÂU'GU-RATE, *n.* The office or function of an augur.
ÂU-GÛ'RI-AL, *a.* Relating to augury.
ÂU-GU-RY, *n.* Prognostication by signs; omen.
ÂU'GUST, *n.* The eighth month in the year, so named in honor of Augustus Cæsar.
ÂU-GÛST', *a.* Great; grand; awful; majestic.
ÂU-GÛST'AN, *a.* Relating to Augustus.
ÂU-GÛST'INE, *n.* One of an order of monks.
ÂU-GÛST'NESS, *n.* State of being august.
ÂU-LET'IC, *a.* Belonging to pipes.
ÂU'LIC, *a.* Belonging to an imperial court.
AUNT (ant, 23), *n.* A father's or mother's sister.
ÂU'RA, *n.*; *pl.* **ÂU'RÆ**. [L.] A breath of air. — (*Med.*) A vapor; exhalation from the body.
ÂU'RAT-ED, *a.* Relating to or containing gold.
ÂU-RÉ'LI-A, *n.* The pupa or chrysalis of an insect.
ÂU-RÉ'O-LÀ, *n.* A circle of rays; crown of glory.
ÂU'RI-CLE (au're-kl), *n.* (*Anat.*) The external ear: — one of the two venous chambers of the heart.
ÂU-RIC'U-LÀ, *n.* A species of primrose.
ÂU-RIC'U-LÀR, *a.* Conveyed by hearing: — told in secret; as, auricular confession.
ÂU-RIC'U-LÀTE, *a.* Shaped like an ear.
ÂU-RIF'ER-OÛS, *a.* Containing gold.
ÂU'RI-FÔRM, *a.* Ear-shaped; auriculate.
ÂU-RIG'RA-PHY, *n.* Art of writing with gold; a writing in gold.
ÂU'RIST, *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear.
ÂU-RÔ'RA, *n.* [L.] *L. pl.* **ÂU-RÔ'RÆ**; Eng. **ÂU-RÔ'RA'S**. The dawning light before sunrise; daybreak; morning: — the crow's-foot, a flower.
Âu-rô'ra bô-re-â'lis, *n.* [L.] The northern daybreak, so called because it is a meteor usually appearing in the north, and resembles the dawn of day.
ÂU-RÔ'RAL, *a.* Relating to the aurora, or aurora borealis.
ÂUS-CÛL-TÀ'TION, *n.* Act of listening to. — (*Med.*) A method of distinguishing diseases by the stethoscope.
ÂUS'PI-CATE, *v. a.* To foreshow: — to begin.
ÂU'SPICE, *n.* An omen drawn from birds; favorable appearance; protection; influence.
ÂU-SPI'CIAL, *a.* Relating to prognostics.
ÂU-SPI'CIOUS (aw-spish'us), *a.* Having omens of success; prosperous; propitious; lucky.
Syn. — *Auspicious* circumstances; *prosperous* enterprise; *propitious* climate; *lucky* event; *favorable* wind.
ÂU-SPI'CIOUS-LY, *ad.* In an auspicious manner.
ÂU-SPI'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Prosperous appearance.
ÂU-STÈRE', *a.* Severe; harsh; rigid; stern; ascetic.

ÂU-STÈRE'NESS, *n.* Severity; rigor; austerity.
ÂU-STÈR'I-TY, *n.* Severity; rigor; mortified life.
Syn. — *Austerity* of monastic life; *severity* of punishment; *strictness* or *rigor* of discipline; *sternness* of manners.
ÂUS'TRAL, *a.* Southern; towards the south.
ÂU-THÈN'TIC, { *a.* Resting on authority; not
ÂU-THÈN'TI-CAL, { fictitious; genuine; true.
Syn. — *Authentic* news; *authentic* work; *genuine* production; *genuine* text; *true* history.
ÂU-THÈN'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an authentic manner.
ÂU-THÈN'TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Authenticity.
ÂU-THÈN'TI-CATE, *v. a.* To prove by authority.
ÂU-THÈN-TI-CAT'ION, *n.* Act of authenticating.
ÂU-THÈN-TI'G-I-TY, *n.* State of being authentic.
ÂU'THOR, *n.* The first beginner or mover; the efficient; the writer or composer of a book; a writer.
ÂU'THÔR-ÈSS, *n.* A female author.
ÂU'THÔR'I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Having authority; positive; dictatorial; commanding; peremptory.
ÂU'THÔR'I-TA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By use of authority.
ÂU'THÔR'I-TY; *n.* Right to command; legal power; force; influence; rule; support; testimony; credibility.
ÂU'THÔR-I-ZÀ'TION, *n.* Act of giving authority.
ÂU'THÔR-IZE, *v. a.* To establish by authority; to give authority; to make legal; to empower; to justify.
ÂU'THÔR-SHIP, *n.* State or quality of an author.
ÂU-TO-BI-ÔG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who writes his own life.
ÂU-TO-BI-O-GRÀPH'IC, { *a.* Relating to auto-
ÂU-TO-BI-O-GRÀPH'I-CAL, { biography.
ÂU-TO-BI-ÔG'RA-PHY, *n.* The life or biography of a person written by himself.
ÂU-TÔ'CRÀ-CY, *n.* Absolute, self-derived power.
ÂU'TO-CRÀT, *n.* An absolute sovereign; a despot.
ÂU-TO-CRÀT'IC, { *a.* Relating to autocracy;
ÂU-TO-CRÀT'I-CAL, { absolute.
Auto da fê (aw'to-da-fa'), *n.* [Sp.; properly *auto de fê*, act of faith.] A sentence of the Inquisition for burning a heretic.
ÂU'TO-GRÀPH, *n.* A person's own handwriting.
ÂU-TO-GRÀPH'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to an autograph.
ÂU-TÔG'RA-PHY, *n.* A person's own writing.
ÂU-TÔM'A-LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystalline mineral.
ÂU-TÔ-MÀT'IC, { *a.* Belonging to an automa-
ÂU-TÔ-MÀT'I-CAL, { ton: — acting of itself; spon-
taneous.
ÂU-TÔM'A-TÛN, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. pl.* **ÂU-TÔM'A-TA**; Eng. **ÂU-TÔM'A-TÛNS**. A machine so constructed as to imitate the action of men or animals.
ÂU-TÔM'A-TÛS, *a.* Automatical. [*R.*]
ÂU-TÔN'O-MY, *n.* Power of self-government.
ÂU'TÔP-SY, *n.* Ocular demonstration.
ÂU'TÔP'TI-CAL, *a.* Seen by one's own eyes.
ÂU'TÛMN (aw'tum, 83), *n.* The season of the year between summer and winter; fall of the year.
ÂU-TÛM'NAL, *a.* Belonging to autumn.
ÂUX-È'SIS, *n.* [L.] (*Rhet.*) Amplification.
ÂUX-IL'IÀR (awg-zil'yar), *a.* Assisting; auxiliary.
ÂUX-IL'IÀ-RY (awg-zil'ya-re), *n.* A helper. — *Pl.* Foreign troops in the service of nations at war.
ÂUX-IL'IÀ-RY (awg-zil'ya-re), *a.* Assisting. — (*Gram.*) A term applied to a verb that helps to conjugate other verbs; as, *may*, *can*.
Â-VAIL, *v. a.* To profit; to promote; to benefit.
Â-VAIL', *v. n.* To be of use or advantage.
Â-VAIL', *n.* Use; advantage; benefit. — *Pl.* Proceeds or profits from labor, sales, &c.
Syn. — His efforts were of no avail or use; he conferred no benefit, and gained no advantage.
Â-VAIL-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Availableness.
Â-VAIL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be used with success; profitable; powerful; useful.
Â-VAIL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Power; legal force.
Â-VAIL'A-BLY, *ad.* Powerfully; validly; legally.
ÂVÀ-LÈN'CHE', *n.* [Fr.] A vast body of snow, ice, earth, &c., sliding down a mountain into a valley.
ÂVANT-COURIER (a-vàng-kô'rêr), *n.* (Fr.) One

who is despatched before the rest to notify approach

Ā-VĀNT'-GUĀRD (ā-vānt'gārd or ā-vāng'gārd) [ā-vānt'gārd, *W. P. J. F.*; ā-vānt'gārd, *S.*; ā-vāng'gārd, *Ja.*; ā-vōng'gārd, *K. Sm.*], *n.* The van; the first body of an army.

Ā-VĀN'TU'-RINE, *n.* (*Min.*) A beautiful iridescent variety of rock crystal.

ĀV'-A-RICE, *n.* Inordinate desire of gain or property; penuriousness; covetousness; cupidity.

Syn.—*Avarice and penuriousness* keep what is gained by *covetousness and cupidity*.

ĀV-A-RĪ'CIOUS (āv-a-rish'us), *a.* Possessed of avarice; greedy of gain; covetous; niggardly; miserly; parsimonious; penurious.

Syn.—The *avaricious* are unwilling to part with their money; the *covetous* are eager to obtain money; the *niggardly* are mean in their dealings with others; the *miserly, parsimonious, and penurious* are mean to themselves, as well as to others.

ĀV-A-RĪ'CIOUS-LY, *ad.* In an avaricious manner.

ĀV-A-RĪ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Covetousness.

Ā-VAST', *interj.* (*Naut.*) Hold; stop; stay.

ĀV-A-TĀR', *n.* (*Hindoo mythology.*) The incarnation of a metamorphosis of the Deity.

Ā-VAUNT', *interj.* Hence; begone.

Ā'VE (ā've), *n.* [*L.*] An address to the Virgin Mary, so called from the first words, *Ave Maria*.

Ā-VENGE', *v. a.* To take vengeance on; to punish:—to retaliate; to revenge.

Syn.—The wrongs of a person may be *avenged*, and the wrong-doer *punished*; but to *revenge* or *retaliate* is unchristian.

†Ā-VENG'E-MENT, *n.* Vengeance; punishment.

Ā-VENG'ER, *n.* One who avenges.

†Ā-VENT'URE (ā-vent'yur), *n.* (*Law.*) A mischance.

ĀV'E-NŪE (āv'e-nū), *n.* A passage; a way of entrance; an alley of trees before a house.

Ā-VER', *v. a.* To declare positively; to assert.

ĀV'ER-AGE, *n.* A medium; a mean proportion:—a contribution to a general loss.

ĀV'ER-AGE, *v. a.* To reduce to a medium.

ĀV'ER-AGE, *v. n.* To be in a medial state.

ĀV'ER-AGE, *a.* Medial; having a medium.

Ā-VÉR'MENT, *n.* Affirmation; justification.

ĀV-ER-RŪN'CATE, *v. a.* To prune; to root up. [*R.*]

ĀV-ER-SA'TION, *n.* Hatred; abhorrence. [*R.*]

Ā-VÉRSE', *a.* Having aversion; disinclined to; unwilling; reluctant; loath.

Syn.—*Averse* to study; *unwilling* to labor; *reluctant* to perform a task; *loath* to receive advice.

Ā-VÉRSE'LY, *ad.* Unwillingly; backwardly.

Ā-VÉRSE'NESS, *n.* Unwillingness; dislike.

Ā-VÉR'SION, *n.* Moderate hatred; dislike; abhorrence; repugnance:—cause of aversion.

Ā-VÉRT', *v. a.* To turn aside; to put away.

Ā-VÉRT', *v. n.* To turn away.

Ā'VĪ'-A-RY, *n.* A place inclosed to keep birds in.

Ā-VĪD'I-TY, *n.* Eagerness; greediness; voracity.

Syn.—*Avidity* of desire; *eagerness* in the pursuit of pleasure; *greediness* of gain; *voracity* of appetite.

†ĀV'Q-CATE, *v. a.* To call off or away.

ĀV-Q-CA'TION (āv-q-kā'shun), *n.* Act of calling aside; business that calls aside; employment.

Ā-VŌID', *v. a.* To shun; to escape from; to elude; to eschew; to evade.

Syn.—*Avoid* the gaming-house; *shun* bad company; *escape* danger; *elude* punishment; *eschew* evil.

Ā-VŌID'-ABLE, *a.* That may be avoided.

Ā-VŌID'LESS, *n.* Act of avoiding; deprivation.

Ā-VŌID'LESS, *a.* Unavoidable.

ĀV-QJR-DU'-PŌIS' (āv-qj-dū-pōiz'), *n. & a.* A weight, of which a pound contains 16 ounces.

ĀV-Q-LĀ'TION, *n.* A flight; escape. [*R.*]

Ā-VŌUCH', *v. a.* To affirm; to declare; to vouch.

Ā-VŌUCH'-ABLE, *a.* That may be avouched.

Ā-VŌUCH'MENT, *n.* A declaration. *Shak.* [*R.*]

Ā-VŌW', *v. a.* To declare openly; to own; to acknowledge; to confess; to profess.

Ā-VŌW'-ABLE, *a.* That may be avowed.

Ā-VŌW'AL, *n.* Open declaration; justification.

Ā-VŌW'ED' (ā-vōūd'), *p. a.* Declared; professed

Ā-VŌW'ED-LY, *ad.* In an open manner.

ĀV-ŌW'-EE', *n.* Advowee. See **ADVOWEE**.

Ā-VŌW'ER, *n.* One who avows or justifies.

Ā-VŌW'RY, *n.* (*Law.*) A justification by one who has taken a distress in his own right.

Ā-VŪL'SION, *n.* The act of tearing away.

Ā-WAIT', *v. a.* To expect; to attend; to wait for.

Ā-WAKE', *v. a.* [*i.* **AWOKE** or **AWAKED**; *pp.* **AWAKING**, **AWOKE** or **AWAKED**.] To rouse from sleep; to wake; to awaken.

Ā-WAKE', *v. n.* To break from sleep; to wake.

Ā-WAKE', *a.* Not sleeping; not being asleep.

Ā-WAK'EN (ā-wā'kn), *v. a. & n.* To awake.

Ā-WĀK'EN-ING, *n.* Act of waking; revival.

Ā-WĀRD', *v. a.* To adjudge; to sentence.

Ā-WĀRD', *v. n.* To decree; to judge.

Ā-WĀRD', *n.* Judgment; sentence; decree.

Ā-WARE', *a.* Vigilant; cautious; attentive.

Ā-WAY' (ā-wā'), *ad.* At a distance off; not at home; off.—*interj.* Begone.

ĀWE (āw), *n.* Reverential fear; reverence; veneration; dread.

Syn.—Stand in *awe* of your Creator; regard religion with *reverence*, great and good men with *veneration*, and the commission of sin with *dread*.

ĀWE (āw), *v. a.* To strike with reverence.

ĀWE'-STRÜCK, *p. a.* Impressed with awe.

ĀW'FUL, *a.* That strikes with awe; dreadful.

ĀW'FUL-LY, *ad.* In an awful manner.

ĀW'FUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being awful.

Ā-WHILE', *ad.* For some time; for a short time.

ĀWK'WARD, *a.* Unhandy; clumsy; wanting dexterity or skill; impolite.

Syn.—An *awkward* gait or manner; *impolite* manners; an *unhandy* instrument; a *clumsy* shape.

ĀWK'WARD-LY, *ad.* In an awkward manner.

ĀWK'WARD-NESS, *n.* State of being awkward.

ĀWL (āl), *n.* An instrument to bore holes with.

ĀWN, *n.* The beard of grasses or grain.

ĀWN'ING, *n.* A cover of canvas spread over a boat, or any place without a roof, for shade.

ĀWN'LESS, *a.* Having no awn or beard.

Ā-WŌKE', *i.* From *awake*. See **AWAKE**.

Ā-WRĪ' (ā-rī'), *ad. & a.* Obliquely; askint.

ĀXE (āx), *n.* An instrument, with a sharp edge, for chopping and hewing.

ĀX'I'-AL, *a.* Relating to the axis.

ĀX-ĪR'ER-OUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting plants which consist wholly of an axis, as lichens.

ĀX'I'-FORM, *a.* Formed like an axe or axis.

ĀX'IL, *n.* [*axilla*, *L.*] (*Anat.*) The armpit.—(*Bot.*)

The junction of a leaf on a branch.

ĀX-IL'LA, *n.*; *pl.* **ĀX-IL'LÆ**. [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The armpit.—same as *axil*. See **AXIL**.

ĀX'IL-LĀ-RY, *a.* Belonging to the armpit.

ĀX'IQM (āks'yqm), *n.* A self-evident truth.

Syn.—*Axiom*, *maxim*, *aphorism*, *apothegm*, *adage*, *proverb*, *saying*, *by-word*, *saw*, *truism*. These several words all denote phrases which affirm some general proposition. *Axioms* are in science what *maxims* are in morals. An intuitive truth, which it is proper to specify, is an *axiom*, but if needless to detail, it is a *truism*. Silly *saws* and quaint *sayings* often become *by-words* among the vulgar. The *axioms* of science; the *maxims* of prudence; the *aphorisms* of Hippocrates or *Galvater*; the *apothegms* of Plutarch; the *adages* of the ancients; the *sayings* of the wise; the *saws* of the vulgar.

ĀX-I-Q-MĀT'IC, { *a.* Relating to, or containing,

ĀX-I-Q-MĀT'IC-AL, { *axioms*.

ĀX'IS, *n.*; *pl.* **ĀX'ES**. [*L.*] The line, real or imaginary, that passes through any body, on which it may revolve.—(*Bot.*) A stem.

ĀX'LE (āk'sl), { *n.* A piece of timber, or

ĀX'LE-TREE (āk'sl-trē), { bar of iron, on which the wheels of a carriage turn.

ĀY or **ĀYE** (āe) [ā'e, *W. Ja. Sm.*; ā'e, *P. J. F. R.*; i, *C.*], *ad.* Yes;—expressing assent.

ĀYE (ā), *ad.* Always; for ever; to eternity.

AY'RY (ár'e), *n.* The nest of a hawk. See ERY.
 AZ'I-MÚTH, *n.* (*Astron.*) The azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an arc between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line.
 AZ'I-MÚ-THAL, *a.* Relating to the azimuth.
 AZ'ÓTE [áz'ót, *Sm. R.*, *P. Cyc.*: a-zót', *K. C. Wb.*], *n.* (*Chem.*) A kind of gas, fatal to animal life. It

is one of the constituents of common air, and is called also *nitrogen*.

A-ZÖT'IC, *a.* Relating to, or containing, azote.
 *Ä'ZÜRE (ä'zhür or äzh'ür) [ä'zhür, *S. E. F. K. R.*; ä'zhür, *W. J. A. C.*; äzh'ür, *J. Wb.*; äz'ür, *P.*; äzhör, *Sm.*], *a.* Blue; faint blue; sky-colored.
 *Ä'ZÜRE, *n.* The color of the sky: — the sky.

B.

B, the second letter of the English alphabet, is a *mute* and a *labial*, being pronounced by pressing the whole length of the lips together.

BÄA (bä), *n.* The cry of a sheep.
 BÄA (bä), *v. n.* To cry like a sheep.

BÄ'ÄL, *n.* An ancient idol, representing the sun.

BÄB'BLE, *v. n.* To prattle like a child; to talk idly.

BÄB'BLE, *v. a.* To prattle; to tell, as secrets.

BÄB'BLE, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prattle.

BÄB'BLE-MËNT, *n.* Senseless prate; babble. *Milton.*

BÄB'BLER, *n.* An idle talker; a teller of secrets.

BÄB'BLING, *n.* Foolish talk; babble.

BÄBE, *n.* An infant; a young child; baby.

BA'BE-RY, *n.* Finery to please a child.

BA-BÖÖN', *n.* A large kind of monkey.

BA'BY, *n.* A young child; an infant; babe.

BA'BY-HOOD (bä'be-hüd), *n.* Infancy; childhood.

BA'BY-ISH, *a.* Like a babe; childish.

BÄC-CA-LÄU'RE-ATE, *n.* The degree of a bachelor.

BÄC'CATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having berries or soft flesh.

BÄC'CÄT-ED, *a.* Having pearls or berries.

BÄC'CHA-NÄL, *a.* Drunken; noisy.

BÄC'CHA-NÄL or BÄC-CHA-NÄ'LI-ÄN, *n.* A drunkard; debauchee.

BÄC-CHA-NÄ'LI-ÄN, *a.* Relating to revelry; bacchanal.

BÄC'CHA-NÄLS, *n.*; *pl.* Drunken feasts or revels.

BÄC-CHÄN'TËS, *n. pl.* [*L.*] The priests of Bacchus.

BÄC-CIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Bearing berries.

BÄC-CIV'O-ROÜS, *a.* Feeding on berries.

BÄCH'E-LÖR, *n.* An unmarried man: — one who has taken his first degree in the liberal arts: — a knight of the lowest order.

BÄCH'E-LOR-SHIP, *n.* State of a bachelor.

BÄCK, *n.* The hinder part of the body in man, and the upper part in animals; the outer part of the hand; the hinder part of a thing; the rear.

BÄCK, *ad.* To the place left; behind; again.

BÄCK, *v. a.* To mount a horse: — to place upon the back: — to maintain; to justify: — to second.

BÄCK, *a.* Being behind or passed by.

BÄCK'BITE, *v. a.* To censure or slander the absent.

BÄCK'BIT-ER, *n.* A privy calumniator or slanderer.

BÄCK'BIT-ING, *n.* Secret detraction or slander.

BÄCK'BÖNE, *n.* The bone of the back; the spine.

BÄCK'DÖÖR (-dör), *n.* A door behind a building.

BÄCK-GÄM'MON, *n.* A game at tables played by two persons with box and dice.

BÄCK'GRÖUND, *n.* The part behind; opposed to *front*; ground in the rear; obscurity.

BÄCK'HÖUSE, *n.* A building behind a house.

BÄCK'PIECE, *n.* Armor to cover the back.

BÄCK'RÖÖM, *n.* A room behind or in the rear.

BÄCK'SIDE, *n.* The hinder part of a thing; rear.

*BÄCK'SLIDE' (111) [bäk-slíd', *W. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; öäk'slid, *S. P.*], *v. n.* To fall off; to relapse; to apostatize.

*BÄCK SLID'ER, *n.* An apostate.

BÄCK'STAFF, *n.* A kind of quadrant.

BÄCK STÄI'S, *n. pl.* Stairs private or in the rear.

BÄCK'STÄVS, *n. pl.* Ropes to support a ship's masts.

BÄCK'STÖNE, *n.* A stone on which cakes are baked.

BÄCK'SWÖRD (bäk'sörd), *n.* A sword with one sharp edge: — a rustic sword-stick.

BÄCK'WARD, *a.* Unwilling; sluggish; dull; late.

BÄCK'WARD, *ad.* With the back forwards; to-

BÄCK'WARD'S, *ad.* wards the back or the past.

BÄCK'WARD-NËSS, *n.* State of being backward; dullness; tardiness.

BÄCK'WOODS-MÄN (bäk'wüdz-män), *n.* An inhabitant of a newly-settled country. [*U. S.*]

BA'CON (bä'kn), *n.* Hog's flesh salted and dried.

BÄC'U-LITE, *n.* (*Conch.*) A many-chambered shell.

BÄD, *a.* Ill; not good; evil; vicious; hurtful.

BÄDE (bäd) (bäd, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm. R.*; bäd, *E.*).

Imperfect tense from *bid*. See *BID*.

BÄDGE, *n.* A mark of distinction; token; sign.

BÄD'QER, *n.* A quadruped: — a dealer: — a porter.

BÄD'QER, *v. a.* To confound; to tease; to vex.

BA-DI'QON [bä-dij'ün, *K. Sm.*], *n.* (*Arch.*) A mixture, as of plaster and freestone, to fill little holes in sculpture: — a preparation for coloring houses.

BÄD'I-NÄGE' (bäd'e-näzh'), *n.* [*Fr.*] Light or playful discourse; railery; foolish talk.

BÄD'LY, *ad.* In a bad manner; not well.

BÄD'NESS, *n.* Want of good qualities.

BÄE'FLE, *v. a.* To elude; to confound; to frustrate.

BÄE'TÄS, *n.* An Indian cloth or muslin.

BÄG, *n.* A sack: — a pouch; a purse: — an udder.

BÄG, *v. a.* To put into a bag; to swell.

BÄG, *v. n.* To swell like a full bag.

BÄG-A-TËLLE' (bäg-a-tël'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A trifle; a toy: — a game played on a board.

BÄG'GÄGE, *n.* The luggage of an army, &c.; goods that are to be carried away; luggage: — a worthless woman.

BÄGN'IÖ (bän'yö), *n.* [*bagno*, *It.*]; *pl.* BÄGN'IÖS.

A bathing-house: — a brothel.

BÄG'PIPE, *n.* A musical wind-instrument.

BÄG'PIPER, *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe.

BA-GUËTTE' (bä-gët'), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Arch.*) A little round moulding, less than an astragal.

BAIL, *n.* (*Law.*) Surety given for another's appearance in court: — the person who gives security.

BAIL, *v. a.* To release by bail; to admit to bail.

BÄIL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being bailed.

BÄIL-BÖND, *n.* (*Law.*) A bond given for appearance in court.

BÄIL-EE', *n.* (*Law.*) A person to whom goods are bailed or delivered.

BÄI'LIFF (bä'lih), *n.* A subordinate officer in *England*, appointed by a sheriff: — a steward.

BÄI'L-WICK, *n.* The jurisdiction of a bailiff.

BÄIL'IE, *n.* (*Scotland*) An alderman.

BÄIL'MENT, *n.* (*Law.*) A delivery of goods in trust.

BÄIL'ÖR, *n.* (*Law.*) One who bails goods.

BÄIL'-PIECE, *n.* (*Law.*) A slip of paper or parchment containing a recognizance of bail.

BÄIRN (bärn) or BÄRN, *n.* A child. [*Scottish.*]

BÄIT, *v. a.* To put meat upon a hook: — to give refreshment on a journey: — to attack or harass.

BÄIT, *v. n.* To take refreshment: — to flutter.

BÄIT, *n.* A lure; a temptation: — a refreshment.

BAIZE, *n.* A kind of coarse, open woollen stuff.

BÄKE, *v. a.* To dry and harden by heat or fire; to cook or dress food in an oven.

BÄKE, *v. n.* To do the work of baking; to be heated or baked: — to become hard.

BÄKE'HÖUSE, *n.* A place for baking bread.

BAK'ER, *n.* One who bakes bread, &c.

BÄK'ER-Y, *n.* A house for baking; a bakehouse.

BÄL'ANCE, *n.* One of the six simple powers in mechanics: — a machine for weighing substances;

a pair of scales:—the difference of an account:—equilibrium; equipoise:—the sign *Libra* in the zodiac.

BÁL'ANCE, *v. a.* To weigh in a balance; to regulate; to counterpoise:—to make equal.

BÁL'ANCE, *v. n.* To hesitate; to fluctuate.

BÁL'CO-NY or BAL-CO'NY [bal-kō'ne, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; bal-kō'ne or bal'kō-ne, *Ja. R. C.*; bal'kō-ne, *K. Sm.*], *n.* A frame of iron, wood, or stone, before a window, or on the outside of a house.

BÁLD, *a.* Wanting hair; wanting covering; undressed; inelegant; mean; naked.

BÁL'DER-DÁSH, *n.* A rude mixture:—jargon.

BÁLD'NESS, *n.* The state of being bald.

BÁLD'PÁTE, *n.* A head destitute of hair.

BÁLD'RICK, *n.* A girdle; a belt:—the zodiac.

BALE, *n.* A bundle or package of goods:—misery.

BALE, *v. a.* To lade out:—to pack or bundle up.

BALE'FUL, *a.* Full of misery, sorrow, or mischief.

BÁL'IS-TER, [bal'is-ter, *Ja. K. R.*; ba-lis'ter, *Sm.*], *n.* A crossbow. See BALLISTER.

BA-LÍZE', *n.* [*balise*, *Fr.*] A sea-mark; beacon.

BÁLK (báwk), *n.* A great beam; drawn timber:—disappointment.

BÁLK (báwk), *v. a.* To disappoint:—to heap.

BÁLK'ER (báwk'er), *n.* One who balks.

BÁLL, *n.* A round body; a globe; a bullet:—an entertainment of dancing.

BÁL'LAD, *n.* A song; a small, light poem.

BÁL'LAST, *n.* Heavy matter placed at the bottom of a ship or vessel to keep it steady.

BÁL'LAST, *v. a.* To make or keep steady.

BÁL'LET, *n.* [*Fr.*] A kind of mimic dance.

BAL-LÍS'TA, *n.* [*L.*] An ancient warlike machine for throwing heavy stones, &c.

BÁL'IS-TER [bal'is-ter, *J. K. C.*; ba-lis'ter, *Sm.*], [*ballista*, *L.*] An ancient warlike engine:—a crossbow.

BÁL-LÍS'TIC, *a.* Relating to missile engines.

BÁL-LÖÖN', *n.* A large round vessel used in chemistry:—a ball placed on a pillar:—a large hollow ball of silk, &c., filled with gas, which makes it ascend, and sail or pass in the air.

BÁL'LOT, *n.* A ball or ticket used in giving votes:—a secret mode of voting at elections:—a vote.

BÁL'LOT, *v. n.* To vote or choose by ballot.

BÁL'LOT-BÖX, *n.* A box used in balloting.

BÁLM (bám), *n.* A fragrant ointment; a plant.

BÁLM'Y (bám'e), *a.* Having the qualities of balm; soothing; fragrant; odoriferous; mitigating.

BÁL'NE-AL, *a.* Belonging to a bath.

BÁL'NE-A-RY, *n.* A bathing-room; a bath.

BÁL'O-TÁDE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A peculiar leap of a horse.

BÁL'SAM, *n.* A resinous substance:—a shrub.

BÁL-SÁM'IC, } *a.* Partaking, or having the

BÁL-SÁM'I-CÁL, } qualities, of balsam.

BÁL'SA-MINE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; touch-me-not.

BÁL'US-TER, *n.* (*Arch.*) A small column or pilaster, for supporting a rail to a flight of stairs, or on the front of a gallery:—corruptly written *banister*.

BÁL'US-TRÁDE, *n.* A row or range of balusters.

BÁM-BÖÖ', *n.*; *pl.* BÁM-BÖÖ'S'. A large kind of reed; an Asiatic plant of the reed kind.

BÁM-BÖÖ'ZLE, *v. a.* To deceive. [*A low word.*]

BÁN, *n.* Public notice:—a curse; interdiction.

BA-NÁ'NA or BA-NÁ'NA [ba-ná'na, *S. W. J. E. F. Sm. C.*; ba-ná'na, *P. Ja. K. Wb.*], *n.* A species of West Indian plantain,—a plant and its fruit, valued for food.

BÁND, *n.* Something that binds; a bandage; a tie; a cord:—a fillet; an ornament worn about the neck:—a company; a crew; a gang.

Syn.—A band of musicians; a company of players, &c.; a ship's crew; a gang of pickpockets.

BÁND, *v. a.* To unite together; to unite.

BÁND, *v. n.* To associate; to unite.

BÁND'AGE, *n.* A fillet; a roller for a wound; band.

BÁN-DÁN'NA, *a.* Noting a kind of spotted silk handkerchief:—written also *bandana*.

BÁND'BÖX, *n.* A slight box used for bonnets, &c.

BÁN'DE-LÉT, } *n.* (*Arch.*) A flat moulding or fil-

BÁN'D'LET, } let; a band; annulet.

BÁN'DIT, *n.*; *pl.* BÁN'DITS. An outlaw; a robber.

BÁN-DIT'TI (ban dit'te), *n.* *pl.* [*It.*] A company of outlaws or robbers. It is commonly used as a collective noun; as, "a fierce banditti."

BÁN'DÓG, *n.* A kind of large dog.

BÁN-DÖ-LÉR', *n.* A small case for powder.

BÁN-DÖRE', *n.* A musical instrument; pandore.

BÁN'DRÖL, *n.* A little flag or streamer.

BÁN'DY, *n.* A club for striking a ball:—a play.

BÁN'DY, *v. a.* To beat to and fro; to exchange; to give and take reciprocally; to toss about.

BÁN'DY-LÉG, *n.* A crooked leg.

BÁN'DY-LÉGGED (-légd), *a.* Having crooked legs.

BÁNE, *n.* A deadly poison:—that which destroys or ruins; a pest; ruin:—a disease in sheep.

†BANE, *v. a.* To poison. *Shak.*

BÁNE'FUL, *a.* Poisonous; destructive; noxious.

BÁNG, *v. a.* To beat; to thump; to handle roughly.

BÁNG, *n.* A blow; a thump:—a plant.

BÁN-IÁN' (bán-yán') [bán-yán', *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; bán'ne-án, *P. J.*], *n.* A light morning-gown:—a Hindoo religious sect:—an Indian fig-tree.

BÁN-IÁN' (bán-yán'), *a.* (*Naut.*) Noting days in which seamen have no meat.

BÁN'ISH, *v. a.* To condemn to leave one's own country; to drive away; to exile; to expel.

Syn.—Banished to a foreign country; exiled from home; expelled from college or society.

BÁN'ISH-MÉNT, *n.* The act of banishing; exile.

BÁN'IS-TER, *n.* A pilaster. See BALUSTER.

BÁNK, *n.* Any steep acclivity rising from a river, sea, &c.; a shoal; any heap piled up:—an establishment for keeping and issuing money.

BÁNK, *v. a.* To enclose with banks; to lay up.

BÁNK-BILL or BÁNK-NÓTE, *n.* A promissory note issued by a banking company.

BÁNK'ER, *n.* One who keeps a bank.

BÁNK'ING, *n.* The management of banks.

BÁNK'RÜPT, *a.* Unable to pay; insolvent.

BÁNK'RÜPT, *n.* A trader unable to pay his debts, and subjected to the law of bankruptcy.

BÁNK'RÜPT-CY, *n.* The state of a bankrupt; inability to pay all debts; insolvency.

Syn.—Act of bankruptcy; state of insolvency; failure in business.

BÁNK'-STÖCK, *n.* Stock or capital in a bank.

BÁN'NER, *n.* A piece of drapery at the end of a pole; a military standard or flag; a streamer.

BÁN'NERED (bán'nerd), *p. a.* Displaying banners.

BÁN'NER-ÉT, *n.* A knight made in the field of battle.

BÁN'NER-ÖL, *n.* A little flag; a bandrol.

BÁN'NOCK, *n.* A cake made of barley-meal.

BÁNNS, *n. pl.* The proclamation in a church of an intended marriage.

BÁN'QUET, *n.* [*Fr.*] A grand entertainment of eating or drinking; a feast.

BÁN'QUET, *v. a.* To treat with a banquet or feast.

BÁN'QUET, *v. n.* To feast; to give a feast.

BÁN'QUET-ING, *n.* The act of feasting.

BÁN'QUETTE' (báng-két'), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fortification.*) A small bank at the foot of the parapet.

BÁN'SHÉE, *n.* A kind of Irish fairy. See BENSHEE.

BÁN'TAM, *a.* Noting a species of small dunghill fowl with feathered shanks.

BÁN'TER, *v. a.* To play upon; to rally; to jeer.

BÁN'TER, *n.* Light ridicule; raillery; joke.

BÁN'TLING, *n.* A little child; an infant.

BÁN-YÁN', *n.* The Indian fig-tree. See BANIAN.

BÁP'TÍSM, *n.* A rite of the Christian church.

BÁP-TÍSMÁL, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

BÁP'TÍST, *n.* One who baptizes:—one of a religious denomination that denies the validity of infant baptism, and practises immersion.

BÁP'TIS-TÉR', *n.* A font or place for baptism.

BÁP'TIS-TÍ-CÁL, *a.* Relating to baptism.

BÁP-TÍZE', *v. a.* To immerse in water; to administer baptism to; to christen.

BÁP-TÍZER, *n.* One who baptizes.

BÄR, n. A long piece of wood or metal:—what is laid across a passage to hinder entrance; a bolt; obstruction; a gate:—a rock or bank of sand at the entrance of a harbor:—a tribunal; the place in courts of law where lawyers plead, or where criminals stand:—the body of lawyers:—an enclosed place in a tavern.—(*Mus.*) A line or space marked off by a line.

BÄR, v. a. To fasten with a bar; to hinder; to prevent; to prohibit:—to shut out; to exclude.

BÄRB, n. Any thing resembling a beard:—a point that stands backward in an arrow or fish-hook:—armor for horses:—a Barbary horse.

BÄRB, v. a. To furnish horses with armor; to jag.
BÄR/BA-CÄN, n. A fortification before the walls of a town:—a fortress at the end of a bridge:—an opening in a wall for guns:—written also *barbican*.

BÄR-BÄR-I-ÄN, n. A rude or uncivilized person.

BÄR-BÄR-I-ÄN, a. Uncivilized; savage.

BÄR-BÄR-I-C, a. Foreign; uncivilized; barbarous.

BÄR/BA-RIS-M, n. Inhumanity; ignorance of arts; brutality; cruelty:—an impropriety of speech. See **SOLECISM**.

BÄR-BÄR-I-TY, n. Savageness; cruelty; barbarism.

BÄR/BÄR-IZE, v. a. To render barbarous.

BÄR/BÄR-IZE, v. n. 'o commit a barbarism.

BÄR/BÄR-OUS, a. Rude; uncivilized; *cruel*; inhuman:—contrary to good use in language.

BÄR/BÄR-OUS-NESS, n. State of being barbarous.

BÄR/BÄTE, a. (*Bot.*) Having hairs; bearded.

BÄR/BÄT-ED, p. a. Jagged with points; bearded.

BÄR/BE-CÜE, n. A hog or ox dressed whole.

BÄR/BE-CJE, v. a. To dress a hog or ox whole.

BÄR/BE-D (*bär'bed* or *bärd*), *p. a.* Having barbs.

BÄR/BEL (*bär'bl*), *n.* A river fish:—superfluous fleshy knots in the mouth of a horse.

BÄR/BER, n. One whose trade it is to shavo.

BÄR/BER-RY, n. A shrub and its acid fruit.

BÄR/BET, n. A species of dog:—a small worm.

BÄR/BI-CÄN, n. A watchtower. See **BÄRBACAN**.

BÄRD, n. A poet; a minstrel; a Celtic minstrel.

BÄRD'I-C, a. Relating to bards or poets.

BÄRD/LING, n. An inferior bard.

BÄRE, a. Naked; wanting clothes; uncovered:—unadorned; poor; indigent; scanty; mere

Syn.—*Bare* ground; *bare* feet; *naked* fields; *uncovered* plants; *bare* recital; *unadorned* narratives; *poor* accommodations; *indigent* circumstances; *scanty* supply; *mere* attendance.

BÄRE, v. a. To strip; to uncover.

BÄRE/FACED (*bär'fast*), *a.* Shameless; impudent.

BÄRE/FACED-LY (*bär'fast-le*), *ad.* Impudently.

BÄRE/FACED-NESS (*bär'fast-nes*), *n.* Effrontery.

BÄRE/FOOT (*bär'füt*), *a.* Having no shoes on.

BÄRE/FOOT (*bär'füt*), *ad.* Without shoes.

BÄRE/HEAD-ED (*bär'hëd-ed*), *a.* With the head bare; uncovered out of respect. [*ly*]

BÄRE/LY, ad. Nakedly; without decoration; mere.

BÄRE/NESS, n. State of being bare; nakedness.

BÄR/GAIN (*bär'gin*), *v.* A contract; a verbal agreement; the thing bought or sold; stipulation.

BÄR/GAIN (*bär'gin*), *v. n.* To make a contract.

BÄR-GAIN-EE', n. One who accepts a bargain.

BÄR/GAIN-ER, n. One who makes a bargain.

BÄR-GAIN-ÖR', n. (*Law.*) One who sells to another, called the *bargaineer*.

BÄRGÖ, n. A boat for pleasure or for burden.

BÄRGÖ'MAN, n. The manager of a bargo.

BÄ-RIL/LA, n. A plant from the ashes of which alkali is obtained:—impure carbonate of soda.

BÄR-I-ÜM, n. (*Chem.*) The metallic base of baryta.

BÄRK, n. The rind of a tree:—a small ship.

BÄRK, v. a. To strip trees of their bark.

BÄRK, v. n. To make the noise of a dog.

BÄRK'ING, n. Noise or act of one that barks.

BÄR'LEY (*bär'le*), *n.* Grain used in making beer.

BÄR'LEY-BRAKE, n. A rural play or game.

BÄR'LEY-CÖRN (*bär'le-körn*), *n.* A grain of barley:—the third part of an inch.

BÄR'LEY-WÄ'TER, n. A decoction of barley.

BÄRM, n. Yeast used to make drink ferment:—yeast collected on the surface of fermenting beer.

BÄR/MY, a. Containing barn.

BÄRN, n. A storehouse for hay, corn, &c.

BÄR/NA-CLE, n. A shell-fish that grows upon timber lying in water:—a kind of goose.—*Pl.* An instrument for holding a horse by the nose.

BA-RÖM'E-TER, n. An instrument to measure the weight of, and variations in, the atmosphere.

BA-RÖ-MÉT'RICAL, a. Relating to a barometer.

BÄR/ÖN, n. The lowest rank of nobility in England, next below a viscount.—(*Law.*) A husband, as opposed to *feme.*—*Barm of beef*, two surloins joined together by the end of the backbone.

BÄR/ÖN-AGE, n. The dignity or estate of a baron.

BÄR/ÖN-ESS, n. A baron's wife or lady.

BÄR/ÖN-NÉT, n. The next title below a baron, and the lowest degree of honor that is hereditary in England.

BÄR/Ö-NÉT-AGE, n. The state or body of baronets.

BÄR/Ö-NÉT-CY, n. Rank or state of a baronet.

BA-RÖ/NÍ-AL, a. Relating to a baron or barony.

BÄR/Ö-NÝ, n. The lordship or fee of a baron.

BÄR/Ö-SCOPE, n. A sort of barometer.

BÄR/Ö-SÉL'E-NÍTE, n. (*Min.*) Sulphate of baryta.

BA-RÖUCHE' (*bä-rösh'*), *n.* A four-wheeled, open carriage; a coach without a roof.

BÄR/RA-CÄN, n. A strong, thick kind of camel.

BÄR/RACK, n. A large building to lodge soldiers in:—a hut.

BÄR-RA-CÖÖN', n. An African fort or pen; a place for keeping slaves.

BÄR/RA-TÖR, n. (*Law.*) An encourager of law-suits.

BÄR/RA-TRY, n. (*Law.*) Foul practice in law:—fraud or crime committed by a shipmaster or mariners, by which owners or insurers are defrauded.

BÄR'REL, n. A round wooden vessel or cask:—a measure:—any thing hollow; a cylinder.

BÄR'REL, v. a. To put any thing into a barrel.

BÄR'REN, a. Not prolific; unfruitful; sterile:—*no*, copious; unmeaning; unventive; dull.

BÄR'REN, n. An infertile tract of land. [*U. S.*]

BÄR'REN-NESS, n. State of being barren; sterility

BÄR-RI-CÄDE', n. A fortification made of trees, earth, &c., to keep off an attack:—an obstruction formed in the streets, so as to block them up.

BÄR-RI-CÄDE', v. a. To fortify; to stop up.

BÄR-RI-CÄ'DÖ, n. & v. Same as *barricade*.

BÄR'RER (*bär'r-er*) [*bär'r-er, W. P. J. F. Ja, K. Sm.; bär'yer, S. E.*], *n.* A boundary; a defence; a fortress; a stop; a bar.

BÄR'RING-ÖFT, n. Act of excluding or shutting out from a place:—a boyish sport.

BÄR'RIS-TER, n. A counsellor at law, admitted to plead at the bar; an advocate; *lawyer*.

BÄR'RÖW, n. A small hand-carriage:—a hillock or mound of earth:—a castrated hog.

BÄR/SHÖT, n. Two half-bullets joined by a bar.

BÄR/TER, v. n. To traffic by exchanging goods.

BÄR/TER, v. a. To give in exchange.

BÄR/TER, n. Traffic by exchanging commodities:—a rule of arithmetic.

BÄR/TER-ER, n. One who barter.

†BÄR/TER-Y, n. Exchange of commodities; barter.

BÄR/TÖN (*bär'tn*), *n.* Lands of a manor; a manor.

BÄR/TRAM, n. The pellicury; a plant.

BA-R'ITA [*bä-r'ita, K. Sm. R.; bär'e-ta, Wb.*], *n.* (*Min.*) A ponderous earth; an oxide of barium.

BA-I-Y'TÉS, n. (*Min.*) A ponderous earth; baryta.

BA-R'TIC, a. Relating to baryta.

BÄR/Y-TÖNE, a. Noting a grave accent.

BÄR/Y-TÖNE, n. A male voice higher than bass:—a Greek verb not accented on the last syllable.

BÄ/EÄT, a. Relating to the base or bottom.

BA-SÄLT', n. (*Min.*) A grayish-black stone or mineral.

BA-SÄL'TÉS, n. sing. & pl. [*L.*] (*Min.*) Basalt.

BA-SÄL'TIC [*bä-säl'tik, Ja. Sm. R. C.; bä-säl'tik, K.; bä-zöl'tik, Wb.*], *a.* Relating to or like basalt.

BÄS'CI-NĒT, *n.* A basin-shaped helmet.

BASE, *n.* The bottom or foundation of any thing; the pedestal of a statue; basis:—a rustic play.—(*Chem.*) An ingredient of a compound, as of alkalies, earths, and metals, in their relation to acids and salts.

BASE, *a.* Mean; vile; dishonorable; disgraceful; low:—illegitimate:—having little value, as metals:—deep; grave, as sound, bass. See BASS.

Syn.—Base ingratitude; mean compliances; vile flattery; dishonorable conduct; disgraceful proceeding; low in birth.

BÄSE, *n. a.* To lay the base of; to found.

BASE/-BÖRN, *a.* Born out of wedlock; vile.

BASE/LESS, *a.* Without a base or foundation.

BASE/LY, *ad.* In a base or unworthy manner.

BASE/MENT, *n.* An extended base, or ground-floor.

BASE/NESS, *n.* Meanness; villainess.

BÄS'E-NĒT, *n.* A helmet. See BASCINET.

BASE/-VÍ'OL, *n.* See BASS-VIOL.

BA-SHÄW', *n.* A Turkish governor or viceroy; a pacha. See PACHA.

BÄSH/FÜL, *a.* Modest; shamefaced; shy; coy.

BÄSH/FÜL-LY, *ad.* In a bashful manner; shyly.

BÄSH/FÜL-NĒSS, *n.* Modesty; rustic shame.

BA/SI-FY, *v. a.* (*Chem.*) To convert into a salifiable base.

BÄS'IL, *n.* The angle of a joiner's tool.

BÄS'IL, *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.

BA-SIL'I-CA, *n.* The middle vein of the arm:—a regal or large hall:—a magnificent church.

BA-SIL'I-C, { *a.* Belonging to a basilica or ba-
BA-SIL I-CAL, } silicon.

BA-SIL'I-CÖN, *n.* An ointment.

BÄS'I-LISK, *n.* A fabulous serpent:—a species of cannon.—(*Zööl.*) A saurian reptile.

BA/SIN (bä'sn), *n.* A small vessel to hold water:—a small pond:—any hollow place:—a dock.

BÄ'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* BÄ'SĒS. The foundation; base; that on which any thing is raised:—the pedestal.

BASK (12), *v. a.* To warm by exposing to the sun or heat.

BÄSK, *v. n.* To lie in the sun or warmth.

BÄS'KET, *n.* A vessel made of twigs, rushes, &c.

BÄS'KET-HILT, *n.* A hilt which covers the hand.

BASS, *n.* A sea fish:—a tree:—(bäs) a mat.

BASS, *n.* (*Mus.*) The lowest part of harmony.

BÄSS, *a.* (*Mus.*) Low; deep; grave. See BASE.

BÄS'SET, *n.* [*bassette*, Fr.] A game at cards.—(*Geol.*) The outcrop of strata.

BÄS-SÖÖN, *n.* A musical wind-instrument.

BÄS'SO-R/-LIĒ'VÖ, [*It.*] See BASS-RELIEF.

BÄSS-RE-LIĒF', *n.* Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand far out from the ground.

BÄSS'-VÍ'OL, *n.* A musical instrument; violoncello.

BÄS'TARD (12), *n.* A child born out of wedlock.

BÄS'TARD, *a.* Illegitimate; spurious; base.

BÄS'TARD-TZE, *v. a.* To prove to be a bastard.

BÄS'TAR-DY, *n.* The state of being a bastard.

BÄSTE, *v. a.* To beat with a stick:—to drip butter or gravy upon meat:—to sew slightly.

BÄS-TILE' [bäs-tél', *K. Sm.*; bäs'tél, *W. R.*], *n.* Formerly a state prison in Paris.

BÄS-TI-NÄDE', *n.* & *v.* Same as *bastinado*.

BÄS-TI-NÄ'DÖ, *n.* The act of beating on the soles of the feet with a cudgel; a flagellation.

BÄS-TI-NÄ'DÖ, *v. a.* To treat with the bastinado.

BÄST'ING, *n.* Act of beating:—a dripping.

BÄST'ION (bäst'yün), *n.* A huge mass of earth or masonry, standing out from a rampart; a bulwark. See FORTIFICATION.

BÄT, *n.* A heavy stick; a club:—a small animal, having the body of a mouse and wings of a bird.

BÄTCH, *n.* The quantity of bread baked at once; the quantity of any thing made at once; a lot.

BÄTE, *v. a.* To lessen; to lower a price; to abate.

BÄT-EAU' (bät-ö'), *n.*; *pl.* BÄT-EAUX' (bät-öz'). [*Fr.*] A long, light boat.

BÄT'FÖWL-ING, *n.* Bird-catching in the night-time.

BÄTH (97) [bäth, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; häth, *R. C.*], *n.*; *pl.* BÄTHS. A place to bathe in; act of

bathing:—a Hebrew measure of seven gallons and a half.

BÄTHE, *v. a.* To wash in a bath; to soften.

BÄTHE, *v. n.* To lave one's body in water.

BÄTH'ING-TÜB, *n.* A vessel for bathing.

BÄ'THÖS, *n.* [*Gr.*] A ludicrous descent from elevated to mean thoughts; anticlimax.

BÄT'ING, *prep.* Excepting; except.

BÄT'LET, *n.* A piece of wood for beating linen.

BÄ-TÖÖN, *n.* [*baton*, Fr.] A club; a staff:—a field-marshal's staff.

BÄT-TÄL'IA (bat-täl'ya), *n.* The order of battle.

BÄT-TÄL'ION (bat-täl'yün), *n.* [*bataillon*, Fr.] A division of the infantry in an army, variable in number from 500 to 1,000 men; a troop; a body of forces.

BÄT'TEL (bät'til), *v. n.* To grow fat:—to stand indebted in the college-books, at *Oxford*, *Eng.*

BÄT'TEL (bät'til), *n.* A student's account. [*Eng.*]

†BÄT'TEN (bät'tin), *v.* To fatten; to grow fat.

BÄT'TER, *v. a.* To beat down:—to wear out; to dull.

BÄT'TER, *n.* A mixture of ingredients; dough.

BÄT'TER-ING-RAM, *n.* An ancient military engine.

BÄT'TER-Y, *n.* A raised work upon which cannons are mounted.—(*Law.*) A violent assault upon a man's person.

BÄT'TING, *n.* Cotton or wool for quilting.

BÄT'TLE, *n.* A hostile encounter between two armies or fleets; a fight; a combat; an engagement.

Syn.—*Fight* and *engagement* do not necessarily imply the use of weapons, as do *battle* and *combat*. A bloody battle; a general engagement; a single combat; a fight between two dogs or two armies.

BÄT'TLE, *v. n.* To contend in battle.

BÄT'TLE-ÄR-RÄV', *n.* Order of battle.

BÄT'TLE-ÄXE, *n.* A weapon of war, like an axe.

BÄT'TLE-DÖÖR (bät'tü-dör), *n.* An instrument with a flat board, used to strike a shuttlecock.

BÄT'TLE-MÄNT, *n.* A wall or parapet with embrasures or interstices; a breastwork.

BÄT-TÖL'O-GY, *n.* A tiresome repetition of words.

BÄTZ, *n.* [*Ger.*] A small German copper coin.

BÄU-BEE', *n.* A Scotch half-penny.

BÄULK, *n.* & *v.* See BALK.

BÄV'IN, *n.* A fagot; a stick; waste wood.

BÄW'BLE, *n.* A gewgaw; a trinket; a trifle.

BÄWD, *n.* A procurer or procurress; a pimp.

BÄW'DI-LY, *ad.* Obscenely; filthily.

BÄW'DI-NĒSS, *n.* Obscenity or lewdness.

BÄW'DRICK, *n.* A belt. See BALDRICK.

BÄW'DRY, *n.* Practice of bawds; obscenity.

BÄW'DY, *a.* Filthy; obscene; unchaste.

BÄW'DY-HÖÖSE, *n.* A house of prostitution.

BÄWL, *v. n.* To hoot; to shout; to cry aloud.

BÄWL, *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier.

BÄY, *a.* Inclining to a chestnut color; reddish.

BÄY, *n.* An arm of the sea; a gulf:—the laurel-tree:—the state of being kept off.

BÄY, *v. n.* To bark as a dog.—*v. a.* To bark at.

BÄY'ARD, *n.* [*bayart*, old Fr.] A bay horse.

BÄY'BER-RY, *n.* A shrub that bears an oily berry.

BÄY'O-NĒT, *n.* A short dagger fixed to a musket.

BÄY'O-NĒT, *v. a.* To stab with a bayonet.

BÄY'OU (bät'ö), *n.* [*boyau*, Fr.] A narrow inlet or creek.

BÄY'-SÄLT, *n.* Salt made of sea-water.

BÄ-ZÄR' (bä-zär'), *n.* An Eastern market; a market-place:—a collection of retail shops.

BÄEL'IUM (däl'yüm), *n.* An aromatic gum.

BĒ, *v. n.* [*i. was*; *pp.* BEING, BEEN.] To have some certain state; to exist.—It is used as an auxiliary in conjugating other verbs, by means of which the passive voice is formed.

BĒACH (bēch), *n.* The sea-shore; the strand.

BĒA'CON (bē'kn), *n.* Something raised on an eminence for giving notice to navigators; a lighthouse.

BĒA'CON (bē'kn), *n. a.* To afford light; to light up.

BĒA'CON-ÄGE (bē'kn-äj), *n.* Money paid for maintaining beacons.

BĒAD (bĕd), *n.* One of many little balls strung upon a thread, used for necklaces or rosaries. — (*Arch.*) A round moulding in imitation of beads.

BĒA'DLE (bĕ'dl), *n.* An inferior officer of a court, public body, or parish : a messenger ; a crier.

BĒA'DLE-RY, *n.* The office of a beadle.

BĒA'DLE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a beadle.

BĒAD'RÖLL, *n.* A list of persons to be prayed for.

BĒADS'MAN, *n.* A man employed to pray.

BĒADS'WOMAN (bĕdz'wūm-ān), *n.* A woman who prays for another.

BĒA GLE (bĕ'gl), *n.* A small hound to hunt hares.

BĒAK, *a.* The bill of a bird : — a thing pointed.

BĒAK'ED (bĕ'kəd or bĕkt), *a.* Having a beak.

BĒA'KER (bĕ'kĕr), *n.* A drinking-cup or vessel.

BĒAM (bĕm), *n.* The main horizontal piece of timber that supports a building : — a part of a balance : — pole of a chariot : — a collection of parallel rays of light ; *gleam* : — a stag's horn.

BĒAM, *v. n.* To shine forth ; to emit rays.

BĒAM'Y, *a.* Radiant ; shining : — having horns.

BĒAN, *n.* A garden vegetable ; a kind of pulse.

BĒAN'FLY, *n.* A beautiful bluish-black fly.

BĒAR (bār), *v. a.* [*i.* BORE (bāre) ; *pp.* BEARING, BORNE.] To carry ; to convey ; to transport : — to support : to endure ; to suffer.

Syn. — Bear a burden ; carry a load : — conveyed in a carriage ; transported in a ship. — Bear affliction ; support a burden ; endure suffering ; suffer pain.

BĒAR (bār), *v. n.* [*i.* BORE (bāre) ; *pp.* BEARING, BORNE.] To suffer ; to endure ; to be patient : — to be fruitful or prolific : — to press.

BĒAR (bār), *v. a.* [*i.* BORE (bāre) ; *pp.* BEARING, BORNE or BORNE.] To bring forth, as a child.

BĒAR (bār), *n.* A rough, savage animal. — (*Astron.*) The name of two constellations, called the greater and lesser bear ; in the tail of the lesser bear is the pole-star.

BEAR'-ABLE, *a.* That may be borne ; tolerable.

BEAR'-BAIT-ING, *n.* Act of baiting bears with dogs.

BEAR'BÉR-RY, *n.* A plant bearing a red berry.

***BEARD** (bĕrd) [bĕrd, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.* ; bĕrd, *S. Wb.* ; bārd, *Wm. Johnston*], *n.* The hair that grows on the lips and chin : — a barb on an arrow or hook.

***BEARD** (bĕrd), *v. a.* To take or pluck by the beard : — to oppose to the face.

***BEARD'ED** (bĕrd'ed), *a.* Having a beard.

***BEARD'LESS**, *a.* Without a beard ; youthful.

BEAR'ER (bār'er), *n.* A carrier, a supporter.

BEAR'-GAR-DEN, *n.* A place for keeping bears.

BEAR'UĒRD, *n.* One who tends bears.

BEAR ING (bār'ing), *n.* The position of one place from another : — gesture ; mien.

BEAR'ISH, *a.* Having the quality of a bear.

BEAR'S'-FOOT (bārz'fūt), *n.* A kind of hellebore.

BEAR'WARD (bār'wārd), *n.* A keeper of bears.

BĒAST, *n.* An irrational animal, a brute.

BĒAST'INGS, *n. pl.* See BĒASTINGS.

BĒAST'LI-NĒSS, *n.* Brutality.

BĒAST'LY, *a.* Like a bear ; brutal.

BĒAT (bĕt), *v. a.* [*i.* BEAT ; *pp.* BEATING, BEATEN or BEAT.] To strike ; to bruise : — to tread a path : — to conquer ; to vanquish ; to surpass.

BĒAT, *v. n.* To move in a pulsatory manner ; to dash as a flood or storm : — to throb.

BĒAT, *n.* A stroke ; a pulsation ; act of striking.

BEAT'EN (bĕ'tn), *p.* From *Beat*. See *BEAT*.

BĒ-A-TIF'IC, } *a.* Affording heavenly bliss ;

BĒ-A-TIF'IC-AL, } very happy ; blissful.

BE-AT-I-FI-CATION, *n.* Act of beatifying : — an act of the pope, pronouncing a deceased person beatified in heaven.

BE-AT'I-FY, *v. a.* To bless ; to make happy in

BEAT'ING, *n.* Act of striking : — correction.

BE-AT'I-TUDE, *n.* Blessedness ; perfect happiness.

BEAU (bō), *n.* *pl.* BEAUX (bōz). [*Fr.*] A man of dress ; a fop ; a coxcomb : — a gallant ; a lover.

Beau-i-dē'al (bō-i-dē'al), [*Fr.*] Consummate beauty created by fancy : — ideal excellence.

BEAU'ISH (bō'ish), *a.* Like a beau ; foppish.

BEAU-MONDE' (bō-mōnd'), *n.* [*Fr.*] The gay or fashionable world.

***BEAU'TE-OUS** (bū'tē-ūs, *P. J. Ja. R. C.* ; bū'tyūs, *E. F. K.* ; bū'chūs, *S.* ; bū'chē-ūs, *W.* ; bū'tē-ūs or bū'tyūs, *Sm.*), *a.* Fair ; beautiful.

***BEAU'TE-OUS-NĒSS** (bū'tē-ys-nĕss), *n.* Beauty.

BEAU'TI-FĪ-ER, *n.* That which beautifies.

BEAU'TI-FŪL (bū'tē-fūl), *a.* Having beauty ; fair ; handsome ; fine ; pretty ; graceful.

Syn. — Beautiful is the strongest and most comprehensive of these epithets. A beautiful woman ; beautiful scenery ; a handsome man ; a handsome building ; a fine lady ; a fair skin ; a fine prospect ; a pretty child ; graceful manner.

BEAU'TI-FŪL-LY, *ad.* In a beautiful manner.

BEAU'TI-FY, *v. a.* To adorn ; to embellish.

BEAU'TI-FY, *v. n.* To grow beautiful.

BEAU'TI-FY-ING, *n.* Act of rendering beautiful.

BEAUTY (hū'tē), *n.* That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the senses, especially the eye or the ear ; a particular grace : — a beautiful person.

BEAU'TY-SPŌT, *n.* A patch ; a foil.

BEAUX-ESPRITS (bōz'ēs-prĕ'), *n. pl.* [*Fr.*] Men of wit.

BĒA'VER (bĕ'ver), *n.* An amphibious quadruped, valued for fur : — the fur of the beaver : — a hat.

BĒC-A-FI'CŌ, *n.* [*Sp.*] A bird, the fig-eater.

BE-CĀLM' (bē-kām'), *v. a.* To still ; to quiet ; to calm : — to keep from motion, as a ship.

BE-CĀLM'ING (bē-kām'ing), *n.* Act of quieting.

BE-CAME, *i.* From *Become*. See *BECOME*.

BE-CĀUSE (bē-kāwz'), *conj.* For this reason that ; on this account that ; for this cause that ; for.

BE-CHANCE', *v. n.* To befall ; to happen.

BE-CHĀRM', *v. a.* To captivate ; to charm.

BĒCK, *v. n.* To make a sign with the head.

BĒCK, *v. a.* To call by a motion of the head.

BĒCK, *n.* A sign with the head ; a nod.

BĒCK'ON (bĕk'kn), *v. n.* To make a sign ; to beck.

BĒCK'ON (bĕk'kn), *v. a.* To make a sign to.

BĒCK'ON, *n.* A sign without words ; a beck ; nod.

BE-CLŌUD', *v. a.* To dim ; to obscure ; to cloud.

BE-CŁŌME (bē-kŭm'), *v. n.* [*i.* BECAME ; *pp.* BECOM-ING, BECAME.] To enter into some state ; to be.

BE-CŌME, *v. a.* To add grace to ; to befit ; to suit.

BE-CŌM'ING, *a.* Graceful ; suitable ; comely ; fit ; proper ; meet.

Syn. — Becoming dress or manner ; graceful attitude ; suitable furniture ; fit for the season ; proper or meet for the occasion.

BE-CŌM'ING-LY, *ad.* In a becoming manner.

BE-CŌM'ING-NĒSS, *n.* Decency ; propriety.

BE-CRIP'PLE, *v. a.* To make lame ; to cripple.

BĒD, *n.* Something to sleep on ; a couch : — a bank of earth raised in a garden : — the channel of a river, or any hollow : — a vein of ore ; a layer ; a stratum.

BĒD, *v. a.* To place in bed : — to sow or plant in earth : — to lay in order ; to stratify. — *v. n.* To lie.

BE-DĀB'BLE, *v. a.* To wet ; to besprinkle.

BE-DĀG'GLE, *v. a.* To bemire ; to bedraggle.

BE-DĀSH, *v. a.* To bemire ; to bespatter ; to dash.

BE-DĀUB, *v. a.* To smear ; to daub over.

BE-DĀZ'ZLE, *v. a.* To make dim by great lustre.

BĒD'BŪG, *n.* A fætid insect that infests beds.

BĒD'CHAM-BER, *n.* A chamber for a bed.

BĒD'CLŌTHĒS, *n. pl.* Coverlets or clothes for a bed. See *CLOTHES*.

BĒD'DING, *n.* The materials of a bed.

BE-DĒCK', *v. a.* To deck ; to ornament.

BĒDE'HŌUSE, *n.* Hospital ; an almshouse.

BĒ'DEL (bĕ'dl), *n.* See *BEADLE*.

BE-DĒV'IL (bē-dĕv'vl), *v. a.* To throw into disorder : — to abuse ; to corrupt.

BE-DEW (bē-dēw'), *v. a.* To moisten gently.

BĒD'FĒL-LŌW, *n.* One who lies in the same bed.

BĒD'HĀNG-INGS, *n. pl.* Curtains of a bed.

BE-DĒIGHT' (bē-dit'), *v. a.* To adorn ; to dress.

BE-DĒM', *v. a.* To make dim ; to darken.

BE-DÍ'ZEN (be-dí'zn) [be-dí'zn, *S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; be-dí'zn *C. Wb.*], *v. a.* To dress gaudily.

BED'LAM, *n.* A hospital for lunatics.

BED'LAM-ITE, *n.* A madman; a lunatic.

BED'MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes beds.

BED'MATE, *n.* A bedfellow.

BED'POST, *n.* The post of a bedstead. [gle.]

BE-DRÄG'GLE, *v. a.* To soil on the dirt; to bedag.

BE-DRENCH', *v. a.* To drench; to soak.

BED'RÍD, *a.* Confined to the bed by sickness.

BED'RÍD-DEN (béd'rid-dn), *a.* Confined to the bed.

BED'RÍTE, *n.* The privilege of the marriage bed.

BED'RÖÖM, *n.* A room to sleep in.

BE-DRÖP', *v. a.* To besprinkle.

BED'SIDE, *n.* The side of a bed.

BED'STEAD (béd'stéd), *n.* The frame of a bed.

BED'TIME, *n.* The time to go to bed or to rest.

BE-DÜCK', *v. a.* To put under water; to duck.

BE-DÜNG', *v. a.* To manure with dung.

BE-DÜST', *v. a.* To sprinkle with dust.

BE-DWARE', *v. a.* To stunt in growth; to dwarf.

BE-DYE' (be-dí'), *v. a.* To stain; to dye.

BEE, *n.* An insect that makes honey and wax.

BEE'BRÉAD, *n.* The pollen of flowers used by bees in feeding their young.

BEECH, *n.* A well-known forest-tree.

BEECH'EN (bē'chn), *a.* Belonging to the beech.

BEECH'MAST, { *n.* The fruit or nut of the beech.

BEECH'NUT, } *n.* The fruit or nut of the beech.

BEEF, *n.* The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow; — an ox.

BEEF'EAT-ER, *n.* One who eats beef; — a yeoman of the king of England's guard.

BEEF'STEAK, *n.* A slice of beef for broiling.

BEE'GLÜE, *n.* Propolis, an unctuous matter.

BEE'HIVE, *n.* A box or case for holding bees.

BEEN (bīn, 38) [bīn, *S. W. J. Sm. C. Wb.*; bēn, *P. F. Ja. K. R.*], *p.* From the verb *Be*.

BEER, *n.* A liquor made of malt and hops.

BEER-BAR-REL, *n.* A barrel which holds beer.

BEEST'INGS, *n. pl.* See *BIESTINGS*.

BEEET, *n.* A garden vegetable.

BEE'TLE, *n.* A coleopterous insect, of which there are many species: — a heavy wooden mallet.

BEE'TLE, *v. n.* To jut out; to hang over.

BEE'TLE-BROWED (bē'tl-brōwd), *a.* Having prominent brows.

BEE'TLE-HEAD-ED (bē'tl-héd-gd), *a.* Loggerheaded; wooden-headed.

BEE'TLE-STÖCK, *n.* The handle of a beetle.

BEEVES (bēvz), *n.* *pl.* of *Beef*. Cattle; oxen.

BE-FÄLL', *v. a.* [*i.* BEFELL; *pp.* BEFALLING, BE-FALLEN.] To betide; to happen to; to overtake.

BE-FÄLL', *v. n.* To happen; to occur.

BE-FIT', *v. a.* To suit; to become; to fit.

BE-FIT'TING, *p. a.* Becoming; suitable.

BE-FÖÖL', *v. a.* To infatuate; to make a fool of.

BE-FÖRE, *prep.* Farther onward; in the front of; in presence of; prior to; superior to.

BE-FÖRE, *ad.* Sooner than; in time past; previously to; hitherto: — farther onward in place.

BE-FÖREHÄND, *ad.* In a state of anticipation; previously; antecedently; at first.

†BE-FÖRE'TIME, *ad.* Formerly; before.

†BE-FÖRT'UNE, *v. a.* To betide; to happen to. *Shak.*

BE-FÖÜL', *v. a.* To soil; to pollute; to foul.

BE-FRIEND' (be-frénd'), *v. a.* To favor; to assist.

BE-FRÍNGE', *v. a.* To decorate with fringes.

BEG, *v. n.* To live upon alms; to ask alms.

BEG, *v. a.* To ask humbly and earnestly, as a person in want; to crave; to entreat for.

BEG or BEGH, *n.* [*Turk.*] A bey. See *BEY*.

BE-GET', *v. a.* [*i.* BEGOT (†REGAT); *pp.* BEGETTING, BEGOTTEN or BEGOT.] To generate; to procreate; to produce.

BEG'GAR, *n.* One who lives by begging.

BEG'GAR, *v. a.* To reduce to beggary; to impoverish: — to exhaust.

BEG'GAR-LI-NESS, *n.* Meanness; poverty.

BEG'GAR-LY, *a.* Mean; poor; needy. — *ad.* Meanly.

BEG'GAR-Y, *n.* Indigence; great want; poverty.

BE-GILT', *p. a.* Gilded or gilt.

BE-GÍN', *v. n.* [*i.* BEGAN; *pp.* BEGINNING, BEGUN.]

To enter upon something new; to commence.

BE-GÍN', *v. a.* To enter upon; to commence.

Syn. — *Begin* a work; *begin* to write; *commence* an operation; *enter upon* an employment.

BE-GÍN'NER, *n.* One who begins.

BE-GÍN'NING, *n.* The first original or cause; first act; first part; commencement; *origin*: — the rudiments or first grounds.

BE-GÍRD', *v. a.* [*i.* BEGIRT or BEGIRD; *pp.* BEGIRDING, BEGIRT or BEGIRD.] To gird; to bind round; to surround; to shut in.

BEG'LER-BEG, *n.* [*Turk.*] A Turkish governor.

BE-GNÄW' (be-näw'), *v. a.* To bite; to eat away.

BE-GÖNE' (be-gün'), *interj.* [*be gone.*] An exclamation commanding to go away; haste away.

BE-GÖT', *i. & p.* From *Beget*. See *BEGET*.

BE-GÖT'TEN (be-göt'tn), *p.* From *beget*.

BE-GREÄSE', *v. a.* To soil or daub with grease.

BE-GRIME', *v. a.* To soil with soot or dirt.

BE-GRÜGE', *v. a.* To envy the possession of.

BE-GÜLE' (be-gül'), *v. a.* To impose upon; to deceive pleasantly; to allure; to amuse.

BE-GÜN', *p.* From *Begin*.

BE-HÄLF' (be-háf'), *n.* Favor; cause favored; interest; account; sake; support; vindication.

BE-HÄVE', *v. a.* To conduct; to demean; to carry: — used with the reciprocal pronoun as the object; as, "He behaves himself well."

BE-HÄVE', *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self.

BE-HÄV'IGOR (be-häv'yur), *n.* Manner of conducting one's self; conduct; deportment; carriage, — (*Law.*) Good behavior, conduct authorized by law.

BE-HEAD' (be-héd'), *v. a.* To deprive of the head.

BE-HÉLD', *i. & p.* From *Behold*.

BE-HE-MÖTH [bē'he-möth, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; be-hé'möth, *Ask*], *n.* An animal described in Job, supposed by some to be the river-horse.

BE-HÉST', *n.* Command; precept. [*Used in poem.*]

BE-HÍND', *prep.* At the back of; following another; remaining after; inferior to.

BE-HÍND', *ad.* In the rear; backwards; back.

BE-HÍND'HÄND, *ad. & a.* In arrears; backward; tardy.

BE-HÖLD', *v. a.* [*i.* BEHELD; *pp.* BEHOLDING, BEHELD.] To see, in an emphatical sense; to observe attentively; to look at; to view.

Syn. — A person *beholds* that which excites interest or admiration; he *sees* involuntarily; *looks* attentively; *observes* and *views* carefully.

BE-HÖLD', *interj.* See; lo; observe.

BE-HÖLD'EN (be-höld'dn), *p. a.* Bound in gratitude; obliged.

BE-HÖLD'ER, *n.* One who beholds or sees.

BE-HÖÖF', *n.* Profit; advantage; benefit.

BE-HÖÖV'ABLE, *a.* Fit; expedient.

BE-HÖÖVE', *v. a.* To be fit for, to become.

BE-HÖÖVE, *v. a.* See *BEHOÖVE*.

BÉ'ING, *p.* From *Be*. Existing.

BÉ'ING, *n.* Existence; a particular state: — the person existing; a person, any living creature.

BE-LA'BÖR, *v. a.* To beat soundly; to thump; to ply.

†BÉL'A-MÖUR, *n.* A gallant; a consort.

†BÉL'A-MY, *n.* A friend; an intimate.

BE-LÄTE', *v. a.* To retard; to make too late.

BE-LÄTED, *a.* Benighted; too late.

BE-LÄY', *v. a.* To block up; to attack; to besiege. — (*Naut.*) To fasten or make fast, as a rope.

BÉLCH, *v. n.* To eject wind from the stomach.

BÉLCH, *v. a.* To throw out from the stomach.

BÉLCH, *n.* Act of belching; eructation.

BÉL'DAM, *n.* An old woman; a hag.

BE-LÉAG'UER (be-lé'gēr), *v. a.* To besiege; to block up.

BE-LEM'NITE, *n.* (*Geol.*) An extinct marine animal; arrowhead.

BEL-ESPRIT (bél'es-prē'), *n.* *pl.* *BEAUX-ESPRITS* (bōz'es-prē'). [*Fr.*] A man of wit; a wit.

BÉL'FRY, *n.* A tower or place where a bell is hung.

BE-NUMB' (bə-nūm'), *v. a.* To make torpid.
 BEN-ZŌ'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to benzoïn.
 BEN-ZŌIN', *n.* A resinous juice of a tree in Sumatra, &c.; called also *gum-benjamin*.
 BEN'ZŌ'LE, } *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of carbon
 BEN'ZŌ'LE, } and hydrogen.
 BE-PAINT', *v. a.* To paint; to cover with paint.
 BE-PINCH', *v. a.* To mark with pinches.
 BE-PŌW'DER, *v. a.* To dress out; to powder.
 BE-PRĀISE', *v. a.* To praise greatly; to laud.
 BE-QUĒATH', *v. a.* To leave by will to another; to devise. — Written also *bequeathe*.
 BE-QUEST', *n.* Something left by will.
 BE-RĀTE', *v. a.* To revile; to vilify; to abuse.
 †BE-RAY' (bə-rā'), *v. a.* To foul; to soil.
 BĒR'BER-RY, *n.* A berry. See *BARBERRY*.
 BĒRE, *n.* A species of barley in Scotland.
 BE-RĒAVE', *v. a.* [*i.* BEREAVED or BEREFT; *pp.* RE-RAIVING, BEREAVED or BEREFT.] To strip; to deprive of; to dispossess.
 BE-RĒAVE'MENT, *n.* Act of bereaving; state of being bereaved; deprivation; loss.
 BE-RĒET', *i. & p.* From *Bereave*.
 BĒR'GA-MŌT, *n.* A sort of pear: — a perfume.
 BĒR'GAN-DER, *n.* A species of duck; bigander.
 BĒRG'MAS-TER, *n.* The chief officer among the Derbyshire miners; called *barmaster*.
 BE-RHŪME', *v. a.* To form in rhyme.
 BĒR-LIN' or BĒR-LIN [bĒr-lin', *S. W. J. F. Ja.*; bĒr-lin', *P. K. Sm. R. Wb.*], *n.* A kind of coach or chariot.
 BĒRM, *n.* (*Fort.*) A narrow level space along the interior slope of a parapet.
 BĒR'NĀR-DINE, *n.* One of an order of monks.
 BĒR'RY, *n.* Any small fruit, containing seeds.
 BĒRTH, *n.* A station of a ship: — a room; a place or box to sleep in: — a station; employment.
 BĒR'YL (bĒr'il), *n.* A precious stone.
 BE-SCĀT'TER, *v. a.* To throw loosely over.
 BE-SCRĀTCH', *v. a.* To tear with the nails.
 BE-SĒECH', *v. a.* [*i.* BESOUGHT; *pp.* RESECHING, BESOUGHT.] To entreat; to beg; to implore.
 BE-SĒEM', *v. a.* To become; to be fit for.
 BE-SĒEM'ING, *n.* Comeliness.
 BE-SĒEM'LY, *a.* Fit; becoming; suitable.
 BE-SĒT', *v. a.* [*i.* BESET; *pp.* BESETTING, BESET.] To besiege; to waylay; to embarrass; to fall upon.
 BE-SHREW' (bə-shrā'), *v. a.* To wish a curse to.
 BE-SIDE', } *prep.* At the side of: — over and
 BE-SIDES', } above; distinct from; out of.
 BE-SIDE', } *ad.* More than that; moreover; not
 BE-SIDES', } in this number; except.
 BE-SĒGE' (bə-sĒj'), *v. a.* To invest with an armed force; to lay siege to; to hem in; to beset.
 BE-SĒG'ER, *n.* One who besieges.
 BE-SĒIME', *v. a.* To soil; to daub.
 BE-SĒUB'BER, *v. a.* To daub; to slubber.
 BE-SĒEAR', *v. a.* To bedaub; to soil; to smear.
 BE-SĒIRCH', *v. a.* To soil; to discolor. *Shak.*
 BE-SĒMOKE', *v. a.* To foul or dry with smoke.
 BE-SĒMŪT', *v. a.* To soil with smoke or soot.
 BE-SĒUFFED' (bə-sūft'), *a.* Smeared with snuff.
 BĒ'SŌM (bĒ'sŏm), *n.* A broom made of twigs.
 BE-SŌT', *v. a.* To suit; to fit; to become. *Shak.*
 BE-SŌT', *v. a.* To infatuate; to stupefy.
 BE-SŌT'TED-LY, *ad.* In a besotted manner.
 BE-SŌT'TED-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; infatuation.
 BE-SŌUGHT' (bə-sāwt', 54), *i. & p.* From *Beseech*.
 BE-SŌN'GLE, *v. a.* To adorn with spangles.
 BE-SŌPĀT'TER, *v. a.* To soil by spattering.
 BE-SPEAK', *v. a.* [*i.* RESPOKE; *pp.* RESPEAKING, RESPOKEN.] To speak for beforehand: — to speak to; to address: — to betoken; to forebode; to show.
 BE-SPEC'KLE, *v. a.* To mark with speckles.
 BE-SPEW' (bə-spū'), *v. a.* To daub with vomit.
 BE-SPEICE', *v. a.* To season with spices.
 BE-SPIT', *v. a.* To daub with spittle.
 BE-SPŌT', *v. a.* To mark with spots.
 BE-SPRĒAD' (bə-sprĒd'), *v. a.* To spread over.

BE-SPRIN'KLE (bə-sprink'kl), *v. a.* To sprinkle over.
 BE-SPŪRT' or BE-SPĪRT', *v. a.* To throw out.
 BE-SPŪT'TER, *v. a.* To sputter over.
 BĒST, *a.; superl. of Good.* Most good; that has good qualities in the highest degree.
 BĒST, *ad.; superl. of Well.* In the highest degree of goodness: — used in composition; as *best-beloved*.
 BE-STAIN', *v. a.* To mark with stains.
 †BE-STĒAD', *v. a.* To profit; to accommodate.
 BĒST'IAL (bĒst'yal) [bĒs'che-al, *W. J.*; bĒs'tyal, *E. F. K. Sm. R. C.*; bĒs'te-al, *P. Ja.*; bĒs'chal, *S.*], *a.* Belonging to a beast; beastly; brutal.
 BĒS-TI-ĀL'I-TY (bĒst-ye-al'e-te), *n.* The quality of beasts; beastliness: — an unnatural crime.
 BĒS'TIAL-IZE (bĒst'yal-iz), *v. a.* To make like a beast.
 BĒST'IAL-LY (bĒst'yal-le), *ad.* Brutally.
 BE-STICK', *v. a.* To stick over with.
 BE-STIR', *v. a.* To put into vigorous action.
 BE-STŌW' (bə-stō'), *v. a.* To give; to confer; to grant; to impart.
Syn. — *Bestow* charity; *confer* honors; *grant* privileges; *give* presents; *impart* information.
 BE-STŌW'AL (bə-stō'al), *n.* Act of bestowing.
 BE-STŌW'MENT, *n.* Act of bestowing; bestowal.
 BE-STRAD'DLE, *v. a.* To bestride.
 BE-STREV' (bə-strā' or bĒ-strō') [bĒ-strā', *S. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; bĒ-strō', *W. E. F.*], *v. a.* [*i.* BESTREWED; *pp.* BESTREWING, BESTREWED or BESTREWN.] To sprinkle over.
 BE-STRIDE', *v. a.* [*i.* BESTRODE or BESTRID; *pp.* ESTRIDING, ESTRIDEN or ESTRID.] To stride with the legs extended over; to step over; to ride on.
 BE-STŪP', *v. a.* To adorn with studs.
 BĒT, *n.* A wager. — *v. a.* To lay a wager.
 BE-TAKE', *v. a.* [*i.* BETOOK; *pp.* BETAKING, BETAKEN.] To have recourse to; to apply; to move; to remove.
 BĒ'TEL (bĒ'tl), *n.* Water-pepper, an Indian plant.
 BE-THINK', *v. a.* [*i.* BETHOUGHT; *pp.* BETHINKING, BETHOUGHT.] To recall to reflection; to remind.
 BE-THINK', *v. n.* To call to recollection.
 BĒTH'LE-HEM (bĒth'le-em), *n.* An insane hospital: — corrupted to *bedlam*.
 †BE-THRĀLL', *v. a.* To enslave; to enthrall.
 BE-THŪMP', *v. a.* To beat; to thump.
 BE-TĪDE', *v. a.* To happen to; to befall.
 BE-TĪDE', *v. n.* To happen; to become.
 BE-TĪME', *ad.* Seasonably. Same as *betimes*.
 BE-TĪMES', *ad.* Seasonably; soon; early.
 BE-TŌ'KEN (bə-tō'kn), *v. a.* To foreshow by signs; to signify.
 BĒT'Ō-NY, *n.* A plant; a vulnerary herb.
 BE-TOOK' (bə-tūk'), *i.* From *Betake*.
 BE-TŌRN', *p. a.* Much torn; tattered.
 BE-TŌSS', *v. a.* To disturb; to toss up.
 BE-TRĀY', *v. a.* To give up or disclose treacherously: — to divulge a secret; to discover; to entrap
 BE-TRĀY'AL, *n.* Act of betraying; treachery.
 BE-TRĀY'ER, *n.* One who betrays.
 BE-TRĪM', *v. a.* To deck; to dress; to trim.
 BE-TRŌTH', *v. a.* To contract to any one in order to marriage; to affiancé; to pledge.
 BE-TRŌTH'MENT, *n.* The act of betrothing; an engagement relating to marriage.
 BĒT'TER, *a.; comp. of Good.* Superior.
 BĒT'TER, *ad.* More; rather; in a higher degree.
 BĒT'TER, *v. a.* To improve; to meliorate.
 BĒT'TER, *n.* Superiority: — a superior.
 BĒT'TER-MĒNT, *n.* An improvement to an estate.
 BĒT'TŌR, *n.* One who bets or lays wagers.
 BĒT'TY, *n.* An instrument to break open doors.
 BE-TŪM'LED (bə-tŭm'ld), *p. a.* Disordered.
 BE-TWĒEN', *prep.* In the intermediate space; from one to another; in the middle of; betwixt.
 BE-TWIXT', *prep.* In the middle of; between.
 BĒV'EL, *n.* Any angle not a right angle or half a right angle: — a kind of square movable on a centre: — used also as an adjective.

BÉV'EL, *v. a.* To cut to a bevel angle.
 BÉV'EL-ING, *n.* Act of cutting to a bevel.
 BÉV'ER-AGE, *n.* Drink; liquor to be drunk.
 BÉV'Y, *n.* A flock of birds:—a company.
 BÉ-WAIL', *v. a.* To weep aloud for; to bemoan.
 BÉ-WAIL', *v. n.* To express grief; to weep aloud.
 BÉ-WAIL'-ABLE, *a.* That may be lamented.
 BÉ-WAIL'ING, *n.* Lamentation.
 BÉ-WARE', *v. n.* To regard with caution. - [A verb defective, and not conjugated.]
 BÉ-WIL'DER, *v. a.* To perplex; to entangle.
 BÉ-WITCH', *v. z.* To charm; to fascinate.
 BÉ-WITCH'ING, *a.* Fascinating; enchanting.
 BÉ-WITCH'ING-LY, *ad.* In an alluring manner.
 BÉ-WITCH'MENT, *n.* Fascination; enchantment.
 BÉ-WRAY' (bé-rá'), *v. a.* To betray; to show.
 BÉ-WRAY'ER (bé-rá'er), *n.* One who betrays.
 BÉY (bá), *n.* A governor of a Turkish province.
 BÉ-YÖND', *prep.* On the farther side of; farther onward than; before; above; past.
 BÉ-YÖND', *ad.* At a distance; yonder.
 BÉ-ZANT', *n.* A gold coin of ancient Byzantium.
 BÉZ'EL (béz'el, *P. K. C. Wh.*; bēz'el, *Sm.*; bē'z'el, *Ja.*), *n.* That part of a ring in which the stone is fixed.
 BÉ-ZÖAR (bē-zör), *n.* A calculous concretion.
 BÍ-AN'GU-LÁT-ED, *a.* Having two angles.
 BÍ'AS, *n.* Weight on one side of a bowl:—partiality; bent; prepossession; inclination.
 BÍ'AS, *v. a.* To incline to some side; to influence.
 BÍD, *n.* A piece of linen put on a child's breast.
 BÍD, *v. n.* To tipple; to sip; to drink.
 BÍ-BA CIOUS (bí-bá'shús), *a.* Addicted to drinking.
 BÍ-BÁC'I-TY, *n.* The quality of drinking much.
 BÍ-BER, *n.* A tippler; a toper; a sot.
 BÍ-BLE (bí-bl), *n.* The Book, by way of eminence; the volume of the sacred Scriptures.
 BÍB'LI-CAL, *a.* Relating to the Bible.
 BÍB-LÍ-ÖG'RÁ-PHER, *n.* One versed in bibliography.
 BÍB-LÍ-Ö-GRÁPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to the
 BÍB-LÍ-Ö-GRÁPH'IC-CAL, } knowledge of books.
 BÍB-LÍ-ÖG'RÁ-PHY, *n.* The science, knowledge, and history of books.
 BÍB-LÍ-Ö-LÖ-GY, *n.* Biblical literature; a treatise on books; bibliography.
 BÍB-LÍ-Ö-MÁN-CY, *n.* Divination by a book.
 BÍB-LÍ-Ö-MÁN'Í-A, *n.* [L.] The rage for possessing scarce or curious books; book-madness.
 BÍB-LÍ-Ö-MÁN'Í-ÁC, *n.* One who has a rage for books.
 BÍD-LÍ-Ö-MÁ-NÍ-A-CAL, *a.* Relating to bibliomania.
 BÍB'LÍ-Ö-PÖLE, *n.* A bookseller; bibliopoliſt.
 BÍB-LÍ-ÖP'Ö-LÍST, *n.* A bookseller.
 BÍB-LÍ-Ö-THE'Í-A, *n.* [L.] An apartment for books; a library.
 BÍB-LÍ-Ö-THE'Í-CAL, *a.* Belonging to a library.
 BÍB-LÍ-Ö-THEKE, *n.* [bibliotheca, L.] A library.
 BÍB'LÍST, *n.* A biblical scholar.
 BÍB'U-LOUS, *a.* Absorbing; spongy.
 BÍ-CÁP'SU-LAR, *a.* Having two capsules.
 BÍCE, *n.* A green or light blue color.
 BÍ-CÉPH'A-LOUS, *a.* Having two heads.
 BÍ-CÍP'I-TAL, } *a.* Having two heads or two
 BÍ-CÍP'I-TOUS, } origins.
 BÍCK'ER, *v. n.* To skirmish; to quiver.
 BÍCK'ER-ING, *n.* A quarrel; skirmish.
 BÍCK'ERN, *n.* An iron ending in a point.
 BÍ-CÖR'NOUS, *a.* Having two horns or antlers.
 BÍ-CÖR'PO-RÁL, *a.* Having two bodies.
 BÍ-CRÜ'RAL, *a.* Having two legs.
 BÍ-CÜS'PID, *a.* (Anat.) Having two cusps.
 BÍD, *v. a.* [i. bade or bid; pp. bidden, BIDDEN or BID.] To order; to command:—to propose; to offer:—to desire; to invite; to call.
 BÍD, *n.* An offer to give a certain price.
 BÍD'DEN (bí-dn), *p.* From *bid*. Commanded.
 BÍD'DER, *n.* One who bids or offers a price.
 BÍD'DING, *n.* Command; order:—offer of price.
 BÍDE, *v. a.* To endure; to suffer; to wait for.
 BÍDE, *v. n.* To dwell; to remain; to abide.

BÍ-DÉN'TAL, *a.* Having two teeth.
 BÍ-DÉT', *n.* A little horse:—a chamber bathing-vessel.
 BÍ-ÉN'NÍ-AL, *a.* Continuing two years.
 BÍ-ÉN'NÍ-AL-LY, *ad.* At the return of two years.
 BÍER, *n.* A carriage for conveying the dead.
 BÍEST'ING, *n. pl.* The first milk of a cow after calving.
 BÍ-FÁ'RI-ÖUS, *a.* Twofold; double.
 BÍ-FER-ÖUS, *a.* Bearing fruit twice a year.
 BÍ'FID, *n.* Cleft in two; having two parts.
 BÍF'I-DÁT-ED, *a.* Divided into two; bifid.
 BÍ-ELÖ'ROUS, *a.* (Bot.) Having two flowers.
 BÍ'FÖLD, *a.* Twofold; double.
 BÍ-FÖ'LI-ÁTE, *a.* (Bot.) Having two leaflets.
 BÍ'FORM, *a.* Having a double form.
 BÍ'FORMED (bí'förm), *a.* Having two forms.
 BÍ-FÖRM'I-TY, *n.* A double form.
 BÍ-FRÖNT'ED (bí-frünt'ed), *a.* Having two fronts.
 BÍ-FÜR'CATE, *a.* Having two prongs; bifurcated.
 BÍ-FÜR'CÁT-ED, *a.* Having two forks.
 BÍG, *a.* Ducky; great; large; hugo; pregnant.
 BÍG or BÍGG, *n.* A kind of winter barley.
 BÍG'A-MÍST, *n.* One that has committed bigamy.
 BÍG'A-MY, *n.* The crime of having two wives, or two husbands, at once.
 BÍ-GÉM'I-NATE, *a.* (Bot.) Two-forked.
 BÍ'GÍN, *n.* A child's cap:—a can, or small wooden vessel.
 BÍGHT (bí), *n.* A small bay or inlet of the sea:—a bend or coil of a rope when folded.
 BÍG'NÉES, *n.* Bulk; size; dimensions.
 BÍG'OT, *n.* One unreasonably devoted to some party, opinion, or practice; a blind zealot.
 BÍG'OT-ED, *a.* Full of bigotry; irrationally zealous.
 BÍG'OT-ED-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a bigot.
 BÍG'OT-RY, *n.* Blind zeal; great prejudice.
 BÍJOU (bézhó), *n.* [Fr.] A jewel; a trinket.
 BÍJOUTRY (bé-zhó'tré), *n.* [bijouterie, Fr.] Manufacture and trade in jewels; jewelry.
 BÍ-JÜ'GOUS, *a.* (Bot.) Having two pairs of leaflets.
 BÍ-LÁ'BI-ÁTE, *a.* Having two lips or parcels.
 BÍ-LÁM'EL-LÁTE, *a.* Divided into two plates.
 BÍL'AN-DER, *n.* A small Dutch merchant-vessel.
 BÍ-LÁT'ER-AL, *a.* Having two sides.
 BÍL'NER-RY, *n.* A small shrub and its fruit.
 BÍL'NÖ, *n.*; *pl.* BÍL'NÖES. A rapier; a sword.
 BÍL'NÖES (bí'nöz), *n. pl.* A sort of stocks for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea.
 BÍLBOQUEZ (bí/bq-kä'), *n.* [Fr.] The toy called a cup and ball:—a small mortar to throw shells.
 BÍLE, *n.* A yellow or greenish fluid separated in the liver, and collected in the gall-bladder.
 BÍLGE, *n.* The broadest part of a ship's bottom:—the protuberant part of a cask:—called also *bulge*.
 BÍLGE, *v. n.* To spring a leak; to let in water.
 BÍLGE-WÁ-TER, *n.* Water lying in the bilge.
 BÍL'IA-RY (bí/yá-re), *a.* Belonging to the bilo.
 BÍ-LÍN'GUAL, *a.* Having two tongues or languages.
 BÍ-LÍN'GUOUS (bí-lín'gwús), *a.* Having two tongues; speaking two tongues; bilingual.
 BÍL'IOUS (bí'yús), *a.* Partaking of bile.
 BÍ-LÍT'ER-AL, *a.* Consisting of two letters.
 BÍLK, *v. a.* To cheat; to deceive; to defraud.
 BÍLL, *n.* Beak of a fowl:—a pickaxe; a battle-axe:—a written paper:—an account of money:—a statement of goods purchased. — (Law.) A declaration in writing, expressing grievance or wrong:—a proposed law or act. — *Bill of exchange*, a note ordering the payment of a sum of money. — *Bill of lading*, a written statement of goods shipped.
 BÍLL, *v. n.* To caress, as doves, by joining bills.
 BÍL'LAGE, *n.* (Naut.) The breadth of the floor of a ship when she lies aground.
 BÍL'LET, *n.* A note; a letter:—a ticket directing soldiers where to lodge:—a log of wood.
 BÍL'LET, *v. a.* To place or quarter soldiers.
 BÍL'LET-DÖR'X' (bí/lá-döz'), *n.*; *pl.* BÍL'LETS-DÖUX' (bí/lá-döz'). [Fr.] A love-letter.

BILL/-HOOK (-hûk, *n.* A small hatchet.
BILLIARDS (bil'yârdz, *n. pl.* A game played with balls and maces or sticks, on a table.
BILLINGS-GATE, *n.* Ribaldry; foul language.
BILLION (bil'yun, *n.* A million of millions.
BILLOW (bil'lo), *n.* A wave swollen by the wind; surge. See **WAVE**.
BILLOW-Y (bil'lo-y), *a.* Swelling; turgid.
BILMAN, *n.*; *pl.* **BILMËN**. One who uses a bill.
BILLOBATE, *a.* (Bot.) Having two cells or lobes.
BIMANE, *a.* Having two hands; bimanous.
BIMANOUS, *a.* Having two hands; bimanous.
BIMENSAL, *a.* Occurring every two months.
BIN, *n.* A repository for corn, bread, or wine.
BINARY, *a.* Two; dual; double.
BINARY, *n.* The constitution of two.
BINATE, *a.* (Bot.) Growing in pairs.
BIND, *v. a.* [i. bind; *pp.* BINDING, BOUND.] To confine with cords; to fasten to; to tie together: — to oblige or compel by contract, oath, or kindness; to engage: — to make cohesive.
Syn. — Bind the hands of a criminal; tie him to the stake; fasten with a cord. — Bind is more coercive than oblige; oblige, than engage. — We are bound by an oath; obliged by circumstances; engaged by promises.
BIND, *v. n.* To contract its own parts together.
BIND, *n.* A hop-stem bound to a polo; and a ligature. — (*Min.*) Argillaceous slate.
BINDER, *n.* One who binds books, &c.: — a fillet.
BINDER-Y, *n.* A place where books are bound.
BINDING, *n.* A bandage: — the cover of a book.
BINDING, *p. a.* Compelling; obliging; obligatory.
BINE, *n.* A slender stem of a plant.
BINACLE, *n.* The compass-box of a ship.
BINO-CLE, *n.* A kind of telescope.
BINOCTULAR, *a.* Having or using two eyes.
BINO-MIAL-ROOT, *n.* (*Algebra*). A root composed of only two parts, connected by plus or minus.
BINO-MIOUS, *a.* Having two names.
BI-GRAPHIC, *n.* A writer of biography.
BI-GRAPHIC, *a.* Relating to biography, or
BI-GRAPHICAL, } the life of a person.
BI-GRAPHICAL, } a history of a person's life.
BIOL-O-GY, *n.* Science of life; inquiry relating to the average duration of human life.
BIPAROUS, *a.* Bringing forth two at a birth.
BIPARTITE, *a.* Having two correspondent parts.
BIPARTITION, *n.* The act of dividing into two.
BIPED, *n.* An animal with two feet.
BIPEDAL, *a.* Two feet in length: — having two feet.
BIPENNATE, } *a.* Having two wings: — doubly
BIPENNATE, } pennate.
BIPETALOUS, *a.* Having two flower-leaves.
BI-QUADRATE (bi-kwôd'rât), *n.* (*Algebra*). The square of a square, or the fourth power.
BI-QUADRATE, *a.* Relating to the fourth power.
BIRCH, *n.* A well-known tree, of several species.
BIRCHEN (bir'chn), *a.* Made of birch.
BIRD, *n.* A general term for the feathered-kind.
BIRDBOLT, *n.* An arrow for shooting birds.
BIRDCAGE, *n.* An enclosure for birds.
BIRDCALL, *n.* A pipe for imitating the notes of birds.
BIRDCATCHER, *n.* One who takes birds.
BIRDLIME, *n.* A glutinous substance by which the feet of small birds are entangled.
BIRD'S-EYE (bîr'dz'i), *n.* A plant; a primrose.
BIRD'S-EYE, *a.* Noting a view of an object or place as seen from above, as by a bird.
BIRD'S-NEST, *n.* The place where birds deposit their eggs, and hatch their young: — a plant.
BIRRENE, *n.* A vessel with two benches of oars.
BIRGANDER, *n.* A sort of wild goose.
BIRTH, *n.* The act of coming into life: — extraction; rank by descent; lineage. See **BERTH**.
BIRTHDAY, *n.* The day on which any one is born; the anniversary of one's birth.
BIRTHDOM, *n.* Privilege of birth. *Shak.* [*n.*]
BIRTHNIGHT, *n.* The night on which one is born.

BIRTHPLACE, *n.* The place where one is born.
BIRTHRIGHT (bîrth'rit), *n.* The right or privilege to which a person is born.
BISCUIT (bis'kit), *n.* A kind of hard, dry bread.
BI-SECT, *v. a.* To divide into two equal parts.
BI-SECTION, *n.* A division into two equal parts.
BI-SEGMENT, *n.* One of the parts of a line divided into two equal parts.
BISEXUAL, *a.* Having two sexes.
BISHOP, *n.* One of the higher order of clergy, who has the charge of a diocese; a prelate. See **CLERGYMAN**.
BISHOP, *v. a.* To confirm: — to cheat or jockey.
BISHOPRIC, *n.* The jurisdiction and spiritual charge of a bishop; a diocese.
BISMUTH, *n.* A reddish-white brittle metal.
BISMUTHAL, *a.* Containing bismuth.
BISON or **BIZON** [bi'sun, *K. R.*; biz'on, *Ja. Sm.*; bizun, *C. O.*], *n.* A kind of wild ox; in the United States called the *buffalo*.
BISSEXTILE, *n.* Leap year; every fourth year, which has 366 days, and when February has 29 days.
BISTOURY (bis'tur-y), *n.* A surgical instrument.
BISTRE (bis'ter), *n.* A brown pigment.
BI-SULCOUS (bi-sul'kus), *a.* Cloven-footed.
BIT, *n.* The iron appendances or mouth-piece of a bridle: — a small piece; a morsel: — a small silver coin: — a tool for boring wood.
BITE, *v. a.* To put the bridle upon a horse.
BITCH, *n.* The female of the canine kind.
BITE, *v. a.* [i. BIT; *pp.* BITING, BITTEN or BIT.] To crush with the teeth; to cut; to wound: — to give pain by cold: — to cheat; to trick.
BITE, *n.* Act of biting; seizure by the teeth: — a mouthful: — the act of a fish that takes the bait: — a cheat; a trick: — a sharper.
BITER, *n.* One that bites: — a cheat; a deceiver.
BITING, *p. a.* Sharp; severe; caustic; sarcastic.
BITS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Two strong pieces of timber, on which the cables are fastened when the ship rides at anchor.
BITTACLES, *n.* A compass-box; binnacle.
BITTEN (bit'tn), *p.* From **BITE**. See **BITE**.
BITTER, *a.* Having a hot, acrid taste; sharp: — cruel; painful; reprehensible; afflicting.
BITTERLY, *ad.* In a bitter manner; sharply.
BITTERN, *n.* A bird with long legs, of the heron kind: — a bitter liquid which drains off in making salt.
BITTERNESS, *n.* A bitter taste: — malice.
BITTERS, *n. pl.* A liquor containing an infusion of bitter herbs or roots.
BITTER-SWEET, *n.* An apple sweet and bitter.
BITUMEN (be-tûm'd), *n.* Smeared with pitch.
BITUMEN [bi-tû'men, *W. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; bi-tû'men, *S. J. F.*], *n.* An inflammable mineral substance of several varieties; a mineral pitch; asphaltum; asphalt.
BITUMINATE, *v. a.* To bituminize.
BITUMINIZE, *v. a.* To combine with bitumen.
BITUMINOUS, *a.* Containing bitumen.
BIVALVE, *a.* Having two valves or shutters.
BIVÄLVE, *n.* A shell-fish having two valves.
BIVOUCH [bi've-üs, *Ja. Sm. R.*; biv'yus, *K. R.*; biv'e-üs, *Wh.*], *a.* Having two ways.
BIVOUCH (biv'wäk), *n.* [Fr.] The watching of an army, in open air, at night, in expectation of an engagement.
BIVOUAC (biv'wäk), *v. n.* To watch on guard.
BIZANTINE, *n.* A great piece of gold; bezant.
BIZARRER, *a.* [Fr.] Odd; strange; fantastic.
BLAB, *v. a.* To tell, as secrets; to divulge.
BLAB, *n.* To tattle; to tell tales.
BLAB, *n.* A tattler; a babler: — tattle.
BLACK, *a.* Of the darkest color; dark: — cloudy; mournful; horrible; dismal: — wicked.
BLACK, *n.* A black color: — a blackamoor; a negro.
BLACK, *v. a.* To make black; to blacken.
BLACK-A-MÖÖR [bläck'-a-mör, *P. F. K. Sm.*; bläck'-a-mör, *W.*], *n.* A negro.

BLÄCK'-'ÄRT, *n.* Magical art; magic.
BLÄCK'-'BÄLL, *n.* A ball used in voting: — a composition for blacking shoes.
BLÄCK'-'BÄLL, *v. a.* To reject by blackballs.
BLÄCK'-'BER-RY, *n.* A plant; fruit of the bramble.
BLÄCK'-'BIRD, *n.* A black singing-bird.
BLÄCK'-'BOARD, *n.* A colored board used in schools for forming figures, diagrams, &c.
BLÄCK'-'CÄT-TLE, *n. pl.* Oxen, bulls, and cows.
BLÄCK'-'CÖCK, *n.* The heathcock.
BLÄCK'-'EN (bläk'kn), *v. a.* To make black; to darken: — to defame.
BLÄCK'-'EN (bläk'kn), *v. n.* To grow black.
BLÄCK'-'EN-ER, *n.* One who blackens.
BLÄCK'-'GUARD (bläg'gård), *n.* A vulgar, base fellow.
BLÄCK'-'GUARD, *v. a.* To abuse with vile language.
BLÄCK'-'ISH, *a.* Somewhat black.
BLÄCK'-'JACK, *n.* A leathern cup: — an ore of zinc.
BLÄCK'-'LEAD or **BLÄCK'-'LEAD**, *n.* Plumbago or graphite, a mineral used for pencils.
BLÄCK'-'LÄG, *n.* A gambler; a sharper. [*Law.*]
BLÄCK'-'LÄT-TER, *n.* The old English or modern Gothic letter or alphabet.
BLÄCK'-'LY, *ad.* Darkly in color; atrociously.
BLÄCK'-'MÄIL, *n.* (*Eng.*) A certain rate anciently paid for protection to men allied with robbers.
BLÄCK'-'MÖN'DAY, *n.* Easter-Monday, which, in 34th of Edward III., was dark and very cold.
BLÄCK'-'MÖÖR, *n.* A negro; blackamoor.
BLÄCK'-'NESS, *n.* The quality of being black.
BLÄCK'-'PÜD-DING, *n.* Food made of blood and grain.
BLÄCK'-'RÖD', *n.* (*Eng.*) The usher belonging to the order of the Garter, who carries a black rod.
BLÄCK'-'SMITH, *n.* A smith who works in iron.
BLÄCK'-'THÖRN, *n.* The sloe-tree.
BLÄD'-'DER, *n.* The vessel which contains the urine.
BLADE, *n.* The spire or stalk of grass or grain; leaf: — the sharp part of a weapon, knife, &c.: — a rafter: — a gay fellow.
BLÄDE'-'BÖNE, *n.* The bone of the shoulder.
BLÄD'-'ED, *a.* Having blades or spires.
BLÄDE'-'SMITH, *n.* A sword cutler.
BLAIN, *n.* A pustule; a blotch; a sore.
BLÄM'-'A-BLE, *a.* Deserving censure; culpable.
BLÄM'-'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Culpableness.
BLÄM'-'A-BLY, *ad.* Culpably; censurably.
BLÄME, *v. a.* To censure; to charge with a fault.
BLÄME, *n.* Imputation of a fault; censure. — "He is to blame; that is, he is blamable." *Johnson*.
BLÄME'-'FUL, *a.* Criminal; culpable. *Shak.*
BLÄME'-'LESS, *a.* Free from blame; spotless; unspotted; faultless; irrefragable; innocent.
Syn. — A blameless character is one free from blame; a spotless or unspotted character is one against which no charge has been brought; an irrefragable character is one against which no charge can be brought.
BLÄME'-'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without blame; innocently.
BLÄME'-'LESS-NESS, *n.* Innocence.
BLÄME'-'WÖR-THY (bläm'wür-the), *a.* Culpable.
BLÄN'-'CÄRD, *n.* A species of linen cloth.
BLÄNCH (12), *v. a.* To whiten: — to strip or peel off.
BLÄNCH, *v. n.* To grow white: — to evade; to shift.
BLANC'-'MANGE (blä-mönj'), } *n.* [*blanc manger*,
BLANC'-'MÄNGER (blä-mönj'), } *Fr.* Food made
of milk or cream, sugar, almonds, isinglass, sago,
&c. Commonly written *blanc-manger*.
BLÄND, *a.* Soft; mild; gentle; courteous.
BLÄN-DIL'-'Q-QUENCE, *n.* Flattering speech.
BLÄN'-'DISH, *v. a.* To smooth; to soften; to soothe.
BLÄN'-'DISH-MENT, *n.* Act of blandishing; soft words; caresses; kind treatment.
BLANK, *a.* White; without writing; pale: — confused. — *Blank verse*, metre without rhyme.
BLÄNK, *n.* A void space on paper: — a paper unwritten: — a lot by which nothing is gained.
BLÄNK, *v. a.* To damp; to confuse; to efface.

BLÄNK'-'ET, *n.* A woollen cloth or cover for a bed.
BLÄNK'-'ET, *n. a.* To cover with, or toss in, a blanket.
BLÄNK'-'ET-ING, *n.* Act of tossing in a blanket.
BLÄR'-'NEY, *n.* Gross flattery; tiresome discourse.
BLÄS'-'PHÈME', *v. a.* To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God; to speak evil of.
BLÄS'-'PHÈME', *v. n.* To speak blasphemy.
BLÄS'-'PHÈME', *n.* One who blasphemizes.
BLÄS'-'PHE-MÖUS, *a.* Containing blasphemy.
BLÄS'-'PHE-MY, *n.* An indignity offered to God or sacred things, in words or writing.
BLÄST (12), *n.* A gust of wind; a high wind: — the sound made by blowing a wind-instrument: — a blight; a disease.
BLÄST, *v. a.* To strike with a plague; to wither; to injure; to blight: — to blow up by powder.
BLÄST'-'ING, *n.* A blight: — an explosion; a blast.
BLÄT'-'TANT, *a.* Bellowing, as a calf or other beast.
BLÄT'-'TER, *v. n.* To make a senseless noise.
BLÄZE, *n.* A flame; a stream of light: — a white mark, as upon a horse's forehead.
BLÄZE, *v. n.* To flame; to be conspicuous.
BLÄZE, *v. a.* To publish: — to blazon; to mark.
BLÄ'-'ZON (blä'zn), *v. a.* To explain the figures on ensigns armorial; to deck: — to celebrate.
BLÄ'-'ZON (blä'zn), *n.* The art of drawing coats of arms: — show; divulgence; celebration.
BLÄ'-'ZON-RY, *n.* Art of blazoning; emblazonry.
BLÄA, *n.* The part of a tree under the bark.
BLÄACH (bläch), *v. a.* To make white; to whiten.
BLÄACH, *v. n.* To grow white.
BLÄACH'-'ER-Y, *n.* A place for bleaching.
BLÄAK, *a.* Open; exposed to the wind: — cold.
BLÄAK, *n.* A small river fish, called also *blay*.
BLÄAK'-'LY, *ad.* In a bleak manner.
BLÄAK'-'NESS, *n.* State of being bleak; coldness.
BLÄAR (blär), *a.* Dim with rheum or water; dim.
BLÄAR, *v. a.* To make the eyes dim.
BLÄAR'-'EYED (blär'id), *a.* Having sore or dim eyes.
BLÄAT (blät), *v. n.* To cry as a sheep.
BLÄAT, *n.* The cry of a sheep or lamb.
BLÄAT'-'ING, *n.* The cry of lambs or sheep.
BLÄED, *v. n.* [*i. BLEED; pp. BLEEDING, BLED.*] To lose blood; to drop, as blood.
BLÄED, *v. a.* To draw blood; to let blood.
BLÄED'-'ING, *n.* Discharge of blood: — blood-letting.
BLÄM'-'ISH, *v. a.* To mark; to tarnish; to defame.
BLÄM'-'ISH, *n.* A mark of deformity; taint; a stain; a spot; a speck; a flaw; a defect; a fault.
Syn. — A blemish tarnishes or diminishes beauty; a stain or taint spoils; a spot, speck, or flaw disfigures. A blemish in a fine painting; defect in speech; a fault in workmanship.
BLÄND, *v. a.* [*i. BLENDING; pp. BLENDING, BLEND-ED; — BLENT.*] To mix so that the different ingredients cannot be distinguished; to mingle together; to mingle.
BLÄNDE, *n.* (*Min.*) The sulphuret of zinc.
BLÄN'-'NY, *n.* A fish of several varieties.
BLÄSS, *v. a.* [*i. BLESSED or BLEST; pp. BLESSING, BLESSED or BLEST.*] To make happy; to wish happiness to.
BLÄSS'-'ED, *p. a.* Happy; enjoying felicity; holy.
BLÄSS'-'ED-NESS, *n.* Happiness; felicity; divine favor.
BLÄSS'-'ING, *n.* Benediction; divine favor.
BLÄST, *i. & p.* From *Bless*. See *Bless*.
BLÄW (blü), *i.* From *Blow*. See *Blow*.
BLÄYME (bläm), *n.* Inflammation in a horse's foot.
BLÄHT (blit), *n.* A disease incident to plants; a blast; a blasting: — mildew.
BLÄHT, *v. a.* To corrupt with blast; to blast.
BLÄHT'-'ED, *p. a.* Withered; blasted; faded.
BLÄND, *a.* Destitute of sight; dark; unseen.
BLÄND, *v. a.* To make blind; to darken.
BLÄND, *n.* Something to hinder the sight: — a window-screen; a cover.
BLÄND'-'FÖLD, *v. a.* To hinder from seeing.
BLÄND'-'FÖLD, *a.* Having the eyes covered.
BLÄND'-'LY, *ad.* Without sight; implicitly.

BLIND'-MÄN'S-BÜFF', *n.* A play in which one of the company is blindfolded.
BLIND'NESS, *n.* Want of sight:—ignorance.
BLIND'SIDE, *n.* A weakness; a weak side.
BLIND'WORM (blind'würm), *a.* A small viper.
BLINK, *v. n.* To wink; to see obscurely.
BLINK, *v. a.* To start from with aversion.
BLINK, *n.* A glimpse; a glance.
BLINK'ARD, *n.* One who blinks or has bad eyes.
BLISS, *n.* The happiness of heaven; the highest happiness; felicity.
BLISS'FUL, *a.* Happy in the highest degree.
BLISS'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a blissful manner.
BLISS'FUL-NESS, *n.* Exalted happiness.
BLIS'TER, *n.* A pustule; a vesicle:—a plaster.
BLIS'TER, *v. n.* To rise in blisters or vesicles.
BLIS'TER, *v. a.* To raise a blister on.
BLITHÉ, *a.* Gay; airy; joyous; mirthful.
BLITHÉ'LY, *ad.* In a blithe manner.
BLITHÉ'NESS or **BLITHÉ'SOME-NESS**, *n.* Gayety.
BLITHÉ'SOME, *a.* Gay; cheerful; merry.
BLÖAT, *v. a.* To swell; to make turgid.
BLÖAT, *v. n.* To grow turgid; to dilate.
BLÖAT'ED, *a.* Grown turgid; inflated; puffed up.
BLÖAT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being bloated.
BLÖB'BER-LIPPED (-līpt), *a.* Having thick lips.
BLOCK, *n.* A heavy piece of wood, marble, or stone; an obstruction:—the case that contains the wheel of a pulley; a pulley.
BLOCK, *v. a.* To shut up; to obstruct.
BLOCK-ÄDE', *n.* Act of blockading or shutting up a port, town, or fortress.
BLOCK-ÄDE', *v. a.* To shut up by obstruction.
BLOCK'HEAD (blöck'hēd), *n.* A stupid fellow.
BLOCK'HEAD-ED (blöck'hēd-əd), *a.* Stupid; dull.
BLOCK'HÖÜSE, *n.* A fortress made of trunks of trees, to defend a harbor or a military post.
BLOCK'ISH, *a.* Like a block; stupid; dull.
BLOCK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; dullness.
BLOCK-TIN', *n.* Tin cast into blocks or ingots.
BLÖM'A-RY, *n.* See **BLOOMARY**.
BLÖND'LÄCE, *n.* Lace made of silk.
BLÖÖD (blüd), *n.* The red fluid that circulates in the bodies of animals:—family; kindred; descent:—blood royal:—bloodshed:—a rake; a man of fire.
BLÖÖD'FLÖW-ER, *n.* A plant; hēmanthus.
BLÖÖD'GÜLT-I-NESS (blüd'gült-ē-nēs), *n.* The crime of shedding blood; murder.
BLÖÖD'HÉAT (blüd'hēt), *n.* Heat of the same degree with that of the blood.
BLÖÖD'HÖÜND, *n.* A fierce species of hound.
BLÖÖD'I-LY (blüd'ē-lē), *ad.* In a bloody manner.
BLÖÖD'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being bloody.
BLÖÖD'LESS (blüd'lēs), *a.* Without blood; dead.
BLÖÖD'SHED (blüd'shēd), *n.* Murder; slaughter.
BLÖÖD'SHED-DER, *n.* One who sheds blood.
BLÖÖD'SHÖT (blüd'shöt), *a.* Filled with blood.
BLÖÖD'SHÖT-TEN (blüd'shöt-tēn), *n.* blood; red.
BLÖÖD'SÜCK-ER (blüd'sük-er), *n.* A leech; any thing that sucks blood; a cruel man.
BLÖÖD'THIRS-TY, *a.* Desirous to shed blood; cruel.
BLÖÖD'VĒS-SEL, *n.* A vein or artery.
BLÖÖD'Y (blüd'ē), *a.* Stained with blood:—cruel.
BLÖÖD'Y-FLÜX (blüd'ē-flux), *n.* Dysentery.
BLÖÖD'Y-MİND'ED, *a.* Cruel; sanguinary.
BLÖÖM, *n.* The opening of flowers:—an efflorescence; a blossom:—the prime of life:—native flush on the cheek:—the blue color upon plums, &c.:—mass of iron.
BLÖÖM, *v. n.* To produce blossoms; to flower; to blossom:—to be in a state of youth.
BLÖÖM'A-RY, *n.* The first forge in the iron mills;—same as *blomary* and *blom*.
BLÖÖM'ING, *a.* Flourishing with bloom; flowery.
BLÖÖM'Y, *a.* Full of blossoms; flowery.
BLÖÖS'QOM, *n.* The flower of a plant.
BLÖÖS'QOM, *v. n.* To put forth blossoms; to flower.
BLÖÖS'QOM-Y, *a.* Full of blossoms.
BLÖT, *v. a.* To efface:—to spot:—to disgrace:—to stain.
BLÖT, *n.* Obliteration; a blur; a spot; a stain.

BLÖTCH, *n.* A spot upon the skin; a pustule.
BLÖTCH, *v. a.* To blacken; to mark with spots.
BLÖÜSE, *n.* A loose, coarse outer garment or frock:—written also *blouse*.
BLÖW (blö), *n.* A stroke; calamity:—egg of a fly.
BLÖW (blö), *v. n.* [*i. BLEW; pp. BLOWING, BLOWN.*] To make a current of air:—to sound:—to pant; to breathe:—to flower; to bloom.
BLOW (blö), *v. a.* To drive by the wind; to inflame with wind:—to kindle:—to swell:—to sound wind music; to inflate:—to flyblow.
BLÖW'ER (blö'er), *n.* He or that which blows.
BLÖWN (blön), *p.* From *Blow*.
BLÖW'PIPE (blö'pīp), *n.* A tube used by various artificers to produce an intense flame.
BLÖW'ZE, *n.* A ruddy, fat-faced wench.
BLÖW'ZY, *a.* Sunburnt; high-colored; tawdry.
BLÜB'BER, *n.* The fat of whales:—a bubble.
BLÜB'BER, *v. n.* To weep so as to swell the cheeks.
BLÜD'QEON (blüd'jun), *n.* A short stick; an offensive weapon.
***BLÜE** or **BLÜE** (blü, *S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. K. C. Wb.; blü, Sm.*), *a.* Of the color of blue; sky-colored.
***BLÜE** (blü), *n.* One of the original colors.
***BLÜE'BOOK** (-bük), *n.* A book containing the names of persons holding office. [*belly.*]
***BLÜE'BÖT-TLE**, *n.* A flower:—a fly with a blue
***BLÜE'-EYED** (blü'ēd), *a.* Having blue eyes.
***BLÜE'LY** (blü'ē), *ad.* With a blue color.
***BLÜE'NESS**, *n.* The quality of being blue.
***BLÜE'PĒ-TER**, *n.* The signal flag for sailing.
***BLÜE'STÖCK-ING**, *n.* A literary woman. [*Low.*]
BLÜFF, *n.* A high, steep bank of shore.
BLÜFF, *a.* Big; surly; obtuse.
BLÜFF'NESS, *n.* The quality of being bluff.
BLÜ'ISH, *a.* Blue in some degree.
BLÜN'DER, *v. n.* To mistake grossly; to stumble.
BLÜN'DER, *n.* A gross mistake; a palpable error.
BLÜN'DER-BÜSS, *n.* A short gun with a large bore:—a blunderhead.
BLÜN'DER-ER, *n.* One who commits blunders.
BLÜN'DER-HEAD, *n.* A stupid or careless fellow.
BLÜN'DER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a blundering manner.
BLUNT, *a.* Dull on the edge or point:—rough; rude; impolite:—abrupt.
BLUNT, *v. a.* To dull the edge; to repress.
BLUNT'LY, *ad.* In a blunt manner; coarsely.
BLUNT'NESS, *n.* Want of edge; coarseness.
BLUNT'WIT-TED, *a.* Dull; stupid. *Shak.*
BLÜR, *n.* A blot; a stain; a dark spot.
BLÜR, *v. a.* To blot; to stain; to spot; to obscure.
BLÜRT, *v. a.* To speak inadvertently; to bolt.
BLÜSH, *v. n.* To betray shame or confusion by a red color on the cheeks; to redden; to color.
BLÜSH, *n.* The color in the cheeks raised by shame, confusion, &c.; reddish color:—a glance.
†BLÜSH'ET, *n.* A young, modest girl.
BLÜSH'FUL, *a.* Full of blushes; blushing.
BLÜSH'ING, *n.* The exhibiting of blushes.
BLÜSH'ING, *p. a.* Manifesting blushes; modest.
BLÜSH'LESS, *a.* Without a blush; impudent.
BLÜSH'Y, *a.* Having the color of a blush.
BLÜS'TER, *v. n.* To make a loud noise; to roar, as a storm:—to boast; to bully.
BLÜS'TER, *n.* Noise; boast; tumult; roar.
BLÜS'TER-ER, *n.* A swaggerer; a bully; a boaster.
BLÜS'TER-ING, *n.* Tumult; noise.
BLÜS'TER-ING, *p. a.* Noisy; stormy; turbulent.
BÖ, *interj.* A word of terror to frighten children.
BÖ'A, *n.* [*L.*] A huge serpent:—a fur tippec.—(*Med.*) An eruption.
BÖAR (bör), *n.* The male swine; the wild boar.
BÖARD, *n.* A piece of sawed timber, broad and thin:—a table:—food; diet:—a number of persons who manage some trust; a council; a court:—deck of a ship.
BÖARD (börd), *v. a.* To enter a ship by force:—to lay with boards:—to furnish with food.
BÖARD, *v. n.* To receive food, as a lodger; to diet.
BÖARD'ER, *n.* One who boards or receives diet.

BŌARD'ING-SCHŌŌL (bōrd'ing-skōl), *n.* A school where the scholars live with the teacher.
BŌAR'ISH (bōr'ish), *a.* Swinish; brutal.
BŌAR'-SPEAR, *n.* A spear used in hunting boars.
BŌAST (bōst), *v. n.* To brag; to vaunt one's self.
BŌAST, *v. a.* To brag of; to magnify; to exalt.
BŌAST, *n.* Vaunting speech; — a cause of boasting.
BŌAST'ER, *n.* One who boasts; a bragger.
BŌAST'FUL, *a.* Addicted to boasting; ostentatious.
BŌAST'ING, *n.* Ostentatious display.
BŌAST'ING-LY, *ad.* Ostentatiously.
BŌAT (bōt), *n.* A small vessel to pass the water in.
BŌAT, *v. a.* To carry or convey in a boat.
BŌAT'-BLE, *a.* Navigable with boats.
BŌAT'-HOOK (-hūk), *n.* A pole with a hook.
BŌAT'ING, *n.* The act of conveying in a boat.
BŌAT'MAN, *n.* One who manages a boat.
BŌAT'SWAIN (bōt'swān or bō'sn) [bōt'swān or bō'sn, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; bō'sn, *S. P. K. R.*; bōt'sn, *E. J.*], *n.* (*Naut.*) An officer on board a ship, who has charge of her rigging, anchors, boats, &c.
BŌB, *v. n.* To play backward and forward.
BŌB, *n.* Something that plays loosely: — bobwig.
BŌB'BIN, *n.* A pin or thing to wind thread upon.
BŌB'BI-NĒT, *n.* A kind of netted gauze.
BŌB'CHĒR-RY, *n.* A play among children.
BŌB'Q-LINK, *n.* A singing-bird; the rice-bird.
BŌB'TAIL, *n.* A short tail; a tail cut short.
BŌB'TAILED (bōb'tald), *a.* Having a short tail.
BŌB'WIG, *n.* A short wig, or a wig of short hair.
BŌCK'ING, *n.* A coarse woollen stuff.
BŌDE, *v. a.* To portend; to foreshow; to forebode.
BŌDE, *v. n.* To be an omen.
†BŌDE, *n.* An omen; delay or stop.
†BŌDE'MENT, *n.* A portent; omen. *Shak.*
BŌD'ICE (bōd'is), *n.* Short stays for women.
BŌD'IED (bōd'id), *a.* Having a body.
BŌD'J-LESS, *a.* Incorporeal; without a body.
BŌD'J-LI-NĒSS, *n.* Corporality.
BŌD'J-LY, *a.* Relating to the body; *corporeal*; real.
BŌD'J-LY, *ad.* Corporally; with the body.
BŌD'ING, *n.* A foreshowing; an omen.
BŌD'KIN, *n.* An instrument used to bore holes with: — an instrument used to dress the hair.
BŌD'Y, *n.* The material substance of an animal: — matter, opposed to *spirit*: — a person: — a collective mass: — the main army: — a corporation: — the main part; the bulk; the substance: — a solid figure: — a system.
Syn. — *Body* in the sense of a *dead body* is applicable to both men and brutes; *carcase*, to men; *carcass*, to brutes.
BŌD'Y, *v. a.* To produce in some form.
BŌD'Y-CLOTHES, *n. pl.* Clothing for horses.
BŌD'Y-GUARD (bōd'ē-gārd), *n.* A life-guard.
BŌG, *n.* A marsh; a morass; a quagmire.
BŌG, *v. a.* To whelm, as in mud or mire.
BŌG'GLE or **BŌG'GLE**, *n.* A bugbear; a spectre.
BŌG'GLE, *v. n.* To start; to hesitate; to doubt.
BŌG'GLER, *n.* One who boggles; a doubter.
BŌG'GY, *a.* Full of bogs; marshy; swampy.
BŌG'ORE, *n.* Iron ore found in boggy ground.
BŌG'TRŌT-TER, *n.* One living in a boggy country.
BŌ-HĒA' (bō-hē'), *n.* A species of black tea.
BŌIL, *v. n.* To be agitated by heat; to bubble.
BŌIL, *v. a.* To cook in boiling water; to seethe.
BŌIL, *n.* A painful tumor having a pustule.
BŌIL'ER, *n.* One who boils: — the vessel in which water is boiled or steam generated.
BŌIL'ER-Y, *n.* A place where salt is boiled.
BŌIL'ING, *n.* Act of boiling; ebullition.
BŌIS'TER-OŪS, *a.* Loud; stormy; furious; noisy.
BŌIS'TER-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In a boisterous manner.
BŌIS'TER-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Turbulence; great noise.
BŌL'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to bold or clay.
BŌLD, *a.* Daring; brave; as bold as a lion: — confident; impudent: — executed with spirit; striking to the sight; as a *bold* work: — steep and abrupt; as a *bold* shore.
†BŌLD'EN (bōl'dn), *v. a.* To embolden.

BŌLD'FACED (bōld'fäst), *a.* Impudent; daring.
BŌLD'LY, *ad.* In a bold manner; daringly.
BŌLD'NESS, *n.* Courage; confidence; *audacity*.
BŌLE, *n.* A friable, clayey earth: — *boll*.
BŌLL, *n.* A round stalk or stem: — a pod: — a measure of corn or salt.
BŌLL, *v. n.* To form a seed-vessel, as a plant.
BŌ-LŌG'N'A-SÄU'SAGE (bō-lōn'ya-). *n.* A sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork suet.
BŌL'STER, *n.* A long pillow or cushion; a pad.
BŌL'STER, *v. a.* To support; to swell out.
BŌL'STER'ING, *n.* A propping; a support.
BŌLT, *n.* An arrow: — the bar of a door: — an iron or wooden pin: — a sieve; a bolter.
BŌLT, *v. a.* To fasten: — to blurt out: — to sift.
BŌLT, *v. n.* To spring out suddenly.
BŌLT'-ÄU-GER, *n.* A large boring instrument used by ship-carpenters.
BŌLT'ER, *n.* A sieve: — a kind of net.
BŌLT'HEAD (bōlt'hēd), *n.* A long glass vessel.
BŌLT'-ROPE, *n.* A rope to which sails are sewed.
BŌLT'SPRIT, *n.* See *BOWSPRIT*.
BŌ'LUS, *n.* [*L.*] A large pill: — a kind of earth; *bole*.
BŌMB (būm), *n.* A hollow iron ball filled with gunpowder, to be thrown out from a mortar.
†BŌM'BÄRD, *n.* A great gun: — a bombardment.
BŌM'BÄRD, *v. a.* To attack with bombs.
BŌM-BÄR-DIER', *n.* An engineer who shoots bombs.
BŌM-BÄRD'MENT, *n.* An attack with bombs.
BŌM-BÄST' or **BŌM'BÄST** [būm-bäst', *P. J. F.*; būm-bäst', *S. E. Ja. Sm. C.*; būm'bäst', *W. Wb.*], *n.* Inflated style or high-sounding language; *fustian*.
BŌM-BÄST' [būm-bäst', *P. J.*; būm-bäst', *W. Sm. R.*; būm'bäst', *Wb. Ash.*], *a.* High-sounding; inflated; pompous; bombastic.
BŌM-BÄST'IC, *a.* Containing bombast; of great sound with little meaning; inflated; *turgid*.
BŌM'BÄX, *n.* (*Bot.*) The silk-cotton tree.
BŌM-BA-ZĒTE', *n.* A thin woollen stuff.
BŌM-BA-ZINE' (būm-bā-zēn'), *n.* A slight stuff made of silk and worsted.
BŌM'BJC, *a.* Relating to the silk-worm.
BŌMB'-KĒTCH (būm'kēch), [*n.* A ship for **BŌMB'-VĒS-SĒL** (būm'vēs-sēl), } throwing bombs.
BŌMB'-SHĒLL, *n.* A shell or bomb to be filled with powder, and thrown by a mortar.
BŌM-BYČ'I-NOŪS, *a.* Made of silk; silken.
BŌM'BYČ (bōm'bīks), *n.* [*L.*] The silk-worm.
BŌ'ng f'i'dē, [*L.*] In good faith; in reality.
BŌ'NÄ-RŌ'BA, *n.* [*It.*] A showy wanton.
BŌ-NÄ'SUS, *n.* [*L.*] A wild ox or bison.
BŌN'BŌN', *n.* [*Fr.*] A dainty; sweetmeat.
BŌND, *n.* Any thing that binds; a cord or chain; ligament: — union: — a written obligation to fulfil a contract. — *Pl.* Imprisonment.
BŌND, *a.* Bound; being in a servile state.
BŌND, *v. a.* To give bond for; to secure.
BŌND'AGE, *n.* Captivity; imprisonment; slavery.
BŌND'MÄID, *n.* A female slave.
BŌND'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* **BŌND'MEN**. A man slave.
BŌND'SĒR-VANT or **BŌND'SLÄVE**, *n.* A slave.
BŌND'SĒR-VICE, *n.* Slavery. [another.
BŌND'SMAN, *n.* One who is bound as security for
BŌND'WŌM-AN (-wūm-an), *n.* A female slave.
BŌNE, *n.* The firm, hard substance in an animal body, which supports its fabric; a piece of bone.
BŌNE, *v. a.* To take out bones from; to supply with bone.
BŌNE'LACE, *n.* Lace woven with bobbins.
BŌNE'SĒT-TER, *n.* One who sets and restores bones.
BŌNE'SPÄV-IN, *n.* A disease in the hock-joint of a horse.
BŌN'FIRE, *n.* A fire made for joy or triumph.
†BŌN'I-FY, *v. a.* To convert into good.
BŌN-MŌT (bōn-mō'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A jest; a witty reply or repartee.
BŌNNE'-BŌUCHE', *n.* [*Fr.*] A delicate morsel.
BŌN'NET, *n.* A woman's covering for the head; a cap: — a little ravelin: — a sail.

BÖN'NI-LY, *ad.* Gayly; handsomely.
BÖN'NY, *a.* Handsome; beautiful; gay; merry.
BÖN'NY-CLAB-BER, *n.* Sour buttermilk; sour milk.
BÖN'TEN, *n.* A narrow woollen stuff.
BÖN-TON (bön'tön'), *n.* [Fr.] Fashion; high mode.
BÖ'NUS, *n.* [L.] A premium given for a privilege.
BÖN-VIANT (bön've-väng'), *n.* A boon companion; a luxurious liver.
BÖ'NY, *a.* Consisting of bones; full of bones.
BÖN'ZE, *n.* A priest of Japan or China.
BÖÖ'BY, *n.* A dull, stupid fellow: — a bird.
BÖÖ'BY-HÜT, *n.* A sleigh with the seat and covering of a chaise or coach. [U. S.]
BÖÖDH'ISM, *n.* See **BUDDHISM**.
***BOOK** (bûk, 51) [bûk, P. J. E. F. Sm. *Wb.*; bûk, S. W. J. K. R. C.], *n.* A volume in which we read or write; a subdivision of a work or volume.
Syn. — The first book of the second volume of Homer's Iliad.
***BOOK** (bûk), *v. a.* To register in a book.
***BOOK'BIND-ER** (bûk'-), *n.* A binder of books.
***BOOK'CÄSE** (bûk'käs), *n.* A case for books.
***BOOK'ISH** (bûk'ish), *a.* Given to books.
***BOOK'ISH-NESS** (bûk'-), *n.* Devotion to books.
***BOOK'KEEP-ER** (bûk'-), *n.* A keeper of accounts.
***BOOK'KEEP-ING**, *n.* Art of keeping accounts.
***BOOK'LÄND** (bûk'länd), *n.* Free socage land.
***BOOK'LEARN-ED**, *a.* Versed in books.
***BOOK'LEARN-ING**, *n.* Knowledge of books.
***BOOK'MÄD-NESS**, *n.* Bibliomania.
***BOOK'MÄTE** (bûk'mät), *n.* A school-fellow.
***BOOK'OATH**, *n.* An oath made on the Book.
***BOOK'SELL-ER** (bûk'-), *n.* A seller of books.
***BOOKSTORE**, *n.* A bookseller's shop. [U. S.]
***BOOK'WORM** (bûk'würm), *n.* A worm that eats holes in books: — a hard student.
BÖÖM, *n.* A long pole used to spread out the clew of the studding-sail: — a pole set up as a mark: — a bar of wood laid across a harbor or river.
BÖÖM, *v. n.* To rush with violence; to swell.
BÖÖN, *n.* A favor granted; a gift; a benefit.
BÖÖN, *a.* Gay; merry; kind; bountiful.
BÖÖR, *n.* A rude peasant; a clown; a rustic.
BÖÖR'ISH, *a.* Clownish; rude; rustic.
BÖÖR'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a boorish manner.
BÖÖR'ISH-NESS, *n.* Clownishness; rusticity.
BÖÖSE, *n.* A stall for a cow or an ox.
BÖÖ'SY, *a.* Partially intoxicated; tipsy; bousy.
BÖÖT, *v. a.* To profit: — to put on boots.
BÖÖT, *n.* Profit; gain: — a covering for the leg and foot: — a receptacle or box in a coach; a covering, as of leather, in a coach or chaise. — *To boot*, *ad.* Over and above.
BÖÖT'ED, *a.* Having boots on.
BÖÖT-EE', *n.* A kind of short or half boot. [U. S.]
BÖÖTH, *n.* A temporary house built of boards.
BÖÖT'HÖSE, *n.* Stockings to serve for boots.
BÖÖT'JÄCK, *n.* A utensil for pulling off boots.
BÖÖT'LESS, *a.* Useless; without success.
BÖÖT'TRÉE, *n.* A last for stretching a boot.
BÖÖ'TY, *n.* Plunder; pillage; spoil.
BÖ-PEEP', *n.* A play among children.
BÖ-RÄCH'IÖ (bö-rät'chö), *n.* [Sp.] A drunkard.
BÖ-RÄX'IC, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, borax.
BÖR'ÄGE (bör'ä), *n.* An annual garden plant.
BÖRÄX, *n.* [L.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed of boracic acid and soda.
BÖR'DER, *n.* The outer part or edge of any thing; exterior limit; frontier; side.
BÖR'DER, *v. n.* To be near; to approach.
BÖR'DER, *v. a.* To adorn with a border; to reach.
BÖR'DER-ER, *n.* One who dwells near a border.
BÖRE, *v. a.* To make a hole; to perforate: — to weary or vex by what is disagreeable.
BÖRE, *v. n.* To make a hole; to pierce.
BÖRE, *n.* A hole; the size of any hole: — a borer: — a tide swelling above another tide: — one who annoys; annoyance.
BÖRE, *i.* From *Bear*.
BÖ'RE-ÄL, *a.* Northern; tending to the north.
BÖ'RE-ÄS, *n.* [L.] The north wind.

BÖRE'CÖLE, *n.* A species of winter cabbage.
BÖR'ER, *n.* A person or thing that bores; a tool for boring: — a wood-eating worm.
BÖRN, *p.* From *Bear*. Brought forth.
BÖRNE, *p.* From *Bear*. Carried; conveyed.
BÖR'OUGH (bör'ö, 76), *n.* A corporate town.
BÖR'OUGH-ENG'LISH, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A descent of lands or tenements to the youngest son.
BÖR'RÖW (bör'rö), *v. a.* To take or receive on credit for a time from one who lends.
BÖR'RÖW-ER, *n.* One who borrows.
BÖR'RÖW-ING, *n.* The act of one who borrows.
BÖS'CAGE, *n.* Wood; the representation of woods.
BÖS'KY, *a.* Woody; rough; swelled.
BOŠ'QM (bûz'qm or bôz'qm) [bûz'qm, S. Sm. *Nares*; bôz'qm, W. P. J. F. Jä. R. C. *Wb.*], *n.* The breast; the heart; any receptacle. — *Bosom*, in composition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondness, as *bosom-friend*, &c.
***BOŠ'QM** (bûz'qm), *v. a.* To enclose in the bosom.
BÖSS, *n.* A stud; a knob; a raised work. — A master or head workman. [*Local.*]
BÖS'SAGE, *n.* A stone that has a projection.
BÖSSED (böst), *a.* Having bosses; studded.
BÖS'SY, *a.* Prominent; studded.
BÖ-TÄN'IC, *a.* Relating to botany; containing
BÖ-TÄN'I-CÄL, *a.* herbs or plants.
BÖ-TÄN'I-CÄL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of botanists.
BÖT'A-NIST, *n.* One versed in botany or plants.
BÖT'A-NIZE, *v. n.* To study botany or plants.
†BÖT'A-NÖL'Q-GY, *n.* A discourse upon plants.
BÖT'A-NY, *n.* The branch of natural history which treats of vegetables, the science of plants.
BÖ-TÄR'GÖ, *n.* [*botarga*, Sp.] A sausage made of the roes of the mullet-fish.
BÖTCH, *n.* A red pustule; a pimple: — a patch.
BÖTCH, *v. a.* To mend awkwardly, to patch.
BÖTCH'ER, *n.* A mender of old clothes.
BÖTCH'ER-LY, *a.* Clumsy; patched.
BÖTCH'Y, *a.* Marked with botches.
BÖTH, *a.* One and the other; the two.
BÖTH, *conj.* As well; on the one side.
BÖTH'ER, *v. a.* To perplex; to confound; to bother.
BÖT'RY-ÖID, *a.* Resembling or having the
BÖT-RY-ÖL'DÄL, *a.* form of a bunch of grapes.
BÖTS, *n. pl.* Small worms in the entrails of horses.
BÖT'TLE, *n.* A vessel with a narrow mouth, to put liquor in: — the measure or contents of a bottle.
BÖT'TLE, *v. a.* To enclose in bottles.
BÖT'TLE-SCREW (-skrû), *n.* A screw to pull out a cork; a corkscrew.
BÖT'TLING, *n.* The putting of liquors into bottles.
BÖT'TQM, *n.* The lowest part: — the ground under water: — the foundation: — a dale; a valley; low alluvial land: — a ship; the part of a ship under water.
BÖT'TQM, *v. a.* To found or build upon.
BÖT'TQMED (böt'tönd), *a.* Having a bottom.
BÖT'TQM-LESS, *a.* Without a bottom; fathomless.
BÖT'TQM-RY, *n.* (*Law.*) The borrowing of money on a ship's bottom, which is pledged as security.
BÖÜD, *n.* An insect which breeds in malt.
BOU-DOIR' (bö-dwör'), *n.* [Fr.] A small private apartment.
BÖÜGE (bøj), *v. n.* To swell out.
BÖÜGII (bøj, 76), *n.* A branch of a tree.
BÖUGHT (bäwt, 77), *i. & p.* From *Buy*.
BOUGIE (bö'zhè), *n.* [Fr.] A wax candle: — a surgical tube or instrument.
BOUILLI (böl'yö), *n.* [Fr.] Boiled or stewed meat.
BOUILLON (böl'yöng'), *n.* [Fr.] Broth; soup.
BÖÜNCE, *v. n.* To spring; to leap: — to boast.
BÖÜNCE, *n.* A heavy blow or thrust: — a boast.
BÖÜN'CER, *n.* A boaster; a bully: — a lie.
BÖÜND, *n.* A limit; boundary: — a leap; a jump.
BÖÜND, *v. a.* To border; to terminate; to limit; to circumscribe; to enclose; to restrain.
BÖÜND, *v. n.* To jump; to rebound.
BÖÜND, *i. & p.* From *Bind*.
BÖÜND, *a.* Destined; intended to go to any place.

BÖUN'DA-RY, *n.* That which bounds or limits; the mark of a limit; a bound; *term*.
BÖUN'DEN, *p.* From *Bind*. Bound.—*a.* Obligated; indispensable:—beholden to.
BÖUND'LESS, *a.* Without bound; unbounded; unlimited; undefined.
Syn.—*Boundless* ocean; *boundless* space; *unbounded* desires; *unlimited* power; *undefined* limits.
BÖUND'LESS-NESS, *n.* Exemption from limits.
***BÖUN'TE-OÜS** [bōun'te-üs, *P. J. Ja. R.*; bōun'tyus, *S. E. F. K.*; bōun'che-üs, *W.*], *a.* Liberal; kind; bountiful.
***BÖUN'TE-OÜS-LY**, *ad.* Liberally; munificently.
***BÖUN'TE-OÜS-NESS**, *n.* Munificence.
BÖUN'TI-FÜL, *a.* Liberal; *beneficent*; kind.
BÖUN'TI-FÜL-LY, *ad.* Liberally; generously.
BÖUN'TY, *n.* *Beneficence*:—generosity; liberality; munificence:—a premium:—money given to promote any object, or to men who enlist.
Syn.—*Bounty* and *beneficence* are characteristics of the Deity as well as of his creatures. *Generosity*, *liberality*, and *munificence* are human qualities.
BOU'QUET (bō'kă) [bō'kă, *Ja. Sm. R.*; bō-kă, *K. C.*], *n.* [Fr.] A bunch of flowers.
BOURGEOIS (bur-jōis'), *n.* [Fr.] A printing-type, a size next larger than *brevier*.
BOURN (börn or bōrn) [börn, *W. J. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; bōrn, *S. P. E. K.*; bōrn or bōrn, *F.*], *n.* [borne, *F.*] A bound; a limit.
BÖURSE (bōrs), *n.* [Fr.] An exchange where merchants meet. See *BURSE*.
BÖUSE (bōz), *v. n.* To drink sottishly.
BÖÜS-TRO-PHÉ'DON, *n.* A mode of writing from right to left, and then from left to right.
BÖÜ'SY (bō'ze), *a.* Drunken; intoxicated; boosy.
BÖÜT, *n.* A turn:—a trial; an attempt.
BÖV'INE, *a.* Relating to cattle, as oxen, cows, &c.
BÖV (bōü), *v. a.* To bend; to bend the body in token of respect; to depress.
BÖW (bōü), *v. n.* To bend; to make a reverence.
BÖW (bōü), *n.* An act of reverence or respect:—the rounding part of a ship's side.
BÖW (bō), *n.* An instrument for shooting arrows:—a rainbow:—any thing curved:—an instrument with which the viol, violin, &c. are struck.
BÖW'EL (bōü'el), *v. a.* To take out the bowels.
BÖW'ELŞ (bōü'elz), *n. pl.* The intestines; the entrails:—*figuratively*, pity, tenderness.
BÖW'ER (bōü'er), *n.* A chamber; a shady recess.
BÖW'ER-Y (bōü'er-e), *a.* Shady; having bowers.
BÖW'IE-KNIFE, *n.* A large knife carried by hunters in the Western States.
BÖWL (bōl), *n.* A vessel to hold liquids:—the hollow part of any thing:—a basin.
***BÖWL** (bōl or bōül) [bōl, *S. W. J. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; bōül, *P. E. Ja.*; bōül or bōl, *F.*], *n.* A round mass which may be rolled along the ground.
***BÖWL** or **BÖWL**, *v. a.* To roll as a bowl; to pelt.
***BÖWL** or **BÖWL**, *v. n.* To play at bowls.
BÖWL'DER, *n.* A large, round stone.
BÖWL'-LÉGGED (bō'légd), *a.* Having crooked legs.
***BÖWL'ER** or **BÖWL'ER**, *n.* One who plays at bowls.
BÖW'LINE or **BÖW'LINE** [bōü'lin, *S. W. J. E. F.*; bō'lin, *K. Sm. R.*; bō'lin, *Ja. C.*], *n.* (*Naut.*) A ship's rope fastened near the middle of the leech.
***BÖWL'ING** or **BÖWL'ING**, *n.* The throwing of bowls.
***BÖWL'ING-ÄL-LEY**, *n.* An enclosure for bowling.
***BÖWL'ING-GREEN**, *n.* A level piece of ground, kept smooth for playing with bowls.
BÖW'MAN (bō'man), *n.* An archer.
BÖW'NET (bō'nét), *n.* A net made of twigs.
BÖWSE, *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To haul or pull together.
BÖW'SHÖT (bō'shöt), *n.* The space which an arrow may pass in its flight.
BÖW'SPRIT (bō'sprit), *n.* A mast projecting from the head of a ship to carry the sails forward.
BÖW'STRING, *n.* The string of a bow:—a Turkish instrument of punishment.

BÖW'-WIN'DÖW, *n.* A projecting window.
BÖW'YER (bō'yer), *n.* An archer:—a mak r or bows.
BÖX, *n.* A case made of wood; a chest; a case:—a blow given by the hand:—a tree; a hard wood:—a small evergreen shrub.
BÖX, *v. a.* To enclose in a box; to strike.—*To box the compass*, to release the points of it.
BÖX, *v. n.* To fight with the fist.
BÖX'-CÖAT, *n.* A great-coat used by coachmen.
BÖX'EN (bök'sn), *a.* Relating to the box-tree.
BÖX'ER, *n.* One who fights with his fist.
BÖX'HÄUL, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To veer the ship.
BÖY, *n.* A male child; a youth.
BÖY'AR, *n.* A Greek or Muscovite nobleman.
BÖY'HOOD (bōy'hüd), *n.* The state of a boy.
BÖY'ISH, *a.* Belonging to a boy; childish:—*tri* BÖY'ISH-NESS, *n.* Childishness. [fling
BÖY'ISM, *n.* Puerility; the state of a boy.
BRÄB'BLE, *v. n.* To clamor.—*n.* A clamor.
BRÄCE, *v. a.* To tie up; to strain up; to bind.
BRÄCE, *n.* Cincture; bandage; a line:—a piece of timber framed in with bevel joints:—a pair.
BRÄCE'LET [bräs'let, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; bräs'let, *S.*], *n.* An ornament for the arms:—armor for the arm.
BRÄ'CER, *n.* He or that which braces; a bandage.
BRÄCH'IAL (bräk'yal or brä'ke-äl) [bräk'yal, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. C.*; brä'ke-äl, *Sm.*], *a.* Belonging to the arm.
BRÄCH'MAN (brä'man), *n.* See *BRAMIN*.
BRÄ-CHY'G/RA-PHER, *n.* A short-hand writer.
BRÄ-CHY'G/RA-PHY, *n.* Short-hand writing.
BRÄ-CHY'L/Q-Q-Y, *n.* (*Rhet.*) Locomic speech.
BRÄCK, *n.* A brack; a crack.—*v. a.* To salt.
BRÄCK'EN (bräk'kn), *n.* A fern; a brake.
BRÄCK'ET, *n.* A piece of wood for a support.—*PL* Hooks [thus] to enclose a word or words.
BRÄCK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat salt; saltish.
BRÄCK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Saltiness in a small degree.
BRÄCT, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small leaf; a set of leaves.
BRÄD, *n.* A sort of nail without a head.
BRÄG, *v. n.* To boast; to vaunt. *Shak.* [*Low.*]
BRÄG, *n.* A boast:—a game at cards.
BRÄG-GÄ-DÖ'CI-Ö (bräg-gä-dö'she-ö), *n.* A boaster.
BRÄG'GARD-ISM, *n.* Boastfulness.
BRÄG'GART or **BRÄG'GER**, *n.* A boaster.
BRÄG'GART, *a.* Boastful; ostentatious.
BRÄID, *v. a.* To weave together; to plait.
BRÄID, *n.* A texture:—a sort of lace:—a knot.
BRÄILŞ (brälz), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Small ropes.
BRÄIN, *n.* The soft mass enclosed in the cavity of the skull, regarded as the seat of sensation and reflection:—understanding:—fancy; imagination.
BRÄIN, *v. a.* To dash out the brains.
BRÄIN'LESS, *a.* Silly; foolish; thoughtless.
BRÄIN'PÄN, *n.* The skull containing the brains.
BRÄIN'SICK, *a.* Diseased in the understanding.
BRÄIT, *n.* A rough diamond.
†BRÄKE, *i.* From *Break*. Broke.
***BRÄKE**, *n.* An instrument for dressing flax:—a kneading-trough:—fern:—a thicket of brambles:—a part of an engine that stops motion.
BRÄKE'MAN, *n.* One who manages the brake, or stops cars, on a railroad.
BRÄM'BLE, *n.* A prickly or thorny shrub or plant.
BRÄM'BLED, *a.* Overgrown with brambles.
BRÄM'BLING, *n.* A mountain chaffinch.
BRÄ'MIN [brä'min, *Ja. Sm. R.*; bräm'in, *Wb.*], *n.* A Hindu or Gentoos priest.
BRÄ-MIN'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to the Bramins.
BRÄN, *n.* The outer coat of grain separated from the flour; the refuse of sifted meal.
BRÄNCH (12), *n.* The shoot or bough of a tree; a limb:—the offshoot of any thing:—offspring.
BRÄNCH, *v. n.* To spread in branches; to shoot
BRÄNCH, *v. a.* To divide into branches. [*out*
BRÄNCH'ER, *n.* He or that which forms branches.
BRÄN'CHI-E, *n. pl.* [*L.*] The gills of fish.
BRÄN'CHI-ÄL, *a.* Relating to the branchie.
BRÄN'CHI-Q-PÖD, *n.* A crustaceous animal.

BRANCH/LET, *n.* A little branch.
 BRANCH/Y, *a.* Full of branches.
 BRAND, *n.* A piece of wood partly burnt:—*a* brandiron:—*a* mark of infamy; *a* stigma.
 BRAND, *v. a.* To mark with a brand or stigma.
 BRAND/GOOSE, *n.* A kind of wild fowl; brant.
 BRAND/IRON (bránd'/í-rn), *n.* An iron to brand with:—*a* trivet to set a pot upon.
 BRÄND/DISH, *v. a.* To flourish, as a weapon.
 BRÄND/DISH, *n.* A flourish, as of a weapon.
 BRÄND/LING, *n.* A kind of worm.
 BRÄND'/NEW, *a.* New as from the forge.
 BRÄND'/DY, *n.* A strong distilled liquor.
 BRÄN'/GLE, *v. n.* To wrangle.—*n.* A wrangle.
 BRÄNK, *n.* Buckwheat:—*a* scolding-bridle.
 BRÄN'/LIN, *n.* A species of salmon.
 BRÄN'/NY, *a.* Having the appearance of bran.
 BRÄNT, *n.* A species of goose.
 BRÄ'SEN (brä'zn). See BRAZEN.
 BRÄ'STER (brä'zher), *n.* One who works in brass:—*a* pan to hold coals:—written also *brazier*.
 BRÄSS (12), *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow color:—*impudence*.
 BRÄSS/Y, *a.* Partaking of brass:—*impudent*.
 BRÄT, *n.* A child:—*so* called in contempt.
 BRÄ-VÄ/DÖ, *n.* A boast; an arrogant menace.
 BRÄVE, *a.* Courageous; gallant; intrepid.
 BRÄVE, *n.* A brave man; an Indian warrior.
 BRÄVE, *v. a.* To defy: to set at defiance.
 BRÄVE/LY, *ad.* In a brave manner; finely.
 BRÄ'VE-RY, *n.* Courage; intrepidity; heroism.
 BRÄ'VÖ or BRÄ'VÖ [brä'vö, *W. P. J. F. Ja. C.*; brä'vö, *Sm. E. Wb.*], *n.* A daring villain; *a* bandit; *an* assassin.
 BRÄ'VÖ or BRÄ'VÖ, *interj.* Well done!
 BRÄ-VÖ'RA, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A kind of song requiring great vocal ability in the singer.
 BRÄWL, *v. n.* To quarrel noisily; to roar.
 BRÄWL, *v. a.* To drive or beat away.
 BRÄWL, *n.* A noisy quarrel; uproar:—*†**a* dance.
 BRÄWL'ER, *n.* A wrangler; *a* noisy fellow.
 BRÄWL'ING, *n.* The act of quarrelling.
 BRÄVN, *n.* The hard flesh of a boar:—*a* boar:—*a* food prepared from swine's flesh:—*the* muscular part of the body; *the* arm:—*bulk*.
 BRÄWN'ER, *n.* A boar killed for the table.
 BRÄWN'/I-NÉSS, *n.* Strength; hardness.
 BRÄWN'/Y, *a.* Muscular; fleshy:—*hard*; *unfeeling*.
 BRÄY (brä), *v. a.* To pound, or grind small.
 BRÄY, *v. n.* To make a noise like an ass.
 BRÄY, *n.* The noise of an ass; *a* harsh cry.
 BRÄY'ER, *n.* One that brays:—*an* instrument to temper printer's ink with; *a* pestle.
 BRÄY'ING, *n.* Clamor; noise.
 BRÄZE, *v. a.* To solder with brass; to harden.
 BRÄZEN (brä'zn), *a.* Made of brass:—*impudent*.
 BRÄZEN (brä'zn), *v. n.* To be impudent.
 BRÄZEN-FÄCE (brä'zn-fä), *n.* An impudent person.
 BRÄZEN-FÄCED (brä'zn-fäst), *a.* Impudent.
 BRÄZEN-LY (brä'zn-lē), *ad.* In a bold manner.
 BRÄZEN-NÉSS (brä'zn-nē), *n.* Brassiness; impudence.
 BRÄ'ZIER (brä'zher), *n.* A worker in brass:—*a* pan for coals:—written also *brasier*.
 BRÄ-ZIL' [brä-zēl', *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; brä-zil', *P. C. Wb.*], *n.* A kind of wood for dyeing.
 BRÄCH (bräch), *n.* The act of breaking; *infraction*; *a* gap:—*difference*; *quarrel*:—*injury*.
 BRÄCH/Y, *a.* Apt to break fences; *unruly*.
 BRÄD (bräd), *n.* Food made of ground corn:—*food* in general; *support* of life at large.
 BRÄD'-CÖRN, *n.* Corn of which bread is made.
 BRÄDTH (brädth), *n.* Measure from side to side.
 BRÄK (bräk) [bräk, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.*; bräk, *S. E.*], *v. a.* [*i.* BROKE (*†*BEAKE); *pp.* BREAKING, BROKEN.] To part; to rend; to burst, or open by force; to divide; to dislocate; to crush; to shatter:—*to* tame:—*to* make bankrupt:—*to* discard:—*to* *infringe*, *as* a law.
 BRÄK (bräk), *v. n.* To part in two; to burst; to

burst forth:—*to* open, *as* the morning:—*to* become bankrupt; *to* fail.
 BRÄK (bräk), *a.* A breach; *an* opening; *a* pause:—*a* line drawn; *a* dash:—*the* dawn:—*a* fly-wheel.
 BRÄK'AGE, *n.* Act of breaking:—*allowance* for what is broken.
 BRÄK'ER (bräk'er), *n.* A person or thing that breaks:—*a* wave broken by rocks. See WAVE.
 BRÄK'FAST (bräk'fast), *n.* The first meal in the day.—*v. n.* To eat breakfast.
 BRÄK'MAN, *n.* See BRAKEMAN.
 BRÄK'NECK (bräk'nēk), *n.* A steep place.
 BRÄK'WÄ-TER (bräk'wä-ter), *n.* A wall or other obstacle raised at the entrance of a harbor.
 BRÄM (brēm), *n.* The name of a fish.
 BRÄM, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To clean a ship.
 BRÄST (bräst), *n.* The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly; *the* bosom; *nipple*:—*the* heart:—*the* conscience.
 BRÄST/BÖST, *v. a.* To meet in front.
 BRÄST'BÖNE, *n.* The bone of the thorax.
 BRÄST'HIGH (bräst'hī), *a.* Up to the breast.
 BRÄST'KNÖT (-nöt), *n.* A knot worn on the breast.
 BRÄST'PIN, *n.* A pin or brooch for the breast.
 BRÄST'PLÄTE, *n.* Armor for the breast.
 BRÄST'PLÖUGH (bräst'plöü), *n.* A plough or spade for paring turf, driven by the breast.
 BRÄST'WORK (bräst'würk), *n.* A work thrown up round a fortified place; *a* parapet.
 BRÄTH (bréth), *n.* The air drawn in and expelled by the lungs:—*life*:—*respite*; *pause*:—*breeze*.
 BRÄTH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be breathed.
 BRÄTHE, *n.* To draw air into the lungs and expel it; *to* live; *to* take breath.
 BRÄTHE, *v. a.* To exhale; *to* utter privately.
 BRÄTH'ER (bréth'er), *n.* One who breathes.
 BRÄTH'ING, *n.* Aspiration:—*vent*:—*an* accent.
 BRÄTH'ING-PLÄCE (bréth'ing-pläs), *n.* A pause.
 BRÄTH'ING-TIME, *n.* Time to breathe or rest.
 BRÄTH'LESS, *a.* Out of breath; *dead*.
 BRÄC'CIA (brät'chä), *n.* [It.] (*Min.*) A kind of pudding-stone; *a* stone composed of fragments.
 BRÄD, *i. & p.* From Breed.
 BRÄECH [bräch, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; bräch, *E. K. Wb.*], *n.* The lower part of the body:—*the* hinder part of a gun, and of any thing.
 BRÄECH, *v. a.* To put into breeches.
 BRÄECH'ES (bräch'ez, 38) (bräch'ez, *W. E. Ja. Sm. R.*; bräch'ez, *P. C.*], *n. pl.* A garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.
 BRÄED, *v. a.* [*i.* BRED; *pp.* BREEDING, BRED.] To procreate; *to* give birth to:—*to* educate; *to* bring
 BRÄED, *v. n.* To be with young; *to* produce. [*up.*]
 BRÄED, *n.* A race of animals; *a* cast; *a* kind; *a* family; *progeny*; *a* hatch.
 BRÄED'ER, *n.* The person or thing that breeds.
 BRÄED-ING, *n.* Education; *manners*; *nurture*.
 BRÄEZE, *n.* A gentle gale; *a* soft wind. See WIND.
 BRÄEZ/Y, *a.* Fanned with gales; *full* of gales.
 BRÄNT, *n.* A species of goose; *brant*.
 BRÄST, *n.* (*Arch.*) The moulding of a column.
 BRÄTH'REN, *n.* Plural of Brother. See BROTHER.
 BRÄVE, *n.* (*Mus.*) A short note of time.—(*Lanc.*) A short precept; *a* writ or brief.
 BRÄ-VÖ' or BRÄV'ET [brä-vö't, *K. Sm. C. Wb.*; bräv'et, *Ja. R.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] A commission to an officer in the army which gives him a title and rank above his pay.
 BRÄV'IA-RY (bräv'ya-rē), *n.* An abridgment; *an* epitome:—*a* Romish priest's office-book.
 BRÄ'VI-ÄTE, *n.* A short compendium; *a* brief.
 BRÄ'VI-ÄTE, *v. a.* To abbreviate.
 BRÄ'VI-A-TURE, *n.* Abbreviation.
 BRÄ-VIÖ' (brä-vör'), *n.* A small printing-type, in size between bourgeois and minion.
 BRÄV'I-PED, *n.* An animal having short legs.
 BRÄV'I-TY, *n.* Conciseness; *shortness*; *briefness*.
 BRÄW (brü), *v. a.* To make malt liquor:—*to* plot.
 BRÄW (brü), *v. n.* To perform the act of a brewer.

BREW (brū), *n.* That which is brewed.
BREW'AGE (brū'aj), *n.* A mixture; drink brewed.
BREW'ER (brū'er), *n.* One who brews.
BREW'ER-Y (brū'er-e), *n.* A place for brewing.
BREW'HOUSE (brū'hōus), *n.* A house for brewing.
BREW'ING (brū'ing), *n.* Act of one who brews:—quantity brewed at once.
BREW'IS (brū'is), *n.* Bread soaked in fat liquid.
BRI'AR, *n.* See **BRIER**.
BRIBE, *n.* A reward given to a judge, an officer, a voter, &c., to influence or corrupt the conduct.
BRIBE, *v. a.* To give a bribe to; to gain by bribes.
BRIB'ER, *n.* One who gives bribes.
BRI'BE-RY, *n.* The crime of taking or giving bribes or rewards for bad practices.
BRICK, *n.* A mass chiefly of clay, shaped, and burnt in a kiln:—a small loaf.
BRICK, *v. a.* To lay with bricks.
BRICK'BAT, *n.* A piece of brick.
BRICK'DUST, *n.* Dust made by pounding bricks.
BRICK'KILN (brīk'kil), *n.* A kiln to burn bricks.
BRICK'LAY-ER, *n.* One who lays bricks.
BRICK'MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes bricks.
BRICK'WORK (brīk'wŭrk), *n.* A laying of bricks.
BRI'DAL, *n.* A nuptial festival; a wedding.
BRI'DAL, *a.* Belonging to a wedding; nuptial.
BRIDE, *n.* A woman newly married or about to be married.
BRIDE'BED, *n.* The marriage-bed.
BRIDE'CAKE, *n.* Cake distributed at a wedding.
BRIDE'CHAM-BER, *n.* The nuptial chamber.
BRIDE'GRÖOM, *n.* A man newly married or about to be married.
BRIDE'MAID, *n.* She who attends upon the bride.
BRIDE'MAN, *n.* He who attends the bride and bridegroom at the nuptial ceremony.
BRIDE'WELL, *n.* A house of correction; a prison.
BRIDGE, *n.* A pathway erected over a river, canal, &c.:—the upper part of the nose:—the support-er of the strings of a violin, &c.
BRIDGE, *v. a.* To form a bridge over.
BRI'DLE (brī'dl), *n.* The instrument by which a horse is governed:—a restraint; a curb.
BRI'DLE, *v. a.* To put a bridle on; to restrain.
BRI'DLE (brī'dl), *v. n.* To hold up the head.
BRI'DLER, *n.* One who bridles or restrains.
BRI'DÖON, *n.* A snaffle and rein of a bridle, which act independently of the bit.
BRIEF (brēf), *a.* Short; concise; contracted.
BRIEF (brēf), *n.* A writing; extract.—(*Law.*) A species of writ or precept:—minutes of a case.
BRIEF'LY, *ad.* In a few words; concisely; quickly.
BRIEF'NESS, *n.* Conciseness; shortness.
BRI'ER, *n.* A prickly shrub; the bramble.
BRI'ER-Y, *a.* Full of briars; rough; prickly.
BRI'ER-Y, *n.* A place where briars grow.
BRIG, *n.* A light, square-rigged vessel with two masts. See **VESSEL**.
BRI-GADE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A party or division of troops, consisting of several battalions.
BRI-GADE, *v. a.* To form into a brigade.
BRI-G-A-DIER or **BRI-G-A-DIER**-GÉN'ER-AL, *n.* An officer who commands a brigade.
BRI'AND, *n.* A robber; a freebooter.
BRI'AND-AGE, *n.* [*Fr.*] Plunder; robbery.
BRI'AN-DINE, *n.* A coat of mail:—a brigantine.
BRI'AN-TINE, *n.* A light vessel; a small brig.
BRIGHT (brīt), *a.* Shining; full of light; reflecting light; clear; splendid; lucid:—witty; acute.
BRIGHT'EN (brīt'n), *v. a.* To make bright:—to make gay or witty:—to make illustrious.
BRIGHT'EN (brīt'n), *v. n.* To grow bright.
BRIGHT'LY (brīt'le), *ad.* In a bright manner.
BRIGHT'NESS (brīt'nes), *n.* Lustre:—acuteness.
BRILL'IAN-CY (brīl'yan-se), *n.* Dazzling bright-ness; great lustre; splendor; radiance.
Syn.—The brightness of the moon; lustre of the stars or of silk; splendor of light; brilliancy of diamonds. Brightness may be obscured; lustre, tarnished; splendor and brilliancy, diminished.
BRILL'YANT (brīl'yant), *a.* Shining; sparkling.
BRILL'YANT, *n.* A diamond of the finest cut.

BRILL'S, *n. pl.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse.
BRIM, *n.* The edge; the upper edge of any vessel.—the bank of a fountain, river, or the sea.
BRIM, *v. a.* To fill to the top.
BRIM, *v. n.* To be full to the brim.
BRIM'FUL, *a.* Full to the top; quite full.
BRIM'MER, *n.* A bowl full to the top.
BRIM'MING, *a.* Full to the brim; brimful.
BRIM'STONE, *n.* A yellowish mineral; sulphur.
BRIN'DED, *a.* Of a varied color; streaked.
BRIN'DLE, *n.* A brindled or streaked color.
BRIN'DLED, *a.* Spotted; brindled; streaked.
BRINE, *n.* Water impregnated with salt.—the sea.
BRINE'PAN, *n.* A reservoir of brine or salt water.
BRINE'PIT, *n.* A pit or reservoir of salt water.
BRING, *v. a.* [*i.* BROUGHT; *pp.* BRINGING, BROUGHT.] To fetch from; to convey or carry to; to attract; to draw along; to induce; to prevail on.
Syn.—A master sends his servant to fetch a parcel, which having received, he carries in his hand and brings home to his master.
BRING'ING-FORTH, *n.* Production.
BRIN'ISH or **BRIN'Y**, *a.* Saltish; like brine.
BRIN'ISH-NESS, *n.* Tendency to saltiness.
BRINK, *n.* The edge of any place; a precipice.
BRİ'Q-NY, *n.* See **BAVONY**.
BRISK, *a.* Lively; active; spirited; vivid; quick.
BRISK'ET, *n.* The breast of an animal.
BRISK'LY, *ad.* In a brisk manner; actively.
BRISK'NESS, *n.* Liveliness; activity.
BRİ'S'TLE (brīs'sl), *n.* The stiff hair on a swine's back.
BRİ'S'TLE (brīs'sl), *v. a.* To erect; to fix bristles to.
BRİ'S'TLE (brīs'sl), *v. n.* To stand erect, as bristles.
BRİST'LY (brīs'le), *a.* Thick set with bristles.
BRİ-TÂN'NI-A, *n.* A sort of mixed metal.
BRİ-TÂN'NIC, *a.* Relating to Great Britain.
BRİT'ISH, *a.* Belonging to, or made in, Britain.
BRİT'ON, *n.* A native of Britain.
BRİT'TLE, *a.* Apt to break; easily broken; fragile.
BRİT'TLE-NESS, *n.* Aptness to break.
BRITZSKA (brīs'ka), *n.* [*Ger.*] An open, four-wheeled pleasure-carriage.
BRİZE, *n.* The gadfly:—land long uncultivated.
BROACH (brōch), *n.* A spit. See **BROOCH**.
BROACH, *v. a.* To spit:—to pierce a vessel; to tap:—to open any store; to let out; to give out.
BROACH'ER, *n.* One who broaches:—a spit.
BROAD (brāwd), *a.* Wide; large; ample; exten-sive; comprehensive:—clear; coarse:—fulsome; indelicate.
Syn.—Broad cloth, broad brim; wide entrance; large field, house, or family; ample space; extensive prospect; comprehensive survey; clear sunshine.—Broad or coarse language; indelicate allusion.
BROAD'AXE (brāwd'aks), *n.* An axe with a broad edge for hewing timber.
BROAD'CAST, *n.* A method of sowing seeds by casting them abroad with the hand.
BROAD'CAST, *a. & ad.* Sown by hand extended.
BROAD'CLÖTH, *n.* A fine kind of woollen cloth.
BROAD'EN (brāw'dn), *v. a.* To make broad.
BROAD'EN (brāw'dn), *v. n.* To grow broad.
BROAD'LY (brāwd'le), *ad.* In a broad manner.
BROAD'NESS, *n.* Breadth; coarseness.
BROAD'SEAL, *n.* The great official seal.
BROAD'SIDE, *n.* The side of a ship:—a discharge of all the guns, at once, from the side of a ship.—(*Printing.*) One side of a whole sheet of paper.
BROAD'SWORD (brāwd'sörd), *n.* A cutting sword, with a broad blade.
BROAD'WISE, *ad.* In the direction of the breadth.
BRQ-CÄDE, *n.* A kind of flowered stuff or cloth.
BRQ-CÄD'ED, *a.* Dressed in, or woven as, brocade.
BRQ-CÄGE, *n.* Brokerage. See **BROKERAGE**.
BRQ-CQ-Lİ (brök'q-le), *n.* [*It.*] A kind of cabbage.
BRÖCK, *n.* A badger:—a brocket.
BRÖCK'ET, *n.* A red deer, two years old.
BRQ-GAN, *n.* A thick, coarse shoe:—a brogue.
BRQ-GUE (brög), *n.* A kind of shoe:—a corrupt dia-lect; as, the Irish brogue.

BRÔQUE/-MÄ-KER, *n.* A maker of brogues.
BRÖI'DER, *v. a.* To embroider. *Exodus*.
BRÖIL, *n.* A tumult; a quarrel; a brawl.
BRÖIL, *v. a.* To cook by laying on the coals.
BRÖIL, *v. n.* To be on coals, or in the heat.
BRÖIL'ER, *n.* One who broils.
BRÖKE, *v. n.* To transact business for others. [*R.*]
BRÖKE, *i.* From *Break*.
BRÖ'KEN (brö'kn), *p.* From *Break*.
BRÖ'KEN-HEÄRT'ED (brö'kn-härt'ed), *a.* Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear; contrite.
BRÖ'KEN-WIND'ED, *a.* Having diseased respiration.
BRÖ'KER, *n.* One who makes bargains for others; a factor:—a dealer in money.
BRÖ'KER-ÄGE, *n.* Money or percentage paid to a broker for effecting a sale:—the business of a broker.
BRÖ'KER-Y, *n.* Brokerage.
BRÖ'MINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance often extracted from bittern, or sea-water.
BRÖN'CHI-ÄL, *a.* Relating to the windpipe.
BRÖN'-CHI'TIS, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the bronchia, or membranes of the windpipe.
BRÖN'EHÖ-CÉLE, *n.* (*Med.*) A tumor in the throat.
BRÖN'-EHÖT'Q-MY, *n.* Incision of the windpipe.
BRÖN'CHUS *n.*; *pl.* **BRÖN'CHÏ**. [*L.*] The upper part of the windpipe.—The smaller ramifications are called *bronchia*.
BRÖN-TÖL'Q-GY, *n.* A dissertation upon thunder.
***BRÖNZ** or **BRÖNZE** [brönz, *S. W. J. F. Ja.*; bronz, *Sm. E. Wb.*; bronz or bronz, *K. R.*], *n.* A factitious metal compounded of copper and tin.
***BRÖNZE**, *v. a.* To harden or color like bronze.
***BROOCH** (bröch) [bröch, *W. J. E. Ja. Sm. R.*; broch, *S. P. F. K. C.*], *n.* A jewel; an ornament; a pin.
***BROOCH** (bröch), *v. a.* To adorn with jewels.
BRÖÖD, *v. n.* To sit on eggs; to think on anxiously.
BRÖÖD, *n.* Offspring; progeny:—the number of chickens hatched at once:—a production.
***BROOK** (brök, 51) [brük, *P. J. F. Sm. Wb.*; brök, *S. W. E. Ja. C.*], *n.* A running water; a rivulet. *Syn.*—*Rivulets* flowing into each other make *brooks*, and *brooks*, *ivers*.
***BROOK** (brük), *v. a.* To bear; to endure.
BRÖÖM, *n.* A small tree:—an instrument to sweep with; a besom.
BRÖÖM, *v. a.* To clean a ship. See *BREAM*.
BRÖÖM'STICK, *n.* The handle of a broom.
BRÖÖM'Y, *a.* Full of broom; consisting of broom.
BROTH (bräwth or bröth) [bröth, *W. P. F. Ja. Sm. C.*; bräwth, *S. J. K. Wb.*], *n.* Liquor in which flesh is boiled.
BRÖTH'EL, *n.* A house of lewd entertainment.
BRÖTH'EL-LER, *n.* One who frequents a brothel.
BRÖTH'ER, *n.*; *pl.* **BRÖTH'ERS** and **BRÖTH'REN**. One born of the same parents:—one of the same society:—one closely united. *an associate.*—*Brothers* are persons of the same family or the same society; *brethren* (used in the solemn style), persons of the same society.
BRÖTH'ER-HOOD (bräth'er-hüd), *n.* The quality of being a brother:—an association; a fraternity.
BRÖTH'ER-LY, *a.* Affectionate. *like a brother.*
BRÖTH'ER-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a brother.
BROUGHT (bräut), *i.* & *p.* From *Bring*.
BRÖW, *n.* The arch of hair over the eye:—the forehead:—the edge of a hill:—any high place.
BRÖW'BEAT (bröü'bät), *v. a.* To depress with severe, stern, or haughty looks; to bear down.
BRÖW'BEAT-ING, *n.* A depressing by stern looks.
BRÖW'BOÜND (bröü'böünd), *a.* Crowned.
BROWN, *a.* Inclining to black or red; dark.
BROWN, *n.* The name of a dark color.
BRÖW'NE (bröü'ne), *n.* [*Scotch.*] A spirit formerly supposed to haunt old houses in Scotland.
BRÖW'N'ISH (bröün'ish), *a.* Tending to brown.
BRÖW'N'NESS, *n.* A brown color.
BRÖW'N-STÜD'Y, *n.* Gloomy meditation; reverie.
BRÖW'ŞE, *v. a.* To eat, as branches or shrubs.

BRÖW'ŞE, *v. n.* To feed on browse or shrubs.
BRÖW'ŞE, *n.* Tender branches or shrubs.
BRÖ'IN, *n.* A cant term for a bear.
BRÖİŞE, *v. a.* To crush or mangle with blows.
BRÖİŞE, *n.* A hurt from a heavy blow; a spot.
BRÖİŞ'ER, *n.* One who bruises; a boxer.
BRÜIT (brüt), *n.* Noise; report.—*v. a.* To report.
BRÜ'MÄL, *a.* Belonging to the winter.
BRÜ-NETTE' (brü-nët'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A girl or woman with a brown or dark complexion.
BRÜNT, *n.* Shock; violence; blow; stroke.
BRÜSH, *n.* An instrument of hair or bristles to sweep or clean any thing:—a painter's pencil:—an assault; a skirmish:—a thicket; brushwood.
BRÜSH, *v. a.* To clean, rub, or sweep with a brush:—to paint with a brush:—to skim lightly.
BRÜSH, *v. n.* To move with haste; to fly over.
BRÜSH'ER, *n.* One who uses a brush.
BRÜSH'WOOD (brüş'wüd), *n.* Small bushes.
BRÜSH'Y, *a.* Rough or shaggy, like a brush.
BRÜSK, *a.* Rude; abrupt in manner.
BRÜ'STLE (brüş'sl), *v. n.* To rustle:—to vapor.
BRÜ'TÄL, *a.* Like a brute; savage; *crud*; churlish.
BRÜ-TÄL'I-TY, *n.* Savageness; cruelty.
BRÜ'TÄL-IZE, *v. n.* To grow brutal.—*v. a.* To make brutal.
BRÜ'TÄL-LY, *ad.* In a brutal manner; churlishly.
BRÜTE, *n.* Senseless; savage; bestial:—rough.
BRÜTE, *n.* An irrational animal; a beast:—savage.
BRÜ'TI-FY, *v. a.* To make or render brutish.
BRÜ'TISH, *a.* Bestial; savage; ferocious; gross.
BRÜ'TISM, *n.* The quality of a brute.
BRÜ'TISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of being brutish.
BRÜ'TUM FÜL'MEN, [*L.*] A harmless thunder-bolt; a loud but ineffectual menace.
BRÜ'Q-NY, *n.* A wild, climbing plant.
BÜB, *n.* A cant term for strong malt liquor.
BÜB'BLE, *n.* A water-bladder:—any thing empty as a bubble:—a cheat; a cully.
BÜB'BLE, *v. n.* To rise in bubbles; to run gently.
BÜB'BLE, *v. a.* To cheat; to impose upon.
BÜB'BLER, *n.* He or that which bubbles:—a cheat.
BÜB'BLY, *a.* Consisting of, or full of, bubbles.
BÜB'BY, *n.* A woman's breast. [*Low.*]
BÜ'BÖ, *n.*; *pl.* **BÜ'BOES**. [*L.*] A tumor in the groin, armpit, &c.:—the horned owl.
BÜ-BÖN'Q-CÉLE, *n.* A kind of rupture in the groin.
BÜ'CÄL, *a.* Relating to the cheek.
BÜC-CÄ-NÉR', *n.* [*boucaner*, *Fr.*] One of the pirates that formerly infested the West Indies.
BÜCK, *n.* Lye in which clothes are soaked and washed:—the male of certain animals, as deer, sheep, goats, &c.:—a dashing fellow.
BÜCK, *v. a.* To wash and soak in lye.
BÜCK'BÄS-KET, *n.* The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.
BÜCK'BEAN, *n.* A sort of trefoil; bog-bean.
BÜCK'ET, *n.* A vessel in which water is drawn.
BÜCK'ING-STÖÖL, *n.* A washing-block.
BÜC'KLE, *n.* An instrument for fastening dress.
BÜC'KLE (bük'kl), *v. a.* To fasten with a buckle.
BÜCK'LER, *n.* A kind of shield for the arm.
BÜCK'MÄST, *n.* The fruit of the beech-tree.
BÜCK'RAM, *n.* A sort of stiffened linen cloth.
BÜCK'RAM, *a.* Stiff like buckram; precise.
BÜCK'SKIN, *n.* Leather made of a buck's skin.
BÜCK'STÄLL, *n.* A net to catch deer.
BÜCK'THÖRN, *n.* A shrub that bears cathartic berries.
BÜCK'WHÉAT, *n.* A plant; a kind of grain.
BÜ-CÖL'IC or **BÜ-CÖL'I-CÄL**, *a.* Pastoral.
BÜ-CÖL'IC, *n.* A pastoral poem:—a pastoral poet.
BÜD, *n.* The first shoot of a plant; germ; gem.
BÜD, *v. n.* To put forth shoots or buds.
BÜD, *v. a.* To inoculate, as a tree or a plant.
BÜDDH'Ä (bü'dä), *n.* An Asiatic pagan deity.
BÜDDH'ISM (bü'dizm), *n.* An Asiatic pagan religion, whose followers are called *Buddhists*.
BÜD'DLE, *n.* A frame used in washing ore.
BÜD'DLE, *v. a.* To cleanse or wash, as ores.
BÜD'GE, *v. n.* To stir; to wag; to move off.

BUDGE, *a.* Stiff; surly; rigid; swelling.
BUDGET (būd'jet), *n.* A bag, a store or stock; — a statement of the English chancellor of the exchequer respecting the public finances.
BUFF, *n.* A sort of leather made of a buffalo's skin: — a very light yellow: — a military coat.
BUFFALO, *n.* [It.] A kind of wild ox. See **BISON**.
BUFFALO-RÖBE, *n.* The skin of the buffalo or bison prepared with the hair on it.
BUFFER, *n.* An elastic cushion attached to a railroad carriage for breaking the shock when one carriage strikes another.
BUFFET, *n.* A blow with the fist or hand; a slap.
BUFFET, *v. a.* [Fr.] A kind of cupboard.
BUFFET, *v. a.* To strike with the hand; to box.
BUFFET, *v. n.* To play a boxing-match; to box.
BUFFLE-HEAD'ED (büffl-héd'ed), *a.* Having a large head, like a buffalo: — dull; stupid.
BUFFÖ, *n.* [It.] A comic actor in an opera.
BUFFÖÖN, *n.* A person who makes sport by low jests; a low jester; a droll; a mimic.
BUFFÖÖN'ER-Y, *n.* Practice of a buffoon; low jests.
BUFFÖSKIN, *n.* The dressed skin of the buffalo.
BUG, *n.* A bed-bug; — an insect of various kinds.
BUG-BEAR (büg'bär), *n.* A frightful object; a false or imaginary terror.
BUGGY, *a.* Abounding with bugs; full of bugs.
BUGGY, *n.* A sort of chaise drawn by one horse.
BUGLE, *n.* A shining head of black glass: — a sort of wild ox: — a bugle-horn: — a plant.
BUGLE-HÖRN, *n.* A hunting-horn.
BÜGLÖSS, *n.* A plant; the ox-tongue.
BÜHL (bül), *n.* Ornamental furniture, inlaid with tortoise-shell, metals, &c.: — unburnished gold.
BÜHRSTONE (büs'tön), *n.* A silicious stone.
BUILD (bild), *v. a.* [f. **BUILT** or **BULDED**; *pp* **BUILD-ING**, **BUILT** or **BULDED**.] To make, as an edifice or fabric; to erect; to construct; to raise.
Syn. — **Build** a house; **raise** the roof; **erect** a monument; **construct** a machine.
BUILD (bild), *v. n.* To construct: — to depend on.
BUILD (bild), *n.* Structure; form; make.
BUILDER (bild'er), *n.* One who builds.
BUILD'ING (bild'ing), *n.* A fabric; an edifice.
BÜLB, *n.* A round root, as of an onion, lily, or tulip.
BUL-BACIOUS (bul-bä'shus), *a.* Bulbous.
BULB'ED or **BÜLBED**, *a.* Having bulbs; bulbous.
BUL-BIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Bearing bulbs.
BULBOUS, *a.* Having bulbs; protuberant.
BÜLGE, *n.* A leak: — a protuberance. See **BILGE**.
BÜLGE, *v. n.* To take in water: — to jut. See **BILGE**.
BÜLL'Y, *n.* A diseased, voracious appetite.
BÜLK, *n.* Magnitude; size: — the mass; the main part: — a jutting out.
BÜLK'HEAD (bülk'héd), *n.* A partition in a ship, between two decks.
BÜLK'NESS, *n.* Greatness in bulk or size.
BÜLK'Y, *a.* Of great size: — massy; large.
Syn. — A **bulky** vessel; a **massy** shield; **massive** silver; a **large** house.
BÜLL, *n.* The male of cattle: — the sign **Taurus** of the zodiac: — a letter or edict of the pope; a seal or stamp: — a gross blunder.
BÜLLACE, *n.* A sort of wild, sour plum.
BÜLLA-RY, *n.* A collection of papal bulls.
BÜLL-BÄIT'ING, *n.* A fight of bulls with dogs.
BÜLL-CÄLF (bül'käf), *n.* A he-calf.
BÜLL'DÖG, *n.* A species of courageous dog.
BÜLLET, *n.* A round ball of metal; shot.
BÜLLE-TIN or **BÜLLE-TIN** [bül'et-tén, *J. Ja. Sm. R.*; bul'et-in, *F. C. Wb.*; bül'tén, *P.*], *n.* [Fr.] An official account of public news or events.
BÜLL-FÄCED (bäl'fäst), *a.* Having a large face.
BÜLL-FIGHT, *n.* A combat with a bull.
BÜLL-FINCH, *n.* A bird of the sparrow kind.
BÜLL-FRÖG, *n.* A large species of frog.
BÜLL-HEAD, *n.* A fish: — a stupid fellow.
BÜLL'ION (bül'yün) [bäl'yün, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; bül'yün, *S.*], *n.* Gold or silver in mass.
BÜLL'LOCK, *n.* An ox; a castrated bull.
BÜLL'S-EYE (bülz'í), *n.* (*Arch.*) A circular open-

ing in a window: — a thick glass lens in the deck, &c. of a ship.
BÜLL-TRÖÜT, *n.* A large kind of trout.
BÜLL'LY, *n.* A noisy, quarrelsome fellow.
BÜLL'LY, *v. a.* To overbear with menaces.
BÜLL'LY, *v. n.* To bluster; to threaten.
BÜLL'RÜSH, *n.* A large rush growing by or in water.
BÜLL'TEL, *n.* Bran of meal: — a bolter-cloth.
BÜLL'WARK, *n.* A bastion; a rampart; a *fortification*; a security.
BÜM, *n.* The buttocks. — *v. n.* To make a noise.
BÜM-BÄI'LIFE, *n.* An under bailiff. *Shak.*
BÜM'BARD, *n.* See **BOMBARD**.
BÜM-BÄST, *n.* See **BOMBAST**.
BÜM-BE'LÖ, *n.* A glass flask or matrass.
BÜM-BLE-BEE, *n.* A large bee; humblebee.
BÜM-BÖAT, *n.* A small, clumsy boat.
BÜM'KIN, *n.* A short boom in a ship.
BÜMP, *n.* A swelling; a protuberance.
BÜMP, *v. n.* & *a.* To make a loud noise; to strike.
BÜMP'ER, *n.* A cup or glass filled to the brim.
BÜMP'KIN, *n.* A clown; a rustic.
BÜNCH, *n.* A cluster; a collection; a lump.
BÜNCH, *v. n.* To swell out in a bunch.
BÜNCH'Y, *a.* Growing in, or full of, bunches.
BÜN'DLE, *n.* A parcel bound together; a roll.
BÜN'DLE, *v. a.* To tie up in a bundle.
BÜNG, *n.* A stopper for a barrel or cask.
BÜNG, *v. a.* To stop a barrel or cask.
BÜNGA-LÖW, *n.* A thatched house in India.
BÜNG'HÖLE, *n.* The hole at which the barrel is filled.
BÜN'GLE, *v. n.* To perform clumsily.
BÜN'GLE, *v. a.* To do clumsily; to botch.
BÜN'GLE, *n.* A botch: — a gross blunder.
BÜNG'LER, *n.* A bad or awkward workman.
BÜNG'LING, *a.* Clumsy; awkward.
BÜN'ION, *n.* An excrescence. See **BUNYON**.
BÜNK, *n.* A case of boards for a bed: — a piece of timber crossing a sled. [*U. S.*]
BÜNN, *n.* A kind of sweet bread; a cake.
BÜN'TINE, *n.* A thin woollen stuff.
BÜN'T'ING, *n.* A bird: — a thin cloth or stuff.
BÜN'YON, *n.* An excrescence or inflamed swelling on the ball of the great toe.
***BÜÖY** (büöy or böy) [büöy, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm. C.*; böy, *P. E. Ja.*], *n.* A piece of cork or of wood, or an empty cask, floating on the water, to indicate shoals, anchoring-places, &c.
***BÜÖY**, *v. a.* To keep afloat. — *v. n.* To float.
***BÜÖY'AN-CY**, *n.* Quality of being buoyant.
***BÜÖY'ANT**, *a.* Floating; light; elastic.
BÜR, *n.* A rough, prickly head of a plant. See **BURR**.
BÜR'DEN (bür'dn), *n.* A load; what is borne; something grievous: — a cargo; freight: — a verse repeated in a song.
Syn. — **Bear** a burden; **carry** a load.
BÜR'DEN (bür'dn), *v. a.* To load; to encumber.
BÜR'DEN-SÖME, *a.* Heavy; grievous; severe.
BÜR'DÖCK, *n.* A plant; a troublesome weed.
BUREAU (bü-rö or bü'rö) [bü-rö, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; bü'rö, *Wb.*], *n.* [Fr.] *Fr. pl.* **BUREAUX**; *Eng.* **BÜ-REAU'S**. A chest of drawers; a cabinet: — an office; a counting-house.
BÜR'GAGE, *n.* (*Law.*) A tenure proper to cities and towns, conferring the privileges of a burgess.
BÜR'GA-MÖT, *n.* See **BERGAMOT**.
BÜR'GA-NÉT or **BÜR'GO-NÉT**, *n.* A kind of helmet.
BÜR-GEÖIS', *n.* See **BOURGEOIS**.
BÜR'GESS, *n.* A citizen: — a representative.
BÜR'GESS-SHIP, *n.* The quality of a burgess.
BÜRGH (bürg), *n.* A corporate town or borough.
BÜRGH'ER (bürg'er), *n.* A freeman; a citizen.
BÜRGH'ER-SHIP, *n.* The privilege of a burgher.
BÜRGLAR, *n.* One guilty of burglary.
BÜRGLÄ-RJ-OÜS, *a.* Relating to housebreaking.
BÜRGLÄ-RJ-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Like a burglar.
BÜRGLA-RY, *n.* (*Law.*) The crime of housebreaking by night, with an intent to commit felony.
BÜRGMÖTE, *n.* A borough court.
BÜR'GO-MÄS-TER, *n.* A magistrate in a Dutch city.

BUR-GÔÔ', *n.* (*Naut.*) Oatmeal gruel made at sea.
 BUR'GRAVE, *n.* A governor of a castle or town.
 BUR'GUN-DY, *n.* Wine made in Burgundy.
 BUR'I-AL (bēr'e-al) [bēr'e-al, *W. P. J. F. Sm. C.*; bēry'al, *S. E. K.*; būr'e-al, *Ja.*], *n.* Act of burying; interment; sepulture; funeral.

Syn.—*Burial* in a grave or the earth; *interment* in a vault or tomb. *Interment, sepulture, and funeral* are accompanied with religious ceremonies; *burial* may or may not be.

BUR'IN, *n.* A graving-tool; a graver.
 BURKE, *v. a.* To murder in order to obtain a body for dissection. [*Modern.*]
 BURL, *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do.
 BUR'LACE, *n.* A sort of grape.
 BUR'LER, *n.* A dresser of cloth.
 BUR-LÉSQUE' (bur-lěsk'), *a.* Ludicrous; sportive.
 BUR-LÉSQUE' (bur-lěsk'), *n.* A composition or piece of poetry intended to excite ridicule; ludicrous representation.

BUR-LÉSQUE', *v. a.* To turn to ridicule.
 BUR-LĒT TA, *n.* [*It.*] A comic or farcical opera.
 BUR'LI-NĒSS, *n.* State of being burly; bluster.
 BUR'LY, *a.* Great in size, bulky; tumid:—loud.
 BURN, *v. a.* [*i.* BURNT or BURNED; *pp.* BURNING, BURNED or BURNED.] To consume with fire; to wound with fire; to scorch.

BURN, *v. n.* To be on fire; to be inflamed.
 BURN, *n.* A hurt or effect caused by fire.
 BURN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be burnt.
 BURN'ER, *n.* A person or thing that burns.
 BUR'NET, *n.* A perennial plant; an herb.
 BURN'ING, *n.* Inflammation; fire; flame.
 BURN'ING, *a.* Flaming; vehement; powerful.
 BURN'ING-GLASS, *n.* A glass which condenses the sun's rays, and produces intense heat.

BUR'NISH, *v. a.* To polish.—*v. n.* To grow bright.
 BUR'NISH, *n.* A gloss; brightness.
 BUR'NISH-ER, *n.* A person or thing that burnishes.
 BURNT, *v. & p.* From *Burn*.
 BURNT'-ÔF-FER-ING, *n.* An offering made by burning the victim upon the altar.

BURR, *n.* The lobe or lap of the ear. See *Bur*.
 BUR'EL, *n.* A species of pear:—an insect.
 BUR'EL-SHÔT, *n.* A sort of case-shot.
 BUR'ROCK, *n.* A small wear or dam for fishing.
 BUR'RÔW, *n.* A hole in the ground for rabbits, &c.
 BUR'RÔW, *v. n.* To lodge in holes in the ground.
 BUR'SAR, *n.* A treasurer in colleges, &c.
 BUR'SAR-SHIP, *n.* The office of bursar.
 BUR'SA-RY, *n.* The treasury of a college.
 BURSE, *n.* [*bourse*, *Fr.*] An exchange where merchants meet and shops are kept.

BURST, *v. n.* [*i.* BURST, *pp.* BURSTING, BURST.] To break or fly open or asunder; to rupture.
 BURST, *v. a.* To break open suddenly.
 BURST, *n.* A sudden disruption; a rupture.
 BURT, *n.* A small flat fish of the turbot kind.
 BUR-THEN (būr'thn), *n.* A load. See *BURDEN*.
 BUR'TON (būr'tn), *n.* A small tackle in a ship.
 BUR'RY, *n.* [*beurre*, *Fr.*] A delicate pear.
 BUR'Y (bēr'e), *n.* A dwelling-place:—a termination still added to the names of several places.
 BUR'Y (bēr'e) [bēr'e, *S. W. J. P. E. F. K. Sm. R. C.*; būr'e, *Ja.*], *v. a.* To put into a grave; to cover with earth; to inter with funeral rites; to entomb:—to hide; to conceal.

BUR'Y-ING (bēr'e-ing), *n.* Burial; sepulture.
 BUR'Y-ING-PLACE (bēr'-), *n.* A place of burial.
 BUSH, *n.* A thick shrub:—a bough of a tree.
 BUSH'EL, *n.* A dry measure, containing 8 gallons.
 BUSH'EL-AGE, *n.* A duty payable on every bushel.
 BUSH'I-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being bushy.
 BUSH'Y, *a.* Thick like a bush; full of bushes.
 BUS'I-LY (bīz'e-le), *ad.* In a busy manner.
 BUSINESS (bīz'nes), *n.* That which one does for a livelihood; employment; an *affair*; engagement; concern; trade:—a point.
 BUSK, *n.* A piece of steel or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen the stays.
 BÜSKET, *n.* A collection of shrubs; a bush.

BÜS'KIN, *n.* A kind of half-boot:—a high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy.
 BÜS'KINED (büs'kind), *a.* Dressed in buskins.
 BÜS'KY, *a.* Woody; shaded with woods.
 BÜSS, *n.* A kiss:—a boat for fishing.
 BÜSS, *v. a.* To kiss. *Shak.* [*Love.*]
 BÜST, *n.* A statue of the human figure as far down as the breast.

BÜS'TARD, *n.* A large bird of the turkey kind.
 BÜS'TLE (büs'sl), *v. n.* To be busy or active.
 BÜS'TLE (büs'sl), *n.* A tumult; hurry; stir.
 BÜS'TLER, *n.* An active, stirring man.
 BUŠ'Y (bīz'e), *a.* Employed with earnestness; *active*; officious; bustling; troublesome.
 BUŠ'Y (bīz'e), *v. a.* To make busy; to employ.
 BUŠ'Y-BÖD-Y (bīz'e-böd-e), *n.* A meddling person.
 BÜT, *conj.* Except; except that; besides; unless; yet, now, otherwise than that.

BÜT, *prep.* Except.—*ad.* Only; no more than.
 BÜT, *n.* A boundary; a limit; the end of a thing.
 BÜT, *v. n.* To touch at one end; to abut.
 BÜTCH'ER, *n.* One who kills animals for food.
 BUTCH'ER, *v. a.* To kill and dress for food; to slaughter:—to murder.
 BÜTCH'ER-LY, *a.* Cruel; bloody.
 BÜTCH'ER-Y, *n.* The trade of a butcher; slaughter; *carnage*:—the place where animals are killed.

BÜT-END, *n.* The blunt end of any thing.
 BÜT'LER, *n.* A servant intrusted with liquors, &c.
 BÜT'LER-AGE, *n.* Duty on wine imported, formerly paid to the king of England's butler.
 BÜT'LER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a butler.
 BÜT'MENT, *n.* The support of an arch; abutment.
 BÜTT, *n.* A mark; a push; an object of ridicule; a blow:—a cask containing two hogsheds.
 BÜTT, *v. a.* To strike with the head, as a ram.
 BÜT'TER, *n.* An oily substance, obtained by churning cream; any substance resembling butter.
 BÜT'TER, *v. a.* To spread with butter.
 BÜT'TER-BÜMP, *n.* The bittern; a heron.
 BÜT'TER-CÜP, *n.* The crow's-foot; a yellow flower.
 BÜT'TER-FLY, *n.* A beautiful winged insect.
 BÜT'TER-IS, *n.* A tool for paring a horse's foot.
 BÜT'TER-MILK, *n.* Whey of churned cream.
 BÜT'TER-NÜT, *n.* A tree and its fruit; oilnut.
 BÜT'TER-PRINT, *n.* A stamp to mark butter.
 BÜT'TER-TOOTH, *n.* A large, broad fore-tooth.
 BÜT'TER-Y, *a.* Having the appearance of butter.
 BÜT'TER-Y, *n.* A room for provisions; pantry.
 BÜT'TÖCK, *n.* The rump.

BÜT'TON (büt'tn), *n.* A knob or catch for fastening clothes; a round mass of metal:—the bud of a plant:—sea-urchin.

BÜT'TON (büt'tn), *v. a.* To fasten with buttons.
 BÜT'TON-HÖLE, *n.* A hole to admit a button.
 BÜT'TON-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes buttons.
 BÜT'TON-WOOD (-wäd), *n.* The sycamore-tree.
 BÜT'TRESS, *v. a.* To support; to prop.
 BÜT'TRESS, *n.* An abutment or external support to a wall; a shore; a prop; a support.
 BÜ-TY-RÄ-CEOUS (bü-te-rä'shus) [bü-te-rä'shus, *F. Sm. R.*, büt-e-rä'shus, *P. K. C. Wb.*], *a.* Having the qualities of butter.

BÜ'TYR-INE, *n.* Oleaginous matter in butter.
 BÜX'OM, *a.* Gay; lively; brisk; wanton; jolly.
 BÜX'OM-LY, *ad.* Wantonly; amorously.
 BÜX'OM-NĒSS, *n.* Gayety; amorosness.
 BUÿ (bī), *v. a.* [*i.* BOUGHT; *pp.* BUYING, BOUGHT.] To obtain or to acquire by paying a price; to purchase, to bargain for.

BUÿ (bī), *v. n.* To treat about a purchase.
 BUÿ'ER (bī'er), *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.
 BÜZZ, *v. n.* To hum like bees; to whisper.
 BÜZZ, *v. a.* To spread by whispers or secretly.
 BÜZZ, *n.* The noise of bees; a whisper.
 BÜZ'ZARD, *n.* A species of hawk:—a dunce; a coward.

BÜZZ'ER, *n.* A secret whisperer.
 BY (bī or bē) [*bī* or *bē*, *W. Sm.*; *bī* or *bÿ*, *S. J.*; *bī*, *P. F. Ja. K. C.*], *prep.* At; in; near; for.—*It*

denotes the agent, way, or means; as, "performed by you."

CĀ, *ad.* Near; beside; passing; in presence.

BĪ or **BĪE**, *n.* Something not the direct and immediate object of regard; as, "by the *by*, or *bye*."

BĪ (*in composition*) implies something out of the direct way; irregular; collateral; private; as, a *by-lane*, a *by-road*, a *by-path*, a *by-corner*.

BĪ'AND-BĪ' (**bī'and-bī'**), *ad.* In a short time.

BĪ'ARD, *n.* A leather strap across the breast, used by men who draw sledges in coal-mines.

BĪ'END, *n.* Private advantage; self-interest.

BĪ'GONE, *a.* Gone by; past.

BĪ-LĀW, *n.* A private rule or order of a society.

BĪ'-NĀME, *n.* A nickname.

BĪ'-PAST, *a.* Past, gone by. *Shak.*

BĪ'-PATH, *n.* A private or obscure path.

BĪRE, *n.* A cow-house. [*Local, Eng.*]

BĪS'SINE, *a.* Made of silk or fine linen.

BĪS'SUS, *n.* [*L.*] Cotton. — (*Ich.*) A tuft of hairs by which some shell-fish are attached to rocks.

BĪ'-STĀND-ER, *n.* A looker-on; a spectator.

BĪ'-VIEW (**bī'-vū**), *n.* Self-interested purpose.

BĪ'-WAY, *n.* A private and obscure way.

BĪ'-WIPE, *n.* A secret stroke or sarcasm.

BĪ'WORD (**bī'wūrd**), *n.* A common saying; a passing word; a proverb: — a reproach. See **AXIOM**.

BĪZ'AN-TĪNE, *a.* Belonging to Byzantium.

C.

C, the third letter of the alphabet, has two sounds; one hard, like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, also before *i* and *r*; and the other soft, like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

CĀB, *n.* A Hebrew measure of nearly three pints.

CA-BĀL', *n.* A jumbo or small body of men united to effect some sinister purpose: — intrigue.

Syn. — **Cabal** differs from *party* or *faction*, as few from many.

CA-BĀL', *v. n.* To form close intrigues.

CĀB'A-LĀ, *n.* [*It.*] Jewish or rabbinical tradition; secret science.

CĀB'AL-ĪSM, *n.* The science of the cabalists.

CĀB'AL-IST, *n.* One skilled in Jewish traditions.

CĀB-A-LIS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to the cabala;

CĀB-A-LIS'TI-CAL, } secret; occult.

CĀB-A-LIS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a cabalistic manner.

CA-BĀL'LER, *n.* One who cabals; an intriguer.

CĀB'AL-LINE, *a.* Belonging to a horse.

CĀB'A-RET (**kāb'a-rā** or **kab'a-rēt**) [**kāb'a-rā**, *S. Ja. Sm.*, **kāb'a-rēt**, *J. F. K.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] A tavern.

CĀB'BAQE, *n.* A genus of edible plants.

CĀB'BAQE, *v. n.* To form a head, as a plant.

CĀB'BAQE, *v. a.* To steal in cutting clothes.

CĀB'IN, *n.* A room: — a small house, a cottage: — an apartment in a ship for the officers, &c.

CĀB'IN-BŌY, *n.* A waiting-boy in a ship.

CĀB'INET, *n.* A closet: — a set of boxes and drawers: — a room in which consultations are held: — the collective body of ministers of state who conduct the government of a country.

CĀB'INET-CŌUN'CIL, *n.* A council of state.

CĀB'INET-MAK'ER, *n.* Maker of fine wood-work.

CA'BLE, *n.* A large rope or chain by which the anchor of a ship is held.

CA'BLED (**kā'bld**), *a.* Fastened with a cable.

CA BŌB', *v. a.* To roast meat in a certain mode.

CA-BŌOSE', *n.* (*Naut.*) The cook room of a ship.

CA-BŌSHED' (**kā bōsh't'**), *a.* (*Her.*) Represented as the head of an animal cut close.

CĀB RI-OLE', *n.* See **CAPRIOLE**.

CĀB'RĪ-Q-LET' (**kāb'rē-q-lā'**), *n.* [*Fr.*] A one-horse chaise or vehicle: — often shortened to *cab*.

CĀ'CAO (**kā'kō**), *n.* See **COCOA**.

CĀCH'A LŌT, *n.* (*Ich.*) The spermaceti whale.

CĀCHE (**kāsh**), *n.* [*Fr.*] A hole dug in the ground for concealing and preserving goods or luggage.

CA-CHĒC'TIC or **CA-CHĒC'TI-CAL**, *a.* Ill in body.

CĀCHET (**kāsh'a**), *n.* [*Fr.*] A seal; a private letter: — a state letter depriving one of liberty.

CA-CHĒX'Y [**kā-kēk'se**, *P. Ja. K. Sm.* *C. Wb.*; **kāk'ek-se**, *W. J. F.*], *n.* Ill state of body.

CĀCH-IN-NĀ'TION, *n.* A loud laughter. [*R.*]

CA-CIQUE' (**kā-sēk'**), *n.* [*Fr.*] See **CAZIQUE**.

CĀC'KLE, *v. n.* To make a noise like a hen, &c.

CĀC'KLE, *n.* The voice or noise of a hen or goose.

CĀCK'LER, *n.* A fowl that cackles; a tattler.

CĀC'Q-CHŪM-Y, *n.* Ill state of the humors.

CĀC'Q-DĒ'MON, *n.* An evil spirit.

CĀC'Q-Ē'THĒS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) An incurable ulcer: — a bad custom; a bad habit.

CA-CŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* Bad writing or spelling.

CA-CŌPH'Q-NY, *n.* A bad sound of words; discord.

CĀC'Q-TECH-NY, *n.* A corruption of art.

CA-CŌT'RO-PHY, *n.* Vicious nutrition.

CĀC'TUS, *n.* [*L.*] *L. pl.* **CĀC'TI**; *Eng.* **CĀC'TUS-ES**. (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical plants.

CĀD, *n.* A boy that attends an omnibus.

CA-DĀV'ER-OUS, *a.* Like a dead body; ghastly.

CĀD'DIS, *n.* A kind of tape: — a worm or grub.

CĀD'DŌW (**kād'dō**), *n.* A chough or jackdaw.

CĀD'DY, *n.* A small box for tea.

CĀDE, *a.* Tame; bred by hand; as, a *cade* lamb.

CĀDE, *n.* A cask; a herring-barrel.

CA'DENCE, *n.* The fall of the voice as the sentence draws to its close, in reading or speaking; modulation: — tone or sound.

CA'DENT, *a.* Falling down. *Shak.*

CA-DĒN'ZA, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) A fall of the voice.

CA'DĒT', *n.* [*Fr.*] A younger brother: — a volunteer in the army: — a pupil in a military school.

CĀDGE, *v. a.* To carry a burden. [*Local.*]

CĀ'DI (**kā'de**), *n.* [*Ar.*] A judge among the Turks.

CAD-MĒ'AN, *a.* Relating to Cadmus.

CA-DŪ'CEUS (**kā-dū'shūs**), *n.* [*L.*] Mercury's wand.

CA-DŪ'CI-TY, *n.* Frailty; tendency to fall.

CA'E'CI-AS (**se'she-as**), *n.* [*L.*] A north-east wind.

CÆ'RULE, *a.* See **CERULE** and **CERULEAN**.

CÆ-SŪ'RA (**se-zū'ra**), *n.* [*L.*] (*Prosody.*) A metrical break in a verse or line, occasioned by the separation of the first syllable of a foot, forming the last of a word, from the next syllable, forming the first of another, as in the following line:

I sing the sofa, | I who lately sang.

CÆ-SŪ'RĀL (**se-zū'ral**), *a.* Relating to the cæsura.

CAFĒ (**kā'fā**), *n.* [*Fr.*] Coffee: — a coffee-house.

CAF-FĒ'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Derived from coffee.

CĀF-TĀN', *n.* A Persian or Turkish garment.

CĀG, *n.* A small barrel or cask; a keg. See **KEG**.

CAGE, *n.* An enclosure for birds or beasts.

CAGE, *v. a.* To enclose in a cage.

CĀ'IC or **CĀ-IQUE'**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A skiff of a galley.

CĀIL, *n.* See **KALE**.

CĀI'MAN (**kā'mān**), *n.* The alligator; cayman.

CAIRN (**kārn**), *n.* A heap of stones.

CĀIS-SŌN' (**kā-sōn'**) [**kā-sōn'**, *P. E. F. Sm.*; **kā's-sōn**, *Ja.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] A chest of bombs or powder; a wooden case or frame.

CĀI'TIFF, *n.* A mean villain; a knave.

CĀI'TIFF, *a.* Base; knavish; servile.

CĀJ'E-PŪT, *n.* A volatile East India oil.

CA-JOLE', *v. a.* To flatter; to coax; to deceive.

CA-JOL'ER, *n.* One who cajoles; a flatterer.

CA-JOL'ER-Y, *n.* Flattery; wheedling; deceit.

CĀKE, *n.* A kind of delicate bread: — a mass.

CĀKE, *v. a.* To form into cake. — *v. n.* To harden.

CĀL'A-BĀSH, *n.* A species of large gourd.

CĀL'A-MĀN'CŌ, *n.* A kind of woollen stuff.

CĀL'A-MĪF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing reeds.

CĀL'A-MĪNE, *n.* Native carbonate of zinc.

CA-LĀM'/I-TOŪS, *a.* Full of calamity; miserable; distressing; unfortunate; *adverse*.

CA-LĀM'/I-TOUS-NĒSS, *n.* Distress; calamity.

CA-LĀM'/I-TY, *n.* Misfortune; distress; disaster
Syn.—A public calamity; a grievous misfortune; a melancholy disaster; a slight mischance or mishap.

CĀL'A-MŪS, *n.* [L.] *l. pl.* CĀL'A-MĪ; Eng. CĀL'/A-MŪS-ĒS. A sort of reed; a sweet-scented wood.—(*Bot.*) A genus of palms.

CA-LĀSH', *n.* An open carriage:—a head-dress.

CĀL'/CAR, *n.* [L.] A calcinating furnace in glass-works.—(*Bot.*) A spur or horn.

GAL-CĀ'RE-OŪS, *a.* Partaking of chalk or lime.

CĀL-CA-VĀL'LA, *n.* A kind of Lisbon wine.

CĀL'/CE-ĀT-ĒD (kāl'she-āt-ēd), *a.* Shod.

CĀL'/CE-DŌ-NY, *n.* See CHALCEDONY.

CAL-CĪ'NA-BLE or CĀL'/CI-NA-BLE [kāl'se-nā-bl, *Ja. K.*; kál-sī'nā-bl, *Sm. C.*; kál-sī'nā-bl, *Wb.*], *a.* That may be calcined or reduced to powder.

CĀL'/CI-NATE, *v. a.* To calcine.

CĀL-CĪ-NĀ'TION, *n.* Act of pulverizing by fire.

CAL-CĪN'A-TO-RY [kál-sīn'a-tur-ē, *W. P. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; kál'sīn-a-tūr-ē, *S. Wb.*], *n.* A vessel used in calcination.

*CAL-CĪNE' [kál-sīn', *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; kál'sīn, *Wb.*], *v. a.* To reduce to powder by heat:—to expel carbonic acid.

*CAL-CĪNE', *v. n.* To become a calx by heat.

CĀL'/CI-ŪM, *n.* The metallic base of lime.

CAL-CŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* See CHALCOGRAPHY.

CĀL'/CĪ-SIN'TER, *n.* Calcareous deposit in springs.

CĀL'/CU-LĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be computed.

CĀL'/CU-LĀTE, *v. a.* To compute; to reckon.

Syn.—Calculate, reckon, and count respect mostly the future; compute, the past. The astronomer calculates; the chronologist computes; the accountant reckons.

CĀL'/CU-LĀTE, *v. n.* To make a computation.

CĀL-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* A computation; a reckoning.

CĀL'/CU-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* Belonging to calculation.

CĀL'/CU-LĀ-TŌR, *n.* A computer; a reckoner.

CĀL'/CU-LĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Belonging to calculation.

CĀL-CU-LŌSE' or CĀL'/CU-LOŪS, *a.* Stony; gritty.

CĀL'/CU-LŪS, *n.*; *pl.* CĀL'/CU-LĪ [L.] (*Med.*)

A calcareous concretion in the bladder; the stone.

—(*Math.*) A method of computation.

CĀL'DRON, *a.* A pot; a boiler; a large kettle.

CĀL-E-FĀ'CIENT, *a.* Making warm or hot.

CĀL-E-FĀ'C'TION, *n.* The act of heating.

CĀL-E-FĀ'C'TIVE, *a.* That makes hot; calefactory.

CĀL-E-FĀ'C'TŌ-RY, *a.* That heats; heating.

CĀL'E-FY, *v. n.* To grow hot.—*v. a.* To make hot.

CĀL'EN-DAR, *n.* A yearly register; an almanac.

Syn.—The words *calendar*, *almanac*, and *ephemeris* denote date-books for the current year. *Almanac* is properly a divider of time by the year, *calendar* by the month, and *ephemeris* by the day. An annual *almanac*, church *calendar*, nautical *ephemeris*.

CĀL'EN-DAR, *v. a.* To enter in a calendar.

CĀL'EN-DER, *v. a.* To dress cloth by hot-pressing.

CĀL'EN-DER, *a.* A hot-press; an engine to calendar; a calender:—an Eastern dervise.

CĀL'EN-DREER, *n.* One who calendars; a calender.

CĀL'ENDS, *n. pl.* [*calenda*, L.] The first days of every month in the ancient Roman calendar.

CĀL'EN-TŪRE, *n.* A furious delirium or distemper incident to sailors in hot climates.

CA-LĒS'CENCE, *n.* Act of growing hot.

CĀLF (kāl), *n.*; *pl.* CĀLVĒS (kāvz). The young of a cow:—a dolt:—the thick part of the leg.

CĀL'/I-BER or CĀL'/I-BRE (kāl'e-bur), *n.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore of a gun:—capacity of mind; size:—sort or kind.

CĀL'ICE (kāl'is), *n.* A cup. See CHALICE.

CĀL'/I-CŌ, *n.*; *pl.* CĀL'/I-CŌĒS. A printed cotton cloth or fabric, coarser than muslin.

†CĀL'ID, *a.* Hot; burning.

†CA-LĪD'/I-TY or †CĀL'/ID-NĒSS, *n.* Intense heat.

†CĀL'/I-DŪCT, *n.* A pipe to convey heat; a stove.

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†CĀL'/I-DŪCT, *n.* A pipe to convey heat; a stove.

CÁL-VIN-IS'TIC, } *a.* Relating or adhering to
 CÁL-VIN-IS'TI-CÁL, } Calvin or Calvinism.
 CÁLX, *n.* [L.] *L. pl.* CÁL'CĒS; Eng. CÁLX'ES.
 Lime or chalk; an earthly substance left after
 burning.
 CÁL'Y-CLE (kál'ē-kl), *n.* A row of leaflets.
 CÁL'YX or CÁL'YX, *n.* [L.] *L. pl.* CÁL'Y-CĒS;
 Eng. CÁL'YX-ES. (*Bot.*) A flower-cup.
 CA-MÁ'IEŪ (kə-má'yū), *n.* A cameo.
 CÂM'BER, *n.* (*Arch.*) An arch on a beam.
 CÂM'BIST, *n.* A person skilled in exchanges.
 CÂM'BI-ŪM, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A viscid secretion.
 CÂM'BLET, *n.* See CAMLET.
 CÂM'BREL, *n.* A crooked stick or piece of iron to
 hang meat on; gambrel.
 CÂM'BRIC, *n.* Fine white linen or cotton, used
 for ruffles, &c.
 CÂME, *i.* From Come.
 CÂM'EL, *n.* A large quadruped:—a machine.
 CA-MĒL'Q-PÂRD or CÂM'EL-Q-PÂRD [kə-mĕl'q-
 pārd, *W. P. Ja.*; kām'el-q-pārd, *S. K. Sm. Wb.*],
n. A tall African animal; the giraffe.
 CÂM'E-Ō, *n.*; *pl.* CÂM'E-ŌS. A kind of onyx:—
 a precious stone, or shell, having imitative designs
 engraved on it in bass-relief.
 CÂM'E-RA-LIS'TICS, *n. pl.* [*cameralist*, Ger., finan-
 cier.] The science of public finance.
 CÂM'E-RA-OB-SCŪ'RA, *n.* [L.] An optical ma-
 chine, used in a darkened room, for throwing im-
 ages of external objects upon a plane surface.
 CÂM'E-RATE, *v. a.* To ceil or vault. [*R.*]
 CÂM'E-RA'TIŌN, *n.* A vaulting or arching. [*R.*]
 CÂM'I-SÂDE', *n.* [Fr.] Same as *camisado*.
 CÂM-I-SÂ'DŌ [kām-e-sā'dō, *S. W. P. Sm.*; kām-ē-
 sā'dō, *Ja.*], *n.* An attack made in the dark.
 CÂM'LET, *n.* A stuff made of wool, or hair, silk, &c.
 CÂM'Q-MILE, *n.* An odoriferous plant.
 CÂM'POUS, *a.* Flat; depressed:—used of the nose.
 CÂMP, *n.* The ground or order of tents; a place of
 the encamping of an army.
 CÂMP, *v. n.* See ENCAMP.
 CÂM-PAIGN' (kām-pān'), *n.* A large, open coun-
 try:—the time an army keeps the field in one
 year.
 CÂM-PAIGN', *v. n.* To serve in a campaign.
 CÂM-PAIGN'ER (kām-pān'er), *n.* An old soldier.
 CÂM-PÂN'I-FŌRM, *a.* Having the shape of a bell.
 CÂM-PÂ-NŌL'Q-QŪ, *n.* The art of ringing bells.
 CÂM-PÂN'U-LA, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The bell-flower.
 CÂM-PÂN'U-LÂTE, *a.* Campaniform; bell-shaped.
 CÂM-PĒS'TRAL, *a.* Growing in fields.
 CÂM-PHĒNE', *n.* Pure oil of turpentine.
 CÂM-PHŌR, *n.* A resin, or concrete, fragrant juice
 of a tree:—formerly written *camphire*.
 CÂM-PHŌ-RATE, } *a.* Impregnated with cam-
 CÂM-PHŌ-RÂT-ED, } phor.
 CÂM-PHŌR'IC, *a.* Containing camphor.
 CÂM-PHŌR-TRĒĒ, *n.* A tree found in Borneo, &c.
 CÂM'PING, *n.* The act of playing at foot-ball.
 CÂN, *n.* A metal cup or vessel for liquors.
 CÂN, *v. n.* [*i. could.*] To be able.—It is used in
 forming the potential mood; as, "I can do it."
 CA-NÂILLE' (kə-nāl'), *n.* [Fr.] The lowest of
 the people; the dregs of the people; lees; dregs.
 CA-NÂL', *n.* A water-course made by art; a pas-
 sage; a conduit:—a duct in the body of an
 animal.
 CÂN'AL-CŌAL [kân'al-kōl, *P. E. Ja. Sm.*; kĕn'īl-
 kōl, *J. W.*], *n.* A kind of coal; cannel-coal.
 CA-NÂ'RY, *n.* Wine brought from the Canaries;
 sack:—an old dance.
 CA-NÂ'RY-BIRD, *n.* A singing-bird.
 CÂN'CEL, *v. a.* To blot out; to efface; to obliterate;
 to erase; to annul; to repeal; to abolish.
 CÂN-CEL-LÂ'RE-ATE, *a.* Relating to a chancellor.
 CÂN'CEL-LÂF-ED, *a.* Cross-barred, like network.
 CÂN-CEL-LÂ'TIŌN, *n.* Act of expunging.
 CÂN'CRER, *n.* A crab-fish:—the fourth sign (Crab)
 in the zodiac, that of the summer solstice.—(*Med.*)
 A scirrhous, livid tumor terminating in an ulcer.
 CÂN'CRER-ÂTE, *v. n.* To become a cancer.

CÂN-CER-Â'TIŌN, *n.* Act of growing cancerous.
 CÂN'CRER-ŌUS, *a.* Having the qualities of a cancer.
 CÂN'CRER-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* State of being cancerous.
 CÂN'CRĪ-FŌRM, *a.* Like a cancer; cancerous.
 CÂN'CRINE, *a.* Having the qualities of a crab.
 CÂN-DE-LÂ'BRŪM, *n.* [L.] *L. pl.* CÂN-DE-LÂ'-
 BRĀ; Eng. CÂN-DE-LÂ'BRŪM. A branched
 candlestick.
 CÂN'DENT, *a.* Hot; glowing with heat.
 CÂN'DID, *a.* Fair; open; frank; ingenuous.
Syn.—Candid remark; fair statement; open
 countenance; frank manner; ingenuous disposition.
 CÂN'DI-DÂTE, *n.* A competitor; one who pro-
 poses himself, or is proposed, for some station.
 CÂN'DID-LŪ, *ad.* In a candid manner; fairly.
 CÂN'DID-NESS, *n.* Ingenuousness; candor.
 CÂN'DLE, *n.* A light made of tallow, &c.; a light.
 CÂN'DLE-HŌLD-ER, *n.* A holder of a candle.
 CÂN'DLE-LIGHT, *n.* The light of a candle.
 CÂN'DLE-MAS, *n.* The feast of the purification of
 the Virgin Mary, Feb. 2, celebrated with lights.
 CÂN'DLE-STICK, *n.* An instrument to hold candles.
 CÂN'DOR, *n.* [L.] A disposition or feeling free
 from prejudice; frankness; openness; fairness.
 CÂN'DY, *v. a.* To conserve, as sugar, or with sugar.
 CÂN'DY, *v. n.* To grow congealed.
 CÂN'DY, *n.* A conserve of sugar; a sweetmeat.
 CÂNE, *n.* A reed:—sugar-cane:—a walking-staff.
 CÂNE, *v. a.* To beat with a cane.
 CÂNE'BRAKE, *n.* A thicket of canes.
 CA-NĪC'U-LA, *n.* [L.] Sirius; the dog-star.
 CA-NIC'U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to the dog-star.
 CA-NINE', *a.* Relating to or like a dog.
 CÂN'IS-TER, *n.* A box for tea, &c.:—a small basket.
 CÂNK'ER (käng'ker), *n.* An eating or corroding
 humor:—corrosion:—a disease in trees.
 CÂNK'ER, *v. n.* To grow corrupt; to decay.
 CÂNK'ERED, *a.* To corrupt; to corrode; to infect.
 CÂNK'ERED (käng'kerd), *a.* Crabbed; morose.
 CÂNK'ER-ŌUS, *a.* Corroding like a canker.
 CÂNK'ER-WORM (-würm), *n.* An insect or sort of
 small caterpillar.
 CÂN'NA-BINE, *a.* Pertaining to hemp; hempen.
 CÂN'NEL-CŌAL, *n.* A hard bituminous coal, which
 burns with a bright flame.
 CÂN'NI-BAL, *n.* A man who eats human flesh.
 CÂN'NI-BAL-ISM, *n.* The eating of human flesh.
 CÂN'NON, *n.* A military engine for projecting balls;
 a great gun for battery, &c.
 CÂN-NŌN-ÂDE', *v. a.* To attack with great guns.
 CÂN-NŌN-ÂDE', *n.* An attack with cannon.
 CÂN-NŌN-BÂLL, } *n.* A ball for a cannon or a
 CÂN-NŌN-SHŌT, } great gun.
 CÂN-NŌN-EER', *n.* One who manages cannon.
 CÂN-NŌN-PRŌŌF, *a.* Proof against cannon.
 CÂN'NŌT, *v. n.* To be unable:—a word com-
 pounded of *can* and *not*, noting inability.
 CÂN'NU-LAR, *a.* Hollow like a bamboo or tube.
 CA-NŌE' (kə-nō'), *n.* An Indian boat made of bark
 or a hollowed tree; a small boat.
 CÂN'ON, *n.* A rule or law, especially in ecclesias-
 tical matters:—the received books of Holy Scrip-
 ture:—a *clergyman* or dignitary in a cathedral.—
Canon law, a collection of ecclesiastical laws.
 CÂN'ON-ĒSS, *n.* A woman possessed of a prebend.
 CA-NŌN'I-CÂL, *a.* Included in the canon; regular.
 CA-NŌN'I-CÂL-LŪ, *ad.* In a canonical manner.
 CA-NŌN'I-CÂL-NESS, *n.* State of being canonical.
 CA-NŌN'I-CÂLS, *n. pl.* Full dress of a clergyman.
 CA-NŌN'I-CÂTE, *n.* The office of a canon.
 CÂN'ON-IC'I-TŪ, *n.* State of being canonical.
 CÂN'ON-IST, *n.* A man versed in canon law.
 CÂN'ON-IS'TIC, *a.* Belonging to a canonist.
 CÂN'ON-I-ZÂ'TIŌN, *n.* The act of making a saint
 canon.
 CÂN'ON-IZE, *v. a.* To declare or enroll one a saint.
 CÂN'ON-RŪ, } *n.* Office of a canon:—a benefice
 CÂN'ON-SHIP, } in a cathedral or collegiate church
 CÂN'Q-PY, } A covering over a throne or bed, or
 over the head; a tester:—a projecting moulding.
 CÂN'Q-PY, *v. a.* To cover with a canopy.
 CA-NŌ'ROUS (125), *a.* Musical; tuneful.

CĀNT, *n.* A corrupt dialect; a whining, affected manner of speech; slang; — a toss; a throw.
CĀNT, *v. n.* To speak whiningly or affectedly.
CĀNT, *v. a.* To sell by auction: — to toss; to turn.
CĀN'TA-LÔUPE, *n.* A small musk-melon.
CĀN-TĀ'TA [kân-tā'ta, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. C.*; kân-tā'ta, *Ja. K.*], *n.* [It.] A poem set to music.
CĀN-TEEN', *n.* A vessel for carrying liquors.
CĀN'TER, *n.* One who cants: — an easy gallop.
CĀN'TER, *v. n.* To gallop easily or gently.
CĀN'TER-BUR-Y-TALE, *n.* A fabulous story.
CĀN'THA-RIS, *n.*; *pl.* **CĀN-THĀR'I-DES**. [L.] Spanish flies, used for blistering.
CĀN'THYS, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The corner of the eye.
CĀN'TI-CLE, *n.* A song; canto: — Song of Solomon.
CĀN'TI-LĒ'VER, *n.* (*Arch.*) A bracket or projection which supports a cornice, moulding, &c.
CĀN-TIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* A chanting or singing.
CĀN'TING-LY, *ad.* In a canting manner.
CĀN'TLE, *n.* [A fragment, *Shak.*] A protuberant part of a saddle behind.
CĀN'TLET, *n.* A piece; a fragment.
CĀN'TO, *n.* [It.] *Pl.* **CĀN'TOS**. A part or section of a poem: — a treble part in music.
CĀN'TON, *n.* A division of a country: — a clan.
CĀN'TON, *v. a.* To divide into little parts: — to allot quarters to troops.
CĀN'TON-IZE, *v. a.* To divide into small districts.
CĀN'TON-MENT, *n.* Quarters for soldiers.
CĀN'TOON, *n.* A kind of fustian.
CĀN'TY, *a.* Cheerful; talkative. [*Local, Eng.*]
CĀN'VAS, *n.* A coarse linen or hempen cloth for sails, tents, &c.: — the sails of a ship.
CĀN'VASS, *v. a.* To sift; to examine; to debate: — to solicit, as votes of electors.
CĀN'VASS, *v. n.* To solicit votes.
CĀN'VASS, *n.* An examination: — solicitation.
CĀN'VASS-ER, *n.* One who canvasses.
CĀN'Y, *a.* Full of canes; consisting of canes.
CĀN-ZŌ'NE, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A lyric poem: — a song or air in two or three parts.
CĀN-ZŌ-NĒT', *n.* [*canzonetta*, It.] A little song.
CAOUTCHOUC (kô'chûk), *n.* Gum-elastic or India-rubber, a very elastic substance.
CAOUTCHOUCINE (kô'chû-sîn), *n.* An inflammable, volatile, oily liquid, obtained from caoutchouc.
CĀP, *n.* A covering for the head: — the top.
CĀP, *v. a.* To cover the top or end; to furnish with a cap: — to complete: — to excel.
CĀ-PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capableness; capacity.
CĀ-PA-BLE, *a.* Able to hold or contain; intelligent; susceptible; equal to; qualified for; able.
CĀ-PA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being capable.
CĀ-PĀC'I-FY, *v. a.* To qualify. [*Barron*. {R.}]
CĀ-PĀCIOUS (kâ-pâ'shûs), *a.* Holding much; comprehensive; extensive; wide; large.
CĀ-PĀCIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a capacious manner.
CĀ-PĀCIOUS-NĒSS, *n.* State of being capacious.
CĀ-PĀC'I-TĀTE, *v. a.* To make capable; to enable.
CĀ-PĀC'I-TY, *n.* State of being capacious or capable; capaciousness; room; space: — power; ability.
CĀP-A-PIĒ', *ad.* [Fr.] From head to foot; all over.
CĀ-PĀR'I-SON, *n.* A superb dress for a horse.
CĀ-PĀR'I-SON, *v. a.* To dress pompously.
CAPE, *n.* A headland: — the neck-piece of a coat.
CĀPĒL-LĒT, *n.* A swelling on a horse's hock.
CĀ-PER, *n.* A leap; a jump: — a bud; a pickle.
CĀ-PER, *v. n.* To dance; to leap; to skip.
CĀ-PĒ-ĀS, *n.* [L.] (*Law*.) A sort of writ or process.
CĀP-IL-LĀ'CEOUS (kâ-pil-lâ'shûs), *a.* Hairy.
CĀP-IL-LĀIRE (kâ-pil-lâr'), *n.* [Fr.] A sirup.
CĀ-PIL/LA-MĒNT, *n.* A fine thread, hair, or fibre.
***CĀP'IL-LĀ-RY** or **CĀ-PIL/LA-RY** [kâp'il-lâ-re, *W. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; kâ-pil'lâ-re, *S. P. J. E. C.*], *a.* Long and slender, like a hair; small; minute.
Capillary, *n.* Capillary attraction, that which causes the rising of fluids above the level in minute vessels, and of sap in vegetables.
***CĀP'IL-LĀ-RY**, *n.* A small tube or bloodvessel.
CĀ-PIL/LI-FŌRM, *a.* Furned like hair.
CĀP'I-TAL, *a.* Relating to the head; affecting the

head or life: — chief; principal; large. — *Capital crime*, a crime punished by death. — *Capital punishment*, a punishment that takes away life.
CĀP'I-TAL, *n.* The upper part of a column or pillar: — the chief town or city: — principal sum; the stock of a bank, a company, tradesman, &c.: — a large letter; as, printed in *capitals*.
CĀP'I-TAL-IST, *n.* One who has a capital or stock.
CĀP'I-TAL-LY, *ad.* In a capital manner; chiefly.
CĀP-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* Numeration by heads; poll-tax.
CĀP'I-TĒ, *n.* [L.] (*Law*.) A kind of tenure.
CĀP'I-TOL, *n.* A large temple; a public edifice.
CĀ-PIT'U-LAR, *n.* A statute; a body of statutes:
CĀ-PIT'U-LARY, *n.* — a member of a chapter.
CĀ-PIT'U-LA-RY (kâ-pit'yû-lâ-re), *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.
CĀ-PIT'U-LATE, *v. n.* To yield on certain stipulations; to surrender by treaty.
CĀ-PIT'U-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of capitulating; surrender: — reduction.
CĀ-PIT'U-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who capitulates.
CĀ-PĪ'VI (kâ-pē've), *n.* Balsam. See **COFĀIBA**.
CĀP'NO-MĀN-CY, *n.* Divination by smoke.
CĀPON (kâ'pn), *n.* A castrated cock.
CĀPONNIERE (kâp-q-nēr') [kâp-q-nēr', *W. Sm.*; kâp-q-nēr', *S.*; kâp-on-yâr', *Ja.*], *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A covered lodgement, with a little parapet.
CĀ-PŌT', *n.* [Fr.] A winning at the game of piquet.
CĀ-PŌTE', *n.* [Fr.] A hood: — an outer garment.
CĀ-PŌUCH or **CĀ-PŌCH'**, *n.* A monk's hood.
CĀP'-PĀ-PER, *n.* Coarse brown paper for covers.
CĀ-PRĒ'Q-LĀTE or **CĀ-PRĒ-Q-LĀTE**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having tendrils; cirruous.
CAPRICCIO (kâ-prĕt'chô), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A loose, irregular species of composition.
CAPRICCIOSO (kâ-prĕt-che-ô-zô), [It.] (*Mus.*) Noting a capricious, free, or fantastic style.
CĀ-PRICE (kâ-prĕs', *S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; kâ-prĕs' or kâ-prĕs, *W.*], *n.* A sudden start of mind; freak; fancy; whim.
CĀ-PRĪ'CIOUS (kâ-prish'ûs), *a.* Apt to change; changeable; fickle; whimsical; fanciful.
CĀ-PRĪ'CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Whimsically.
CĀ-PRĪ'CIOUS-NĒSS (kâ-prish'ûs-nĕs), *n.* Caprice.
CĀ-PRĪ-CŌRN, *n.* [L.] The tenth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters December 21st; the winter solstice.
CĀP-RI-FĪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* A ripening of figs.
CĀP'RI-ŌLE, *n.* [Fr.] A leap made by a horse without advancing: — dance.
CĀP'SHEAF, *n.* The top sheaf of a stack.
CĀP'SI-CĒNE, *n.* An acrid, soft resin.
CĀP'SI-CŪM, *n.* (*Bot.*) A guinea pepper, or its berry.
CĀP-SĪZE', *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To overturn; to upset.
CĀP'STĀN, *n.* (*Naut.*) A machine employed in ships to weigh anchors, and to draw up any great weight: — called also *capstern*.
CĀP'SŪ-LAR, *a.* Relating to a capsule; hol-
CĀP'SŪ-LARY, *a.* low, as a chest.
CĀP'SŪ-LĀTE or **CĀP'SŪ-LĀT-ED**, *a.* Enclosed.
CĀP'SŪLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The seed-vessel of a plant.
Cap, (*Anat.*) A membranous sac investing an organ: — a dish.
CĀP'TAIN (kâp'tin), *n.* The commander of a ship, a troop of horse, or a company of foot; a chief.
CĀP'TAIN-CY, *n.* The post or office of a cap.
CĀP'TAIN-SHIP, *n.* tain.
CĀP'TAIN-RY, *n.* Chieftainship; captaincy.
CĀP'TION, *n.* Act of taking a person, particularly by judicial process; a seizure; an arrest.
CĀP'TIOUS (kâp'shûs), *a.* Apt to cavil; insidious.
Syn. — *Captious* disposition; *insidious* enemy; *petulant* remark; *frivolous* temper.
CĀP'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a captious manner.
CĀP'TIOUS-NĒSS, *n.* Inclination to find fault.
CĀP'TI-VĀTE, *v. a.* To take prisoner: — to charm.
CĀP-TI-VĀ'TION, *n.* The act of captivating; charm.
CĀP'TIVE, *n.* One taken in war: — one charmed.
CĀP'TIVE, *a.* Made prisoner; taken by force.
CĀP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* State of a captive; bondage.
CĀP'TOR, *n.* One who takes prisoners or prizes.

CÁP'T'ÛRE (kápt'yur), *n.* Act of taking:—a prize.

Syn.—Capture of an enemy; seizure of property; a rich prize.

CÁP'T'ÛRE (kápt'yur), *v. a.* To take as a prize.

CÁP-Û-CHÍN' (kápt'-ushén'), *n.* A Franciscan friar or monk:—a female garment:—a pigeon.

Cá'put mór'ty-üm, [L.] Worthless remains.

CÁR, *n.* A cart; a vehicle or carriage used on a railroad:—a chariot of war:—a constellation; Charles's Wain, or the Bear.

CÁR'A-BÍNE, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of fire-arm; carbine.

CÁR-A-BÍN-ÉÉR', *n.* One armed with a carbine.

CÁR'AC, *n.* A large Spanish ship of burden.

CÁR'A-CÓLE, *n.* [Fr.] An oblique tread of a horse.

CÁR'A-CÓLE, *v. n.* To move in caracoles.

CÁR-A-GHÉÉN', *a.* Noting a kind of moss, called Irish moss.

CÁR'A-PACE, *n.* The upper shell of some reptiles.

CÁR'AT, *n.* A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.

CÁR-A-VÁN' [ká-r-a-ván', *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. C.*; kár'a-ván, *S. E. K. Wb.*], *n.* A body of travelling Eastern merchants or pilgrims:—a large carriage.

CÁR-A-VÁN'SA-RY, *n.* A kind of inn or house, in the East, for lodging caravans and travellers.

CÁR'A-VÉL, *n.* A light ship or vessel.

CÁR'A-WÁY, *n.* A plant and its spicy seed.

CÁR'BÍNE or CAR-BÍNE' [kár'bín, *S. E. F. Sm.*; kár-bin', *W. P. Wb.*], *n.* A small fire-arm.

CÁR'BÓN, *n.* [carbo, *L.*] (*Chem.*) Pure charcoal.

CÁR-BO-NÁ'CEOUS (ká-rbō-ná'shūs), *a.* Containing carbon.

†CÁR-BO-NÁ'DŌ, *n.* Meat cut across and broiled.

†CÁR-BO-NÁ'DŌ, *v. a.* To broil upon the coals.

CÁR-BO-NÁ'RÍ, *n. pl.* [It.] Colliers:—radical reformers in Italy.

CÁR'BO-NATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt, or a substance formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.

CÁR-BŌN'IC, *a.* Relating to, or containing, carbon; as carbonic acid gas.

CÁR-BŌN-Í'E-R-ŌUS, *a.* Containing carbon.

CÁR'BO-NIZE, *v. a.* To convert into carbon.

CÁR'BŌY, *n.* A large glass bottle.

CÁR'BUN-CLE, *n.* A beautiful gem, or precious stone:—a hard, round, inflammatory tumor.

CÁR'BŪN-CLED (kárbūng kld), *a.* Spotted.

CÁR'BŪN'CŪ-LAR, *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle.

CÁR'BŪN-CŪ-LÁ'TIŌN, *n.* The blasting of buds.

CÁR'BU-RÉT, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of carbon and some metallic substance.

CÁR'BU-RÉT-FED, *a.* Combined with carbon.

CÁR'CA-NÉT, *n.* A chain or collar of jewels.

CÁR'CASS, *n.* A dead body of any animal; the body, in contempt:—a bomb.

CÁR'CE-RAL, *a.* Belonging to a prison. [ulcer.

CÁR-CÍ-NŌ'MA, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A cancer; an

CÁR-CÍ-NŌM'A-TOŪS, *a.* Cancerous.

CÁRD, *n.* A small square piece of pasteboard used for purposes of business, civility, or playing at games:—a note; a message of civility; a billet:—an instrument for combing wool:—a paper containing the points of the compass.

CÁRD, *v. a.* To comb; to open wool; to separate.

CÁRD, *v. n.* To play at cards; to game.

CÁR'DA-MINE, *n.* The plant lady's-smock.

CÁR'DA-MŌM, *n.* A medicinal, aromatic seed.

CÁRD'ER, *n.* One who cards, or plays at cards.

CÁR'DÍ-AC, { *a.* Relating to the heart:—cor-

CÁR'DÍ-Á-CAL, { dial; strengthening.

CÁR'DÍ-ÁL-GY, *n.* (*Med.*) The heart-burn.

CÁR'DÍ-NAL, *n.* A dignity in the Romish church,

next in rank to the pope:—a woman's cloak.

CÁR'DÍ-NAL, *a.* Chief; principal.—Cardinal numbers, one, two, three, &c., in distinction from the ordinal numbers, first, second, third, &c.—Cardinal virtues (with the ancients), prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude.—Cardinal points, north, south, east, and west.—Cardinal signs, Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.

CÁR'DÍ-NAL-ÁTE, { *n.* The office or rank of a

CÁR'DÍ-NAL-SHÍP, { cardinal.

CÁR'DÍ-NAL-ÍZE, *v. a.* To make a cardinal.

CÁR'DÍ-ŌID, *n.* An algebraic heart-shaped curve.

CÁR'DÍ-ŌÍ'Ō-QY, *n.* A treatise on the heart.

CÁRD'MÁ-KÉR, *n.* A maker of cards.

CÁR'DŌŌN', *n.* A species of wild artichoke.

CÁRD'TÁ-BLE, *n.* A table for playing cards.

CÁRE, *n.* Solitude; anxiety; caution:—charge.

Syn.—Care for business; care for the flock; charge of youth.—Solitude or concern for what is in danger; anxiety for what is in great danger.

Take care, give heed; use caution.

CÁRE, *v. n.* To be anxious; to be inclined.

CÁRE/-CRÁZED (kár'krázd), *a.* Broken by care.

CA-RÉEN', *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To lay a vessel on one side, in order to calk and repair the other.

CA-RÉER', *n.* A course; a race; speed; procedure.

CA-RÉER', *v. n.* To run with swift motion.

CÁRE/FŪL, *a.* Full of care; provident; watchful.

CÁRE/FŪL-LY, *ad.* Lcedfully; providently.

CÁRE/FŪL-NESS, *n.* Vigilance; anxiety; care.

CÁRE/LESS, *a.* Having no care; heedless; inattentive; negligent; cursory.

CÁRE/LESS-LY, *ad.* In a careless manner.

CÁRE/LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being careless.

CA-RÉSS', *v. a.* To treat with fondness; to fondle.

CA-RÉSS', *n.* An act of endearment.

CÁ'RET, *n.* [L.] This mark [Λ], which shows where something interlined should be read.

CÁR'GŌ, *n.*; *pl.* CÁR'GŌES. The lading of a ship or merchant-vessel; freight; burden.

CÁR'I-BŌU, *n.* An animal of the deer kind.

CÁR'I-CA-TŪRE, *n.* An overcharged and ludicrous likeness or representation of a person or thing.

CÁR-I-CA-TŪRE', *v. a.* To represent by caricature.

CÁR-I-CA-TŪ'RIST, *n.* One who caricatures.

CÁR'I-CŌUS, *a.* Resembling a fig.

CÁR'I-ÉES, *n.* [L.] Rotteness of a bone.

CÁR'I-NÁT-ED, *a.* Shaped like the keel of a ship.

CÁR'I-ŌLE, *n.* A light carriage for one person, drawn by one horse.

CÁR-I-ŌS'I-TY, *n.* Ulceration of a bone.

CÁR'I-ŌUS, *a.* Rotten; ulcerat. d, as a bone.

†CÁRK, *n.* Care; anxiety.—*v. n.* To be anxious.

CÁRLE, *n.* A mean, brutal man; a churl:—a kind of hemp.

CÁR'LINGS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Timbers lying fore and aft to fortify the smaller beams of a ship.

†CÁR'LISH, *a.* Churlish; rude.

CÁR'MÁN, *n.* A man who drives a car or cart.

CÁR'MÍK-LITE, *n.* A mendicant friar:—a pear.

CÁR-MÍN'A-TÍVE, *n.* Medicine to dispel wind.

CÁR-MÍN'A-TÍVE, *a.* Expelling wind; warming.

CÁR'MINE or CAR-MINE' [kár'mín, *S. E. F. Ja. C. Wb.*; kár-mín', *W. F. J. Sm.*], *n.* A bright red or crimson color, paint, or pigment.

CÁR'NAGE, *n.* Slaughter; massacre; butchery.

Syn.—Dreadful carnage; destructive slaughter; treacherous massacre; horrid butchery.

CÁR'NAL, *a.* Fleshly; not spiritual; lustful.

CÁR'NAL-IST, *n.* One given to carnality.

CÁR-NÁL'I-TY, *n.* Fleshly lust; sensuality.

CÁR'NAL-ÍZE, *v. a.* To debase to carnality.

CÁR'NAL-LY, *ad.* In a carnal manner.

CÁR'NAL-MÍND'ED, *a.* Worldly-minded.

CÁR'NAL-MÍND'ED-NESS, *n.* Grossness of mind.

CÁR-NA'TIŌN, *n.* A flesh color:—a fine flower.

CÁR-NÉL'IAN (kár-nél'yan), *n.* (*Min.*) A red or flesh-colored precious stone; a species of chalcedony.

CÁR'NE-ŌUS, *a.* Fleishy; fat; carnal.

CÁR'NEY (kár'ne), *n.* A disease in horses.

CÁR-NÍ-CÁ'TIŌN, *n.* The making of flesh.

CÁR'NÍ-FY, *v. n.* To breed or form flesh.

CÁR'NÍ-VÁL, *n.* A Catholic feast or season of festivity, continuing twelve days before Lent.

CÁR-NÍV'Ō-ROUS, *a.* Feeding on flesh; greedy.

CÁR-NŌS'I-TY, *n.* A fleshy excrescence.

†CÁR-RŌCHE', *n.* [Fr.] A pleasure-carriage.

CÁR'OL, *n.* A song of exultation or praise; hymn.

CÁR'OL, *v. n.* To sing; to warble.

CÁR'OL, *v. a.* To celebrate in song.

CAR/O-MÉL, *n.* Sugar melted till it acquires a brown color, and exhales a peculiar odor.
 CA-RÔT/ID, *a.* A term applied to two arteries.
 CA-RÔT/ID, *n.* One of the two arteries of the neck, which convey the blood to the head.
 CA-RÔÛ/SAL, *n.* A bacchanalian festival or *feast*; a revelling; a carouse.
 CA-RÔÛSE/, *v. n.* To drink hard; to revel.
 CA-RÔÛSE/, *n.* A noisy drinking-match.
 CA-RÔÛSE/ER, *n.* A noisy, hard drinker.
 CÂRP, *v. n.* To censure; to cavil:—*n.* A pond fish.
 CÂR/PEL, *n.* [*carpellum*, L.] (*Bot.*) One of the parts of a compound pistil.
 CÂR/PEN-TER, *n.* A builder of houses and ships.
 CÂR/PEN-TRY, *n.* The trade or art of a carpenter.
 CÂR/PET, *n.* A covering for the floor, of cloth, &c.
 CÂR/PET, *v. a.* To spread with carpets.
 CÂR/PET-ING, *n.* Materials for carpets.
 CÂR/PING, *p. a.* Captious; censorious.
 CÂR/PING, *n.* Act of caviling; censure; abuse.
 CÂR/PO-LITE, *n.* A petrified fruit or seed.
 CÂR-PÔL/O-QY, *n.* That branch of botany which treats of the structure of fruits.
 CÂR/PUS, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The wrist.
 CÂR/RA-WAY, *n.* An apple. See CARAWAY.
 CÂR/RJ-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being carried.
 CÂR/RJAGE (kâr'rij), *n.* Act of carrying; conveyance:—a vehicle with wheels:—behavior; conduct; manners; deportment.
Syn.—*Carriage* and *manners* respect more the education; *deportment*, the disposition. An easy *carriage*: mild demeanor; polite behavior; irreproachable conduct; pleasing *manners*; modest deportment.
 CÂR/RJ-ER, *n.* One who carries:—a sort of pigeon.
 CÂR/RJ-ON, *n.* Dead, putrefying flesh.
 CÂR/RJ-ON, *a.* Relating to, or feeding on, carcasses.
 CÂR/RON-ÂDE, *n.* A short piece of ordnance.
 CÂR/ROT, *n.* An esculent garden vegetable.
 CÂR/ROT-Y, *a.* Like carrots; of a reddish yellow.
 CÂR/RÔWS, *n. pl.* Strolling gamblers in Ireland.
 CÂR/RV, *v. a.* To convey; to transport; to bear:—to effect:—to gain:—to behave; to conduct.
 CÂR/RV, *v. n.* To convey; to transport.
 CÂR/RV-ALL, *n.* A light four-wheeled carriage.
 CÂRSE, *n.* Flat land in a valley. [*Scotland.*]
 CÂRT, *n.* A carriage for burden, with two wheels.
 CÂRT, *v. a.* To carry or place in a cart.
 CÂRT, *v. n.* To use carts for carriage.
 CÂRT/ÂGE, *n.* Act of carting, or charge for it.
 CÂRTE-BLÂNCHE/ (kâr't-blânsh'), *n.* [Fr.] A blank paper intrusted to a person, to be filled up as he pleases:—unconditional terms.
 CÂR-TÊL/ (kâr-têl', *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; kâr'tel', *P. E. C. Wh.*), *n.* An agreement between two states at war, relative to the exchange of prisoners:—a ship for exchanging prisoners:—a challenge.
 CÂRT/ER, *n.* One who drives a cart; a teamster.
 CÂR-TÊ/ŠIAN (kâr-tê'žhan), *a.* Relating to Des Cartes, or his philosophy.
 CÂR-TÊ/ŠIAN, *n.* A follower of Des Cartes.
 CÂRT-HÔRSE, *n.* A horse that draws a cart.
 CÂR-THŪ/ŠIAN (kâr-thŭ'žhan), *n.* A monk of the Chartreux.
 CÂR-THŪ/ŠIAN, *a.* Relating to monks so called.
 CÂR-TJ-LÂGE, *n.* A tough, elastic substance; gristle.
 CÂR-TJ-LÂG/IN-OÛS, *a.* Consisting of cartilage.
 CÂRT-LÔAD, *n.* A quantity sufficient to load a cart.
 CÂR-TÔG/RÂ-PHY, *n.* Construction of maps.
 CÂR-TÔON/, *n.* A sketch or pattern for tapestry; a painting or drawing on large paper.
 CÂR-TÔUCHI/ (kâr-tôch'), *n.* A case to hold musket-balls and powder; a portable box for cartridges:—a wooden bomb filled with shot:—a discharge given a soldier.—(*Arch.*) A modification; a cornice:—a carved ornament.
 CÂR/TRIDGE, *n.* A powder filled with gunpowder:—a charge of powder in a case.
 CÂR/TRIDGE-BÔX, *n.* A box for cartridges.
 CÂRT-RÔPE, *n.* A strong rope for draught.
 CÂRT/RÛT, *n.* The track made by a cart-wheel.

CÂRT/U-LA-RY, *n.* A register; a place for records.
 CÂRT/WRIGHT (kâr'trit), *n.* A maker of carts.
 CÂR/UN-CLE, *n.* A small protuberance of flesh.
 CA-RÛN/CU-LAR, *a.* Relating to a caruncle.
 CA-RÛN/CU-LÂT-ED, *a.* Having a protuberance.
 CÂRYE, *v. a.* To cut matter into elegant forms; to sculpture:—to cut meat at the table; to cut.
 CÂRYE, *v. n.* To cut stone or meat.
 CÂR/VEL, *n.* A caravel. See CARAVEL.
 CÂR/VER, *n.* One who carves; a sculptor.
 CÂR/VING, *n.* Act of carving; sculpture.
 CÂR-Y-Â/TÊS, { *n. pl.* [L.] (*Arch.*) Figures
 CÂR-Y-ÂT/I-DÊS, } of women, instead of columns, to support entablatures.
 CÂR-Y-ÂT/IC, *a.* Relating to caryatides.
 CÂS/CA-BÊL, *n.* The knob of a cannon.
 CÂS-CÂDE/, *n.* A small cataract; a waterfall.
 CÂS-CA-RIL/LA, *n.* A medicinal bark.
 CÂSE, *n.* A box; a sheath; a cover:—condition; circumstance; state:—a cause in court:—the frame containing a printer's types:—an inflection of nouns.
 CÂSE, *v. a.* To put in a case; to cover; to encase.
 CÂSE/HÂR-DEN (kâs'hâr-dn), *v. a.* To harden on the outside, as iron, or to convert the outside of iron into steel.
 CÂSE/-KNIFE (kâs'nif), *n.* A table-knife.
 CÂSE/MATE, *n.* A kind of moulding:—a vault.
 CÂSE/MENT (kâz'ment, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; kâs'ment, *P. Wh.*), *n.* (*Arch.*) A part of a window opening upon hinges:—a kind of moulding.
 CÂ/SE-OÛS (kâ'she-ûs), *a.* Resembling cheese.
 CÂ/SEEN, *n.* A lodging for soldiers.
 CÂSE/-SHÔT, *n.* Iron or bullets enclosed in a case.
 CÂSE/WORM (-würm), *n.* A grub or worm that makes itself a case.
 CÂSH, *n.* Money; ready money; coin:—applied also to bank-notes.
 CÂSH, *v. a.* To pay money for; to turn into money.
 CÂSH/-BOOK (-bûk), *n.* A book in which accounts of receiving and paying money are kept.
 CA-SHEW/-TREE (ka-shŭ'trê), *n.* A West-Indian tree which bears the *cashew-nut*; called also the *acajou* or *acajiba*.
 CA-SHIËR/ (ka-shêr'), *n.* One who has charge of the money in a bank, &c.
 CA-SHIËR/, *v. a.* To discard:—to dismiss from a post or office; to break.
 CÂSH/-KEEP-ER, *n.* A man intrusted with money.
 CÂSH/MERE, *n.* A shawl made of the fine wool of the Cashmere goat.
 CÂSH/OÛ, *n.* The gum or juice of an Indian tree.
 CÂS/ING, *n.* Act of covering; a covering; case.
 CÂSK (îš), *n.* A hollow wooden vessel; a barrel.
 CÂS/KET, *n.* A small box for jewels.—(*Naut.*) A small rope for fastening a sail.
 CÂSQUE (kâsk), *n.* A helmet; armor for the head.
 CÂS/SA-DÂ or CÂS-SÂ'DÂ [kâs'a-da, *S. W. Ja. Sm. Wh.*; kâs-sâ'dâ, *K. Crabb, P. Cyc.*], *n.* A plant. Same as *cassava*. See CASSAVA.
 CÂS/SÂTE, *v. a.* To vacate; to invalidate.
 CÂS-SÂ/TION, *n.* [*Act of annulling:*]—a high court in France.
 CÂS/SA-VÂ or CÂS-SÂ/VÂ, *n.* A species of starch or fecula; a plant from which tapioca is formed.
 CÂSSE/-PA-PER, *n.* Broken paper.
 CÂS/SI-A (kâsh'g-a), *n.* A sweet spice:—a tree.
 CÂS/SI-DÔ-NY, *n.* A plant:—a mineral of which vases are often made.
 CÂS/SI-MÈRE, *n.* A thin woollen cloth:—written also *kercsmere*.
 CÂS-SI/NÔ, *n.* A game at cards.
 CÂS/SOCK, *n.* A long under-garment of a priest.
 CÂS/SO-WÂ-RY, *n.* A large stilt-legged bird.
 CÂSS/WÊED, *n.* A weed; shepherd's pouch.
 CÂST (îš), *v. a.* [*i. cast*; *pp. casting, cast.*] To throw; to fling; to send; to scatter:—to condemn:—to compute; to contrive:—to shed:—to found:—to bring forth abortively.
 CÂST, *v. n.* To grow into a form; to warp.
 CÂST, *n.* A throw; a casting:—a mould; a shape:

— a shade of color; air or mien: — a stroke or touch: — race; breed.

CĀS'TA-NĒT, *n.* A small shell of ivory, or hard wood, which danciers rattle in their hands.

CĀST'A-WĀY, *n.* A person lost or abandoned.

CĀSTE, *n.* A distinct, hereditary class of people among the Hindoos.

CĀS'TEL-LĀN, *n.* The governor of a castle.

CĀS'TEL-LĀ-NY, *n.* The lordship of a castle.

CĀS'TEL-LĀT-ED, *a.* Formed like a castle.

†CĀS-TEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of fortifying.

CĀST'ER, *n.* One who casts: — a viol: — a wheel.

CĀS'TERS, *n. pl.* A frame for holding bottles.

CĀS'TI-GATE, *v. a.* To chastise; to correct.

CĀS-TI-GĀ'TION, *n.* Punishment; chastisement.

CĀS'TI-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One who corrects.

CĀS'TI-GĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Punitive; corrective.

CĀST'ING, *n.* The act of throwing, casting, or founding; a vessel or thing cast.

CĀST'ING-NĒT, *n.* A net to be thrown.

CĀST'ING-VŌTE, *n.* The vote given by the presiding officer of any assembly, which decides the question, when the votes are equally divided.

CĀS'TLE (kās'sl, 12), *n.* A fortified house or mansion; a fortress. See FORTIFICATION.

CĀS'TLE (kās'sl), *v. a.* (*Game of chess.*) To cover the king with a castle, by a move.

CĀS'TLED (kās'sld), *a.* Furnished with castles.

CĀS'TLE-GUARD (kās'sl-gård), *n.* A feudal tenure.

CĀS'TLE-RY, *n.* The government of a castle.

CĀS'TLING, *n.* An abortion. — *a.* Abortive.

CĀS'TOR, *n.* [L.] A beaver: — one of the Twins, or Gemini (Castor & Pollux): — a wheel. See CASTER.

CAS-TŌ'RE-ŪM, *n.* [L.] Matter found in a beaver.

CĀS'TOR-ŌIL, *n.* An oil from the *palma Christi*.

CĀS-TRA-ME-TĀ'TION, *n.* Act of forming camps.

CĀS'TRATE, *v. a.* To emasculate; to geld.

CĀS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* Act of gelding or castrating.

CĀS'TREL, *n.* A kind of hawk.

CĀS-TREN'SIAN, *a.* Belonging to a camp.

CĀS'U-AL (kāzh'u-al), *a.* Happening by chance; accidental; fortuitous; incidental.

CĀS'U-AL-LY (kāzh'u-al-lē), *ad.* Accidentally.

CĀS'U-AL-NĒSS, *n.* State of being casual.

CĀS'U-AL-TY (kāzh'u-al-tē), *n.* An unforeseen accident, or event, or misfortune; chance.

CĀS'U-IST (kāzh'u-ist), *n.* One versed in casuistry; one who settles cases of conscience.

CĀS-U-IST-I-CAL (kāzh-u-ist-ē-kāl), *a.* Relating to casuistry or cases of conscience.

CĀS'U-IS-TRY (kāzh'u-is-tre), *n.* The science which settles cases of conscience; morality.

CĀT, *n.* An animal: — a kind of ship: — a tripod.

CĀT'A-BĀP-TIST, *n.* An opponent of baptism.

CĀT-A-CHRE'SIS, *n. pl.* CĀT-A-CHRE'SĒS. [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A metaphor, the abuse of a trope.

CĀT-A-CHRE'S-TI-CAL, *a.* Forced; far-fetched.

CĀT-A-CLYSM, *n.* A deluge: — a shower-bath.

CĀT-A-COMB (kāt'a-kōm), *n. pl.* CĀT'A-COMBS. A subterraneous place for burying the dead.

CĀT-A-CŌUS'TICS, *n. pl.* Science of reflected sounds or echoes; cataphonics.

CĀT-A-DI-ŌP'TRIC, } *a.* Reflecting light.

CĀT-A-DI-ŌP'TRI-CAL, }

CĀT'A-GRĀPH, *n.* The first draught of a picture.

CĀT-A-LĒC'TIC, *a.* Wanting a syllable.

CĀT-A-LĒC'TIC, *n.* A verse wanting one syllable.

CĀT'A-LĒP-SY, *n.* (*Med.*) A spasmodic disease in which the action of the senses is suddenly suspended.

CĀT'A-LŌGUE (kāt'a-lōg), *n.* A list of names of persons, or of the titles of books, &c. — *Catalogue raisonné*, a catalogue of books classed under the heads of their several subjects.

CĀT'A-LŌGUE (kāt'a-lōg), *v. a.* To make a list of.

EA-TĀL'PA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A large flowering tree.

CA-TĀM'A-RĀN, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sort of raft.

CA-T-A-MĒ'NI-A, *n.* [L.] Menstrual discharges.

CĀT-A-MĒ'NI-AL, *a.* Relating to catamenia.

CĀT-A-MŌUNT, } *n.* A ferocious wild animal;

CĀT-A-MŌUN'TAIN, } *a.* wildcat.

CĀT'A-PĀSM, *n.* (*Med.*) A mixture of powders.

CĀT-A-PHŌN'ICS, *n. pl.* The science or doctrine of reflected sounds; catacoustics.

CĀT'A-PHRĀCT, *n.* A horseman in complete armor.

CĀT'A-PLĀSM, *n.* A poultice; a soft plaster.

CĀT'A-PŪLT, *n.* [*catapulta*, L.] An ancient military engine for throwing stones.

CĀT'A-RĀCT, *n.* A great waterfall; a cascade. — (*Med.*) A disease of the eye, consisting in the opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule.

CA-TĀRRH' (kā-tār'), *n.* (*Med.*) A discharge of fluid from the nose; a cold; influenza.

CA-TĀRRH'AL (kā-tār'al), } *a.* Relating to a ca-

CA-TĀRRH'OUS (kā-tār'rus), } tarrh or cold.

CA-TĀS'TE-RISM, *n.* A cataloguing of the stars.

CA-TĀS'TRO-PHE, *n.* A falling out of events or result of occurrences; a final event; calamity.

CĀT'CALL, *n.* A small squeaking instrument.

CĀTCH, *v. a.* [*i.* CAUGHT or CATCHED; *pp.* CATCHING, CAUGHT or CATCHED.] To lay hold on with the hand; to seize; to stop; to insnare; to take; to receive.

CĀTCH, *v. n.* To be contagious; to lay hold.

CĀTCH, *n.* Seizure; an advantage taken; a snatch; a hold: — any thing that catches: — a song, or part of a song, sung in succession.

CĀTCH'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be caught.

CĀTCH'ER, *n.* The person or thing that catches.

CĀTCH'ING, *p. a.* Apt to catch; contagious.

CĀTCH'PEN-NY, *n.* A worthless publication.

CĀTCH'PĒN-NY, *a.* Made for money; worthless.

CĀTCH'PÖLL, *n.* A sergeant; a bumba liff.

CĀTCH'UP [kāch'up, S. W. F. C. kā'sup, P; kēch'up, Ja.], *n.* A sauce or condiment.

CĀTCH'WORD (-wörd), *n.* A word under the last line of a page, repeated at the top of the next.

CĀT'E-CHĒT'IC, } *a.* Consisting of questions

CĀT'E-CHĒT'I-CAL, } and answers.

CĀT'E-CHĒT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* By question and answer.

CĀT'E-CHĪSE, *v. a.* To instruct by asking questions and receiving answers; to question; to interrogate: — written also *catechize*.

CĀT'E-CHĪS-ER, *n.* One who catechises.

CĀT'E-CHISM, *n.* A form of instruction by questions and answers; an elementary book.

CĀT'E-CHIST, *n.* One who teaches the catechism.

CĀT'E-CHĪS'TI-CAL, *a.* By question and answer.

CĀT'E-CHŪ, *n.* An astringent vegetable substance used in medicine.

CĀT'E-CHŪ'MEN, *n.* One who is yet in the rudiments of Christianity; a pupil little advanced.

CĀT'E-CHŪ-MĒN'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to catechumens.

CĀT'E-GÖR'I-CAL, *a.* Absolute; positive, as opposed to *hypothetical*: — direct; express.

CĀT'E-GÖR'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* Directly; positively.

CĀT'E-GŌ-RY, *n.* A class or order containing a great number of genera or species: — an order of ideas; a predicament.

CĀT'E-NĀRI-AN, *a.* Relating to a chain.

CĀT'E-NĀ-RY, *n.* A curve line formed by a rope or chain suspended by both ends.

CĀT'E-NĀTE, *v. a.* To link together; to chain.

CĀT'E-NĀ'TION, *n.* A regular connection.

CĀ'TER, *v. n.* To procure or provide food.

CĀ'TER-ER, *n.* A provider; a purveyor.

CĀ'TER-ĒSS, *n.* A woman employed to cater.

CĀ'TER-PIL-LAR, *n.* An insect which devours leaves: — larva of an insect: — a plant.

CĀ'TER-WĀUL, *v. n.* To make a noise as cats.

CĀTES, *n. pl.* Dainties; viands; food.

CĀT'FISH, *n.* An American sea-fish.

CĀT'GŪT, *n.* A string for musical instruments: — a species of linen or canvas.

CĀTH'A-RIST, *n.* One who claims great purity.

CĀTHĀR-PINGS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Small ropes in a ship.

CA-THĀR'TIC, *n.* A purging medicine.

CA-THĀR'TIC, } *a.* Tending to purge or cleanse;

CA-THĀR'TI-CAL, } purgative; cleansing.

CÄT'HEAD, *n.* A piece of timber: — an apple.
 CA-THE'DRA or CÄTH'E-DRA, *n.* [Gr. & L.] A professor's chair; a place of authority.
 CA-THE'DRAL, *n.* The head church of a diocese, in which is the seat or throne of a bishop.
 CA-THE'DRAL, *a.* Relating to a cathedral.
 CÄTH'E-TER, *n.* An instrument to draw off urine.
 CÄTH'HOLES, *n. pl.* Two little holes astern in a ship.
 CÄTH'O-LIC, *a.* Universal; general; embracing all: — liberal. — *Catholic church*, literally, the whole Christian church; specifically, the church of Rome.
 CÄTH'O-LIC, *n.* A Roman Catholic; a Papist.
 CA-THÖL'I-CISM [kä-thöl'e-siz-m, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; käth'o-le-siz-m, *Wh.*], *n.* The doctrine of, or adherence to, the Catholic church: — liberality; largeness of mind.
 CÄTH'O-LIC'I-TY, *n.* The doctrine of, or adherence to, the Catholic church; catholicism.
 CA-THÖL'I-CIZE, *v. n.* To become a Catholic.
 CA-THÖL'I-CÖN, *n.* A universal remedy; a panacea.
 CÄT'HÄN, *n.* A kind of inflorescence; ament.
 CÄT'LING, *n.* A dismembering knife: — catgut.
 CÄT'MINT, } *n.* A strong-scented, perennial plant
 CÄT'NIP, } or herb.
 CÄT-O'-NINE'-TAILS, *n.* A whip with nine lashes.
 CA-TÖP'SIS, *n.* A morbid quickness of vision.
 CA-TÖP'TRI-CAL, *a.* Relating to catoptries.
 CA-TÖP'TRICS, *n. pl.* That part of optics which treats of reflected light, or reflected vision.
 CA-TÖP'TRON, *n.* A kind of optic glass.
 CÄT'PIPE, *n.* A squeaking pipe; a catcall.
 CÄT'S'-EYE (käts'i), *n.* A silicious mineral.
 CÄT'S'-FOOT (-füt), *n.* The ground-ivy; a plant.
 CÄT'S'-PAW, *n.* The dupe of an artful person.
 CÄT'S'TICK, *n.* A small stick.
 CÄT'SÜP, *n.* A sauce. See CATCHUP.
 CÄT'TLE, *n. pl.* Beasts of pasture, as oxen, cows.
 CÄT'TLE-SHOW, *n.* An exhibition of cattle. [*&c.*]
 CÄU-CÄ'SIAN, *n.* Relating to Mount Caucasus.
 CÄU'CUS, *n.* A cant word used in America to denote a meeting preparatory to an election.
 CÄU'DAL, *a.* Relating to the tail of an animal.
 CÄU'DATE or CÄU'DAT-ED, *a.* Having a tail.
 CÄU'DEX, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The stem of a tree.
 CÄU'DLE, *n.* A mixture of wine, gruel, &c.
 CÄU'DLE, *v. a.* To make into or treat with caudle.
 CÄVE, *n.* A chest with holes to keep live fish in.
 CÄUGHT (käwt), *i. & p.* From *Catch*. See CATCH.
 CÄUK, *n.* A sulphate of barytes; a sort of spar.
 CÄUK'ER, } *n.* A prominence in the heel of a
 CÄW'KIN, } horseshoe; calkin; cork.
 CÄUL, *n.* Part of a woman's cap; a kind of network: — a membrane covering the intestines.
 CÄU-LÉS'CENT, *a.* Having a perfect stem.
 CÄU-LIE'ER-OÜS, *a.* Having a caulis or stalk.
 CÄU-LI-FLÖW'ER (or kölv'e-flöü-er), *n.* A fine species of cabbage, differing little from broccoli.
 CÄU'LIS, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A stalk or herbaceous stem.
 CÄULK, See CALK.
 CÄU'SA-BLE, *a.* That may be caused.
 CÄU'SAL, *a.* Relating to, or expressing, a cause.
 CÄU'SÄL'I-TY, *n.* The agency of a cause. — (*Phren.*)
 The faculty of tracing cause and effect.
 CÄU'SÄL-TY, *n.* (*Mining.*) The light parts of ores which are carried away by washing.
 CÄU'SÄTION, *n.* The act of causing.
 CÄU'SÄ-TIVE, *a.* That expresses a cause.
 CÄU'SÄ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a causative manner.
 CÄU'SÄTOR, *n.* One who causes.
 CÄUSE, *n.* That which produces an effect: — reason; motive; object: — side; party: — a suit at law; legal process. — *Final cause*, the end for which a thing is, or is done.
 CÄUSE, *v. a.* To effect as an agent; to produce.
 CÄUSE'LESS, *a.* Having no cause; groundless.
 CÄUSE'ER, *n.* One who causes; the agent.
 CÄUSE'WAY, *n.* A way or road formed of stones and other substances, and raised above the adjacent ground.
 CÄU'SEV, *n.* Same as *causway*.
 CÄU'SID'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to an advocate.

CÄUS'TIC, *n.* A corroding and burning substance.
 CÄUS'TIC, } *a.* Searing; corroding; burning;
 CÄUS'TI-CAL, } pungent.
 CÄUS-TIC'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being caustic.
 CÄUS'TIC-NESS, *n.* The quality of being caustic.
 †CÄU'TE-LOÜS, *a.* Cautious; wily; cunning.
 CÄU'TER, *n.* A searing hot iron.
 CÄU'TER-ISM, *n.* The application of cautery.
 CÄU'TER-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* The act of cauterizing.
 CÄU'TER-IZE, *v. a.* To burn with a cautery; to sear.
 CÄU'TER-RY, *n.* An iron for burning: — a caustic.
 CÄU'TION, *n.* Provident care; prudence: — foresight; a provisory precept; a warning.
 CÄU'TION, *v. a.* To give notice of danger; to warn.
 CÄU'TION-Ä-RY, *a.* Given as a pledge; warning.
 CÄU'TIOUS (käw'shys), *a.* Using caution; prudent; very careful; wary; watchful.
 CÄU'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a cautious manner.
 CÄU'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Watchfulness; vigilance.
 CÄV-ÄL-CÄDE', *n.* A procession on horseback.
 CÄV-A-LIER' (käv-a-ler'), *n.* An armed horseman; a knight: — one of the party of Charles I.
 CÄV-A-LIER', *a.* Gay; brave; disdainful; haughty.
 CÄV-A-LIER'ISM, *n.* The practice of a cavalier.
 CÄV-A-LIER'LY, *ad.* Haughtily; disdainfully.
 CÄV-A-LIER'NESS, *n.* Disdainful conduct.
 CÄV'AL-RY, *n.* A body of troops or soldiers that serve on horseback.
 †CÄVÄTE, *v. a.* To excavate; to hollow out.
 CÄV-A-TI'NA, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A short air.
 CÄ-VÄZION (kä-vä'zhun), *n.* (*Arch.*) A hollow trench for laying the foundation of a building.
 CÄVE, *n.* A cavern; a grotto; a den; a cell.
Syn. — A *cave* or *cavern* is a hollow place under ground, formed by nature or art. A *grotto* is formed by art. An artificial *cave* is dug; a *cell* is built. *Den* of a wild beast.
 CÄVE, *v. a.* To make hollow. — *v. n.* To fall in.
 CÄVE-ÄT, *n.* [L.] (*Lao.*) A kind of process to stop proceeding: — a caution; a hint.
 CÄVERN, *n.* A hollow place in the ground; *cave*.
 CÄVERNED (kä'ver'nd), *a.* Full of caverns.
 CÄVERN-OÜS, *a.* Full of caverns. [horse.
 CÄV'ES-SON, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of nose-band for a
 CÄ-VIARE' (kä-vēr' or käv-yär') [kä-vēr', *S. W. J. F. R.*; käv-e-är', *P.*; käv'e-är, *Ja.*; käv-yär', *Sm.*], *n.* [*caviar*, Fr.] Food or sauce prepared from the roes of sturgeon, &c.
 CÄV'IL, *v. n.* To raise captious objections; to carp.
 CÄV'IL, *v. a.* To treat with objections.
 CÄV'IL, *n.* A false or captious objection; sophism.
 CÄV'IL-LÄ'TION, *n.* The practice of objecting.
 CÄV'IL-LE, *n.* A captious disputant.
 CÄV'IL-LOÜS, *a.* Full of cavils; captious.
 CÄV'IN, *n.* [Fr.] A hollow, fit to cover troops.
 CÄV'I-TY, *n.* Hollowness; a hollow place.
 CÄW, *v. n.* To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.
 CÄW, *n.* The cry of a rook, raven, or crow.
 CÄY-ENNE' (kä-én'), *n.* A pungent red pepper.
 CÄY'MAN, *n.* The alligator; caiman.
 CÄ-ZIQUE' (kä-zék'), *n.* Formerly a title of the chief of some tribes of Indians in Mexico.
 CEÄSE (sēs), *v. n.* To leave off; to fail; to stop.
 CEÄSE'LESS, *a.* Without stop; incessant.
 CEC-CHIN' (che-kēn'), *n.* See SEQUIN and ZECHIN.
 CEC'I-TY or CEC'I-TY [sēs'e-te, *W. P. J. F. C.*; sēs'e-te, *S. Ja. K. Sm. Wh.*], *n.* Blindness.
 CÉ'DAR, *n.* A large evergreen tree.
 CÉ'DARN, *a.* Belonging to the cedar-tree; cedrine.
 CÉDE, *v. a.* To yield; to resign; to give up.
 CÉ-DIL'LA, *n.* [*cedille*, Fr.] A mark placed under the letter c [thus, ç], to make it sound soft, like s.
 CÉ'DRINE, *a.* Belonging to the cedar-tree.
 CÉIL (sēl), *v. a.* To overlay or cover the inner roof.
 CÉIL'ING, *n.* The covering of the inner roof.
 CÉL'AN-DINE, *n.* A plant; swallow-wort. — (*Chem.*) A poisonous irritant principle.
 CÉL'A-TÜRE [sē'lä-tür, *Ja. K. Rees*; sē'lä-tür, *S. P. Sm. Wh.*; sē'lä-chür, *W.*], *n.* The art of engraving.
 CÉL'E-BRÄTE, *v. a.* To distinguish by rites; to commemorate: — to praise; to extol.

Syn.—Americans celebrate the declaration of independence; Christians commemorate the death of Christ. A child is praised for good conduct; a man is extolled for heroic actions.

CĒL'E-BRĀT-ĒD, *p. a.* Renowned; famous; eminent; illustrious.

CĒL'E-BRĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Act of celebrating; praise.

CĒL'E-BRĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who celebrates

CĒ-LĒB'RĪ-TY, *n.* Fame; renown; distinction.

CĒ-LĒR'I-TY, *n.* Swiftmess; rapidity; velocity; speed; quickness.

CĒL'E-RY, *n.* A plant used for salad.

CĒ-LĒST'IAL (sē-lēst'yāl), *a.* Heavenly; ethereal.

Syn.—Celestial globe; heavenly bodies; heavenly joys; ethereal regions; ethereal fire.

CĒ-LĒST'IAL, *n.* An inhabitant of heaven.

CĒ-LĒST'IAL-LY, *ad.* In a heavenly manner.

CĒL'ES-TINE, *n.* A monk of a religious order. — (*Min.*) The blue variety of sulphate of strontia.

CĒL'Ī-ĀC, *a.* Relating to the belly. See **CĒLIAC**.

CĒL'Ī-BA-CY [sēl'ē-bā-se, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.*

Sm. C.; sē-lib'ā-se, *Wb.*], *n.* State of a person unmarried; single life.

†CĒL'Ī-BATE, *n.* Celibacy:—an unmarried man.

CELL, *n.* A small, close room; a cavity; a cave.

CĒL'LAR, *n.* A room in the ground under a house.

CĒL'LAR-AGE, *n.* Room of a cellar; a cellar.

CĒL'LAR-ĒR or **CĒL'LAR-IST**, *n.* A butler.

CĒL'Ļ-LAR, *a.* Consisting of cells or cavities.

CĒL'SĪ-TUDE, *n.* Height; elevation.

***CĒL'TIC** [sēl'tik, *Sm. C. Wb.*; sēl'tik or kēl'tik, *Ja.*], *a.* Relating to the Celts or Gauls.

***CĒL'TIC**, *n.* The language of the Celts.

***CĒL'TI-CISM**, *n.* An idiom or custom of the Celts.

***CĒL'TS**, *n. pl.* The ancient inhabitants of Gaul, &c.

CĒM'ENT (i14) [sēm'ent, *S. W. P. J. F. K. C.*; sēl'ment, *E. Ja.*; sē-mēnt', *Sm.*], *n.* A substance which unites; mortar:—a bond of union.

CĒ-MĒNT, *v. a.* To unite by the use of cement.

CĒ-MĒNT, *v. n.* To cohere; to unite.

CĒM-EN-TĀ'TIŌN, *n.* The act of cementing.

CĒ-MĒNT-ĒR, *n.* The person or thing that unites.

CĒM'E-TĒR-Y, *n.* A place, area, or edifice where the dead are buried.

CĒN'A-TO-RY [sēn'ā-tūr-ē, *W. P. Ja. K.*; sē'nā-tūr-ē, *S. Sm.*], *a.* Relating to supper.

CĒN'O-BITE, *n.* A monk in a convent.

CĒN-O-BĪT'Ī-CAL, *a.* Living in community.

CĒN'O-BY, *n.* A place where persons live together.

CĒN'O-TAPH, *n.* A monument for one whose body is buried elsewhere.

†CĒNSE, *n.* A rate; a tax; census.

CĒNSE, *v. a.* To perfume with odors.

CĒN'SER, *n.* A pan in which incense is burnt.

CĒN'SŌR, *n.* [L.] An officer of ancient Rome who was an inspector of morals:—a censor.

CĒN-SŌRĪ-AL, *a.* Full of censure; censorious.

CĒN-SŌRĪ-AN, *a.* Relating to a censor; censorial.

CĒN-SŌRĪ-ŌUS, *a.* Addicted to censure; severe.

CĒN-SŌRĪ-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In a censorious manner.

CĒN-SŌRĪ-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* A disposition to reproach.

CĒN'SŌR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a censor.

CĒN'SU-RĀ-BLE (sēn'shū-rā-bl), *a.* Deserving censure; blamable; culpable; faulty.

CĒN'SU-RĀ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness.

CĒN'SU-RĀ-BLY (sēn'shū-rā-blē), *ad.* Culpably.

CĒN'SURE (sēn'shūr), *n.* Imputation of wrong; blame; reproach:—judicial sentence.

CĒN'SURE (sēn'shūr), *v. a.* To blame; to condemn:—to reprove; to reproach; to accuse.

CĒN'SURE (sēn'shūr), *v. n.* To judge.

CĒN'SUR-ĒR (sēn'shūr-ēr), *n.* One who blames.

CĒN'SUS, *n.* [L.] An official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country.

CĒNT, *n.* [centum, L.; cent, Fr.] A hundred, as six per cent:—an American copper coin.

CĒNT'AGE, *n.* Rate by the cent or hundred.

CĒN'TĀUR (sēn'tāw), *n.* A fabulous being, half man and half horse:—the Archer in the zodiac.

CĒN'TĀU-RY, *n.* A plant of several species.

CĒN-TE-NĀ-RĪ-AN, *n.* A person 100 years old.

CĒN'TE-NA-RY, *n.* The number of a hundred.

CĒN-TĒN'NĪ-AL, *a.* Consisting of a hundred years.

CĒN-TĒS'Ī-MAL, *a.* Hundredth.

CĒN-TĒS'Ī-MĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Selection for punishment of one person in a hundred.

CĒN-TĪ-FŌ'LĪ-ŌUS, *a.* Having a hundred leaves.

CĒN'TĪ-GRĀDE, *a.* Having a hundred degrees.

The centigrade thermometer has 100 degrees between the freezing and boiling points of water.

CĒNTIME (sän'tēm'), *n.* [Fr.] A hundredth part of a franc; a hundredth part.

CĒN'TĪ-PĒD, *n.* A poisonous insect.

CĒN'TŌ, *n.*; *pl.* **CĒN'TŌS**. A collection of scraps from various authors.

CĒN'TRAL, *a.* Relating to, or placed in, the centre.

CĒN'TRĀL'Ī-TY, *n.* The state of being central.

CĒN'TRĀL-I-ZĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Act of centralizing.

CĒN'TRĀL-IZE, *v. a.* To make central.

CĒN'TRAL-LY, *ad.* In a central manner.

CĒN'TRE (sēn'ter), *n.* The central point of a circle or any other thing; exact middle.

CĒN'TRE (sēn'ter), *v. a.* To place in a centre.

CĒN'TRE (sēn'ter), *v. n.* To be in the midst.

CĒN'TRE-BIT, *n.* A tool for drilling holes.

CĒN'TRIC, *a.* Placed in the centre; central, middle.

CĒN'TRI-CAL, *ad.* In a central situation.

CĒN'TRĪC'Ī-TY, *n.* The state of being centric.

CĒN'TRĪF'Ū-GAL [sēn'trĪf'ū-gal, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; sēn'tre-fū'gal, *Kearick, Dyche*], *a.* Flying from the centre.

CĒN'TRĪF'Ū-TAL [sēn'trĪp'ē-tal, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; sēn'tre-pē'tal, *Kearick*], *a.* Tending to the centre.

CĒN'TRY, *n.* A sentinel. See **SENTRY**.

CĒN-TŪM'VĪ-RĪ, *n. pl.* [L.] The hundred judges in the Roman republic.

CĒN'TŪ-PLE, *a.* A hundred-fold.

CĒN'TŪ-PLE, *v. a.* To multiply a hundred-fold.

CĒN'TŪPLI-CĀTE, *v. a.* To make a hundred-fold.

CĒN'TŪRĪ-AL, *a.* Relating to a century.

†CĒN'TŪRĪ-ATE, *v. a.* To divide into hundreds.

CĒN'TŪRĪ-ĀTOR, *n.* An historian who distinguishes time by centuries.

CĒN'TŪRĪ-ŌN, *n.* A Roman military officer, who commanded a hundred men.

CĒN'TŪ-RY, *n.* A period of 100 years; a hundred.

CĒPH'Ā-LĀL-QY, *n.* (*Med.*) The headache.

CĒ-PHĀL'ŌUS, *a.* Relating, or medicinal, to the head.

CĒ-RĀ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Like wax; waxy.

CĒ-RĀS'TĒS, *n.* [Gr.] A serpent having horns.

CĒRATE, *n.* An unguent of wax, oil, &c.

CĒRĀT-ĒD, *a.* Covered with wax.

CĒRE, *v. a.* To cover with wax; to wax.

CĒRE, *n.* The naked skin on a hawk's bill.

CĒ'RE-AL, *a.* Relating to grain or corn.

CĒ-RE-ĀL'Ī-A, *n. pl.* [L.] All sorts of corn.

CĒR'E-BĒL, *n.* [cerebellum, L.] (*Anat.*) The posterior part of the brain; the little brain.

CĒR'E-BĒL'LUM, *n.*; *pl.* **CEREBELLA**. [L.] (*Anat.*) The posterior part of the brain; cerebel.

CĒR'E-BRĀL, *a.* Relating to the brain.

CĒR'E-BRŪM, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The chief portion or medullary mass of the brain; the brain.

CĒRE'CLŌTH, *n.* Cloth dipped in melted wax, &c.

CĒREMENT, *n.* Ceretcho, anciently used in embalming, for infolding the bodies of the dead.

CĒR-E-MŌ'NĪ-AL, *a.* Relating to ceremony; formal.

CĒR-E-MŌ'NĪ-AL, *n.* Outward form; external rite.

CĒR-E-MŌ'NĪ-ŌUS, *a.* Full of ceremony; scrupulous; exact; civil; formal; precise.

CĒR-E-MŌ'NĪ-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In a ceremonious manner.

CĒR-E-MŌ'NĪ-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* Great formality.

CĒR'E-MŌ-NY, *n.* An outward rite:—external form in religion, in state, or in manners.

Syn.—Ceremony of kneeling; rite of baptism; religious observance; form of government.

CĒ'RE-ŌUS, *a.* Waxed; like wax.

CĒR-E-VĪ'ŠT-A (sēr-ē-vish'ē-ā), *n.* [L.] A species of ale or barley-wine; beer.

CĒ'RĪ JM, *n.* (*Min.*) A grayish-white metal.
 CĒ-RŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* Art of engraving on wax.
 CĒ-RŌON', *n.* A bale or package of skins.
 CĒR'RYS, *n.* [L.] The bitter oak.
 CĒR'TAIN (sēr'tin), *a.* Sure; indubitable; resolved; un-
 failing; fixed; regular:—some or one.
 CĒR'TAIN-LY, *ad.* Indubitably; without fail.
 CĒR'TAIN-NESS, *n.* The quality of being certain.
 CĒR'TAIN-TY (sēr'tin-tē), *n.* Quality of being cer-
 tain; real state; truth; fact:—regularity.
 †CĒR'TES, *ad.* Certainly; in truth.
 CĒR-TĪF'I-CATE, *n.* A testimony in writing prop-
 erly authenticated; a credential.
 CĒR-TĪF'I-CATE, *v. a.* To give a certificate to.
 CĒR-TĪ-FĪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of certifying.
 CĒR'TĪ-FĪ-ER, *n.* One who certifies; an assurer.
 CĒR'TĪ-FY, *v. a.* To give certain information to;
 to give assurance; to attest.
 CERTIORARI (sēr-she-q-rā'rī), *n.* [L.] (*Law.*)
 A writ issuing from a superior court to an in-
 ferior one.
 CĒR'TI-TŪDE, *n.* Certainty. *Dryden.* [R.]
 CĒR'ŪLE, *a.* Blue; cerulean.
 CĒR'ŪLE-AN, *a.* Sky-colored; blue.
 CĒR'Ū-LĪF'IC, *a.* Producing a blue color.
 CĒR'Ū-MEN, *n.* [L.] The wax of the ear.
 *CĒR'ŪSE (sēr'rūs, *W. P. J. F. Ja. C.*; sēr'rūs, *Sm.*;
 sēr'rūs, *S. Wb.*), *n.* White-lead; carbonate of lead.
 *CĒR'ŪSED (sēr'rūst), *a.* Washed with white-lead.
 CĒR'ŪJ-CAL, *a.* Belonging to the neck.
 CĒ-SĀ'RE-AN, *a.* The *Cesarean* operation is the act
 of cutting a child out of the womb.
 CĒS'PI-TŌSE, } *a.* Consisting of turfs; turfy:—
 CĒS'PI-TŌŪS, } growing in tufts.
 CĒSS, *v. a.* To rate; to assess.—*n.* A rate; a tax.
 CĒSS-SĀ'TION, *n.* Act of ceasing or stopping; a
 stop; a rest; intermission; a pause of hostility.
Syn.—Cessation of hostilities; stop on a journey;
 rest from labor; intermission of a public perform-
 ance.
 CĒS-SĀ'VIT, *n.* [L.] (*Law.*) An obsolete writ
 for recovering lands.
 CĒS-SĪ-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of giving way. [R.]
 CĒS'SĪ-BLE, *a.* Yielding; easy to give way. [R.]
 CĒS'SION (sēs'hun), *n.* Retreat; act of yielding.
 CĒS'SION-Ā-RY (sēs'hun-ā-re), *a.* Yielding.
 CĒS'SOR, *n.* (*Law.*) One who ceases so long to
 perform a duty as to incur the danger of law.
 CĒS'ŪS, *n.* [L.] The girdle or zone of Venus.
 CĒ'SURE (sēr'zhūr), *n.* See CĒSURA.
 CĒ-TĀ'CE-AN, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) Whales, an order of
 mammals, living in water, but not fishes.
 CĒ-TĀ'CEAN (se-tā'shan), *n.* The whale.
 CĒ-TĀ'CEOUS (se-tā'shūs), *a.* Of the whale kind.
 CĒ'TIC, *a.* Relating to the cetaceans.
 CĒ-TŌL'Ō-Q-Y, *n.* Natural history of the whale.
 CHĀ-CŌON' or CHĀ-CŌNE', *n.* [*chacóna*, Sp.] (*Mus.*)
 A tune and a dance, like a saraband.
 CHĀFFE, *v. a.* To fret by rubbing:—to make angry.
 CHĀFFE, *v. n.* To rage; to be fretted; to fret.
 CHĀFE, *n.* A fret:—passion; a heat; a rage.
 CHĀFER, *n.* One who chafes:—an insect.
 CHĀFER-Y, *n.* A forge in an iron-mill.
 CHĀFE'WAX, *n.* An officer of the English lord-
 chancellor, who fits wax for sealing writs.
 CHĀFF (12), *n.* The husks of grain, corn, or
 grasses; refuse; cut hay.
 CHĀFF'FER, *v. n.* To treat about a bargain; to
 haggle.
 CHĀFF'FER, *v. a.* To buy; to exchange.
 CHĀFF'FER-ER, *n.* One who chaffers.
 †CHĀFF'ERN, *n.* A vessel for heating water.
 CHĀFF'FINCH, *n.* A small bird.
 CHĀFF'Y, *a.* Full of chaff; light; foul; bad.
 CHĀFF'ING-DISH, *n.* A portable grate for coals.
 CHĀ-GRĒEN', *a.* A rough-grained leather.
 *CHĀ-GRIN' (shā-grēn', *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*
C.; shā-grīn', *Wb.*), *n.* [Fr.] Mortification;
 fretfulness; ill-humor; vexation.
 *CHĀ-GRIN', *v. a.* To vex; to tease; to mortify.
 CHĀIN, *n.* A series of links or other things con-

nected:—bondage; a bond:—a fetter; a mana-
 cle:—a connected series.
 CHAIN, *v. a.* To fasten with a chain; to enslave.
 CHAIN/PUMP, *n.* A pump used in large vessels.
 CHAIN/SHŌT, *n.* Bullets fastened by a chain.
 CHAIN/WORK (-würk), *n.* Work made with links.
 CHAIR, *n.* A movable seat:—a seat of authority,
 or of a presiding officer:—a sedan.
 CHAIR, *v. a.* To place or carry in a chair.
 CHAIR/MAN, *n.* The presiding officer of a meeting
 or assembly:—one who carries a sedan.
 CHĀISE (shāz), *n.*; *pl.* CHĀISE-ES. A kind of light,
 two-wheeled pleasure-carriage.
 CHĀL-CĒD'Ō-NY or CHĀL/CE-DŌ-NY [kāl-sēd/-
 ō-ne, *Sm. C. Wb. Brände*; käl'sē-dō-ne, *W. Ja. K.*
R.], *n.* A silicious stone used in jewelry.
 CHĀL-CŌG'RA-PHER, *n.* An engraver in brass.
 CHĀL-CŌ'RA-PHY, *n.* Art of engraving in brass.
 CHĀL/CO-LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A green crystalline
 mineral.
 CHĀL-DĀ'IC, *a.* Relating to Chaldæa.
 CHĀL-DEE', *a.* Relating to Chaldæa.
 CHĀL-DEE', *n.* The language of Chaldæa.
 CHĀL'DRON or CHĀL'DRON [chāwl'drun, *E. Ja.*
K. Sm.; chāl'drun, *P. J.*; chā'drun, *W. F.*;
 chāw'drun, *S.*], *n.* A measure of 36 bushels.
 *CHĀL'ICE [chāl'is, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*;
 käl'is, *P.*], *n.* A cup; communion-cup.
 *CHĀL'ICED (chāl'ist), *a.* Having a cell or cup.
 *CHĀLK (chāwk), *a.* A white fossil, being a car-
 bonate of lime, much used in the arts.
 *CHĀLK (chāwk), *v. a.* To mark with chalk.
 *CHĀLK'-PIT, *n.* A pit in which chalk is dug.
 *CHĀLK'-STONE, *n.* A calcareous concretion in
 the hands and feet of persons affected by the gout.
 *CHĀLK'Y (chāwk'ē), *a.* Consisting of chalk;
 like chalk; white.
 CHĀL'LENGE, *v. a.* To call to answer for an
 offence by combat:—to accuse:—to claim:—to
 object to, as a juror.
 CHĀL'LENGE, *n.* A summons to fight a duel; a
 call:—a demand:—an exception against.
 CHĀL'LENGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be challenged.
 CHĀL'LENG-ER, *n.* One who challenges.
 †CHĀ-LYB'E-AN, *a.* Relating to iron; chalybeate.
 CHĀ-LYB'E-ATE, *a.* Impregnated with iron.
 CHĀM, *n.* The sovereign of Tartary. See KHAN.
 CHĀ-MĀDE' (shā-mād'), *n.* [Fr.] The beat of
 the drum, as a signal for a parley or a surrender.
 *CHĀM'BER [chām'ber, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*;
 chām'ber, *S. E.*; chām'ber or chām'ber, *P.*], *n.*
 An apartment in an upper story of a house; a
 bedroom; a room:—a cavity; a hollow space:—
 a legislative body:—a court.
 *CHĀM'BER, *v. a.* To lodge:—to be wonton.
 *CHĀM'BER, *v. n.* To shut up, as in a chamber.
 *CHĀM'BER-CŌŪN'SEL, *n.* A counsellor who
 gives his opinion in private, but does not plead.
 *CHĀM'BER-ER, *n.* One who chambers.
 *CHĀM'BER-FĒL'LŌW, *n.* A room-mate.
 *CHĀM'BER-ING, *n.* Intrigue; wantonness.
 *CHĀM'BER-LAIN, *n.* An officer of state:—a high
 officer in European courts:—a servant who has
 the care of the chambers.
 *CHĀM'BER-LAIN-SHĪP, *n.* Office of a chamberlain.
 *CHĀM'BER-MĀID, *n.* A maid who takes care of
 bedrooms, and waits on a lady.
 CHĀM'BREL, *n.* A joint in a horse's leg; gambrel.
 CHĀ-MĒ'LE-ON, *n.* An animal of the lizard kind,
 noted for changing its color. [ors.
 CHĀ-MĒ'LE-ON-IZE, *v. a.* To change to many col-
 ours.
 CHĀM'FER, *v. a.* To make furrows or gutters on
 a column; to flute; to channel.
 CHĀM'FER or CHĀM'FRET, *n.* A furrow; a gutter.
 CHĀMOIS (shām'e or shā-mōi') [shām'me, *P. E.*
Wb.; shā-mōi', *S. W. J. F. Ja.*; shām'wā, *Sm.*],
n. [Fr.] A kind of antelope or wild goat, whose
 skin is made into soft leather, called *shammy*.
 CHĀM'Q-MĪLE, *n.* A plant. See CAMOMILE.
 CHĀMP, *v. a.* To bite; to chew; to devour.
 CHĀMP, *v. n.* To bite with much action.

CHÂM-PAGNE' (shâm-pân') [shâm-pân', S. W. J. E. F. Ja.; shâm-pân, K.], *n.* A kind of sparkling wine from Champagne in France.

*CHÂM-PAIN' (shâm-pân') [shâm-pân', P. E. Sm. Wb.; châm-pân, W. F.; châm-pân', S.; shâm-pân, J. Ja.], *n.* Flat, open country.

*CHÂM-PAIN' (shâm-pân'), *a.* Open; flat. [ty. CHÂM-PER-TOR, *n.* (*Law.*) One guilty of chamber. CHÂM-PER-TY [châm-per-te, Ja. C.; shâm-per-te, K.; shâm-per-te, Sm.], *n.* (*Law.*) A maintenance of a man in his suit, upon condition of having part of the thing, if recovered.

CHÂM-PIGN'ON (shâm-pîn'yun), *n.* A mushroom.

CHÂM-PI-ON, *n.* A single combatant; a hero. — (*Law.*) A judicial combatant.

CHANCE (12), *n.* An event without an apparent cause; a fortuitous event; accident; fortune.

Syn. — Met by chance or accident; favored by fortune.

CHANCE, *a.* Fortuitous; happening by chance.

CHANCE, *v. n.* To happen; to fall out; to occur.

†CHANCE/FÛL, *a.* Full of chance; fortuitous.

CHÂN-CEL, *n.* The eastern part of a church, in which the altar is placed.

CHÂN-CEL-LOR, *n.* A high officer of state or of a university: — a judge of a court of equity or chancery. — The Lord High Chancellor of England presides in the court of chancery. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has the general direction of the finances.

CHÂN-CEL-LOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of chancellor.

CHANCE-MED'LEY, *n.* (*Law.*) The casual killing of a person, when the slayer is doing a lawful act.

CHÂN-CER-Y, *n.* (*Law.*) A high court of equity.

CHÂN-CES, *n. pl.* A branch of analysis, which treats of the probability of events.

CHÂN-CRE (shangk'er), *n.* A venereal ulcer.

CHÂN-CROUS (shangk'rus), *a.* Having chancres.

CHÂN-DE-LIER', *n.* A branch for candles or lamps.

CHÂND'LER, *n.* A dealer: — as, a tallone-chandler.

CHÂND'LER-Y, *n.* The articles sold by a chandler.

†CHÂN'DRY, *n.* A place where candles are kept.

CHÂN'FRIN, *n.* The fore part of the head of a horse.

CHÂNGE, *v. a.* To put one thing in the place of another; to alter; to make different; to exchange.

CHÂNGE, *v. n.* To undergo change.

CHÂNGE, *n.* Variation; alteration: — small money.

Syn. — Change of circumstances; variation of temperature; alteration of a garment; vicissitude of human affairs.

CHÂNGE/A-BLE, *a.* Subject to change; inconstant; variable; mutable; capricious; fickle.

Syn. — Changeable and variable are applied to persons or things; mutable, to things; inconstant, fickle, and capricious, chiefly to persons. Human beings are changeable, human affairs mutable.

Changeable or variable climate. A person of versatile talents; inconstant in his affections; fickle or capricious in his disposition or conduct.

CHÂNGE/A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Instability; inconstancy.

CHÂNGE/A-BLY, *ad.* Inconstantly; variably.

CHÂNGE/FÛL, *a.* Full of change; changeable.

CHÂNGE/LESS, *a.* Invariable; constant.

CHÂNGE/LING, *n.* A child left or taken in the place of another: — an idiot: — one apt to change.

CHÂNG'ER, *n.* One who changes.

CHÂN-NEL, *n.* The hollow bed of running water:

— a long cavity: — a strait: — a furrow of a pillar.

CHÂN-NEL, *v. a.* To cut in channels.

CHÂNT, *v. a.* To sing the church service; to sing.

CHÂNT (12), *v. n.* To sing, as in the church service.

CHÂNT, *n.* A song; a part of the church service.

CHÂNT'ER, *n.* One who chants; a singer.

CHÂN-TI-CLÊER, *n.* A cock; a loud crower.

CHÂN-TRESS, *n.* A woman who chants.

CHÂN'TRY, *n.* A chapel for priests to sing mass in.

CHÂ-ÔL-Q-Y, *n.* A treatise on chaos.

CHÂ'ÔS, *n.* A confused mass of matter; confusion.

CHÂ-ÔT'IC, *a.* Confused; indigested.

*CHAP (chăp or chōp) [chōp, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. C.; chăp, Sm. Wb.], *v. a. & n.* To cleave; to split.

*CHAP (chăp or chōp), *n.* A cleft; an aperture

*CHAP (chōp), *n.* A part of a beast's mouth.

CHÂP, *n.* A boy: — an abbreviation of *chapman*.

CHÂPE, *n.* A thin plate of metal at the point of a scabbard: — a catch of a buckle.

CHAPEAU (shăp'ô), *n.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) A hat; a cap.

CHÂP'EL, *n.* A place of public worship: — a building or place of worship subordinate to a church. See CHURCH.

CHÂP'LET, *n.* A pair of stirrups with stirrup-leathers attached.

CHÂP'EL-LA-NY, *n.* A chapel and jurisdiction subordinate to some church.

CHÂP'EL-RY, *n.* The jurisdiction of a chapel.

*CHÂP'ER-ÔN [shăp'er-ôn, Ja.; shăp'er-ôn', W.; shăp'er-ôn, P.; shăp'er-ông, K. Sm.], *n.* [Fr.] A kind of hood or cap.

*CHÂP'ER-ÔN, *v. a.* To attend on a lady in public.

CHÂP'ÊL-LEN (chōp'fâl-lîn), *a.* Having the lower chap depressed: — dispirited; silenced.

CHÂP'Ï-TER, *n.* (*Arch.*) The capital of a column.

CHÂP'LAIN, *n.* One who performs divine service in the army, navy, a public body, or a family.

CHÂP'LAIN-CY, *n.* The office of a chaplain.

CHÂP'LAIN-SHIP, *n.* A garland or wreath for the head.

CHÂP'MAN, *n.* A buyer and seller; a cheapener.

CHÂP-PAR-RÂL, *n.* [Sp.] A thicket of evergreen oaks: — a thicket of bramble-bushes.

CHAPS (chōps), *n. pl.* The mouth of a beast.

CHÂP'TER, *n.* A division of a book: — an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral, comprising canons, prebendaries, &c., of which the dean is the head: — a decretal epistle.

†CHÂP'TER, *v. a.* To tax; to correct. *Dryden*.

CHÂP'TREL, *n.* An impost or support of arches.

CHÂR, *n.* A delicate kind of fish.

CHÂR, *v. a.* To burn wood to a black cinder.

CHÂR or CHÂRE, *n.* Work done by the day; a small job: — in America, called *chore*. See CHORE.

CHÂR or CHÂRE, *v. n.* To work by the day.

CHÂR or CHÂRE, *v. a.* To perform a business.

CHÂR-AC-TER, *n.* A distinctive mark, property, or quality by which any person or thing is distinguished from others; personal qualities, a mark; a letter: — a personage: — reputation.

Syn. — A hieroglyphical character; a letter of the alphabet; — a distinguished personage; a man of unblemished character, and high reputation.

CHÂR-AC-TER, *v. a.* To inscribe; to engrave. [R.]

CHÂR-AC-TER-IS'TIC, *n.* That which characterizes.

CHÂR-AC-TER-IS'TIC, *a.* Constituting or

CHÂR-AC-TER-IS'TI-CAL, *a.* agreeing with the character; indicating character.

CHÂR-AC-TER-IS'TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being characteristic.

CHÂR-AC-TER-IZE, *v. a.* To give a character of: — to engrave or imprint; to mark with a stamp.

CHÂ-RÂDE' (shă-râd'), *n.* [Fr.] A species of riddle.

CHÂR/COAL, *n.* Coal made by burning wood.

CHÂRGE, *v. a.* To intrust: — to impute as a debt: — to accuse: — to command: to enjoin: — to load.

CHÂRGE, *v. n.* To make an onset.

CHÂRGE, *n.* Care; precept; mandate; trust: — accusation; imputation: — expense; cost: — attack; onset: — a quantity of powder and ball.

CHÂRGE/A-BLE, *a.* Expensive; costly; unimputable.

CHÂRGE/A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Expense; cost.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES (shărh-zhă'dăf-făr'), *n.*

[Fr.] A foreign minister of the third or lowest class.

CHÂRQ'ER, *n.* One who charges: — a large dish: — a war-horse.

CHÂR'Ï-LY, *ad.* Warily; frugally.

CHÂR'Ï-NESS, *n.* Caution; nicety.

CHÂR'Ï-OT, *n.* A carriage of pleasure or state.

CHÂR'Ï-ÔT-ÊER, *n.* One who drives a chariot.

CHÂR'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Full of charity; benevolent; kind; bountiful; candid; liberal.

CHÂR'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Disposition to charity.

CHÂR'IT-A-BLY, *ad.* Kindly; benevolently.

CHÄR'I-TY, *n.* Good affection; tenderness; love; kindness; benevolence; candor; liberality; alms.
 CHARIVARI (shär'e-vä-rë'), *n.* [Fr.] A mock serenade of vile, noisy music.

CHÄR'LA-TÄN, *n.* A quack; a mountebank.
 CHÄR'LA-TÄN'I-CÄL, *a.* Quackish; empirical.
 CHÄR'LA-TÄN-RY, *n.* Quackery; deceit.
 CHARLES'S-WAIN', *n.* (*Astron.*) The Great Bear, a constellation.

CHÄR'LOCK, *n.* A pernicious weed: wild mustard.
 CHÄRM, *n.* A philter; a spell; enchantment.
 CHÄRM, *v. a.* To enchant; to fascinate; to delight.

Syn. — Beauty charms; music enchants; conversation fascinates; virtue delights.

CHÄRM, *v. n.* To act as a charm.
 CHÄRM'ER, *n.* One who charms or enchants.
 CHÄRM'FUL, *a.* Abounding with charms.
 CHÄRM'ING, *p. a.* Highly pleasing; delightful.
 CHÄRM'ING-LY, *ad.* Delightfully.

CHÄRM'ING-NESS, *n.* The power of pleasing.
 CHÄR'NEL, *a.* Containing flesh or dead bodies.

CHÄR'NEL-HÖUSE, *n.* The place, under churches, where the bones of the dead are repositied.

CHÄR'RY, *a.* Burnt, as charcoal; charred.

CHÄRT [chärt, *P. E. Sm. C. Wb.*: kärt or chärt, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K.*], *a.* A delineation of coasts, shoals, islands, rocks, &c.; a map.

CHÄR-TÄ'GEOUS (-slus), *a.* Resembling paper.

CHÄR'TER, *v. a.* To let or hire, as a vessel: — to establish by charter; to incorporate.

CHÄR'TER, *n.* A writing bestowing privileges or rights: — privilege; immunity.

CHÄR'TER-LÄND, *n.* (*Law.*) Land held by charter.

CHÄR'TER-PÄR'TY, *n.* (*Com.*) An indenture or agreement between merchants and seafaring men relating to merchandise.

CHÄR'TISM, *n.* The principles of the Chartists.

CHÄR'TIST, *n.* An adherent to the charter: — a radical reformer in England.

CHÄR'Y, *a.* Careful; cautious; sly; wary.

CHÄSE, *v. a.* To hunt; to pursue; to drive.

CHÄSE, *n.* Hunting; pursuit: — ground stored with game: — the frame into which types made into pages are fastened: — bore of a gun.

CHÄS'ER, *n.* One who chases; a pursuer.

CHÄSM, *n.* A cleft; an opening; a vacuity.

CHÄS-SEÜR', *n.* [Fr.] A hunter; a horseman.

CHÄSTE, *a.* Observing chastity; modest; without taint; pure; uncorrupt.

CHÄSTE'LY, *ad.* In a chaste manner.

*CHÄST'EN (chäs'sn) [chäs'tn, *S. W. J. E. Ja.*; chäs'sn, *P. F. Sm. C. R.*], *v. a.* To chastise; to correct; to punish.

*CHÄST'EN-ER, *n.* One who chastens.

CHÄSTE'NESS, *n.* Chastity; purity.

CHÄS-TIS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be chastised.

CHÄS-TISE', *v. a.* To punish; to correct; to chasten.

Syn. — Parents chastise their children; magistrates punish criminals. — *Chastise, correct, or chasten* in order to amendment.

CHÄS'TISE-MENT [chäs'tiz-mënt, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; chäs-tiz'ment or chäs'tiz-mënt, *P.*], *n.* Act of chastising; punishment.

Syn. — Afflictions are regarded as the chastisements of providence; the punishment of criminals is the penalty of the law.

CHÄS-TIS'ER, *n.* One who chastises.

CHÄS'TI-TY [chäs'te-të, *W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.*; chäs'te-të, *S. P.*], *n.* State of being chaste; purity; modesty.

CHÄT, *v. n.* To prate; to converse at ease.

CHÄT, *n.* Idle or familiar talk; prate. [try seat.

CHÄTEAU (shät-ö'), *n.* [Fr.] A castle; a count.

CHÄTEL-LÄ-NY [shät'el-len-ë, *S. E. F. Ja. C.*; chät'el-len-ë, *W. P.*], *n.* The district of a castle.

CHÄ-TÖ'YANT, *a.* [Fr.] Of changeable lustre.

CHÄTTEL (chät'tl or chät'el) [chät'tl, *S. W. J. F. E. Sm. Wb.*; chät'tl, *P. Ja. K. R. C.*], *n.* Any movable property or goods; furniture.

CHÄT'TER, *v. n.* To make a noise like birds, or with the teeth; to talk idly or carelessly.

CHÄT'TER, *n.* Noise of birds; idle prate; chat.

CHÄT'TER-BÖX, *n.* An incessant talker.

CHÄT'TER-ER, *n.* One who chatters; an idle talker.

CHÄT'TER-ING, *n.* Idle or unprofitable talk; chatter.

CHÄT'TY, *a.* Chattering; conversing freely.

CHÄT'WOOD (chät'wüd), *n.* Little sticks; fuel.

CHÄU'FER, *n.* [Fr.] A small table-furnace.

CHÄUNT (chänt), *v. & n.* See CHANT.

CHÄV'EN-DER, *n.* The chub; the cheven; a fish.

CHÄW, *v. a.* To chew. *Dryden.* See CHEW.

†CHÄW'DRON, *n.* Entrails. *Shak.*

CHĒAP (chĕp), *a.* Bearing a low price; common.

CHĒAP'EN (chĕ'pn), *v. a.* To attempt to buy; to chaffer: — to make cheap; to lessen the value of.

CHĒAP'EN-ER, *n.* One who cheapens.

CHĒAP'LY (chĕp'le), *ad.* At a small price.

CHĒAP'NESS, *n.* Lowliness of price.

CHĒAT, *v. a.* To defraud; to impose upon; to trick.

CHĒAT, *n.* A fraud; trick: — a deceiver; a cheater.

CHĒAT'ER, *n.* One who cheats or practises fraud.

CHECK, *v. a.* To repress; to curb: — to improve.

CHECK, *v. n.* To stop; to clash; to interfere.

CHECK, *n.* A stop, restraint; curb: — a reproof: — an order for money: — a kind of linen or cotton cloth, woven in squares or plaids.

CHECK'ER, *v. a.* To vary; to diversify.

CHECK'ER, *n.* One who checks; a rebuker.

CHECK'ER-BOARD, *n.* A board to play checkers on.

CHECK'ERS, *n. pl.* A game on a checker-board.

CHECK'LESS, *a.* Uncontrollable; violent.

CHECK'MATE, *n.* A movement on a chess-board that gains and ends the game.

CHECK'MATE, *v. a.* To defeat or control by a movement; to put in check; to finish.

CHĒEK, *n.* The side of the face below the eye.

CHĒEK'BONE, *n.* The bone of the cheek.

CHĒEK'TOOTH, *n.* The hinder tooth.

CHĒER, *n.* Entertainment; gaiety: — shout of joy.

CHĒER, *v. a.* To incite; to encourage; to applaud; to exhilarate; to enliven; to animate.

CHĒER, *v. n.* To grow gay or cheerful.

CHĒER'ER, *n.* One who cheers.

*CHĒER'FUL [chĕr'fūl, *P. J. E. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.*; chĕr'fūl, *S.*; chĕr'fūl or chĕr'fūl, *W. F. K.*], *a.* Animated; moderately joyful; lively; gay.

Syn. — A cheerful countenance; animated expression; lively imagination; gay color.

*CHĒER'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a cheerful manner.

*CHĒER'FUL-NESS, *n.* Animation; mirth.

Syn. — Habitual cheerfulness; occasional mirth; animation in manner of speaking.

CHĒER'LY, *ad.* Cheerfully; briskly.

CHĒER'LESS, *a.* Without gaiety or gladness.

CHĒER'LY, *a.* Brisk; gay; cheerful.

CHĒER'UP, *v. a.* To animate; to cheerup.

CHĒER'Y, *a.* Gay; sprightly; merry; cheerful.

CHĒESE, *n.* Food made of the curd of milk.

CHĒESE'CAKE, *n.* A cake of curds, sugar, &c.

CHĒESE'MÖN-GER, *n.* One who deals in cheese.

CHĒESE-PRĒSS, *n.* An engine for pressing curds.

CHĒESE-VÄT, *n.* A wooden case for curds.

CHEF-D'ŒUVRE (shä-dövr'), *n.* [Fr.] A capital performance; a masterpiece.

CHĒ'GÖE, *n.* An insect. See CHICRE.

CHĒ'LY, *n.* The claw of a shell-fish.

CHĒM'IC (kĕm'ik), *a.* Same as chemical.

CHĒM'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to chemistry.

CHĒM'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a chemical manner.

CHE-MISE' (she-mĕz'), *n.* [Fr.] A shift.

CHĒM-I-ŠETTE', *a.* [Fr.] An under waistcoat.

CHĒM'IST, *n.* A person versed in chemistry.

CHĒM'IS-TRY, *n.* A science which investigates the composition, the nature, and properties of material substances, and their mutual combinatious

CHEQ'UER (chĕk'er), *v. & n.* See CHECKER.

CHE'R'ISH, *v. a.* To support; to encourage; to nurse.

CHE'R'ISH-ER, *n.* One who cherishes.

CHE-RÖÖT', *n.* A sort of cigar for snooking.

CHĒR'RY, *n.* A small stone-fruit.

CHĒR'RY, *a.* Red; ruddy; like a cherry.

CHÉR'RY-PÍT, *n.* A child's play with cherry-stones.
CHÉR'RY-TREĒ, *n.* A tree that bears cherries.
CHÉR'SO-NĒSE (kér'so-nēs). *n.* A peninsula.
CHERT, *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of flint; hornstone.
CHERT'Y, *a.* Like chert; flinty.
CHÉR'UB, *n.*; *pl.* **CHÉR'UBŠ** and **CHÉR'V-BIM**.
 A celestial spirit; an angel.
CHÉ-RO'BJC (122), } *a.* Relating to cherubs or
CHÉ-RO'BJ-CAL, } cherubim; angelic.
CHÉR'V-BIM, *n.* The Hebrew plural of *Cherub*.
CHÉR'V-BIN, *a.* Cherubic; angelical.
CHÉR'UP, *v. n.* To chirp; to use a cheerful voice.
CHÉR'UP, *v. a.* To quicken; to chirrup.
CHESS, *n.* A scientific game, in which two sets of
 men are moved in opposition to each other.
CHESS-BÓARD, *n.* A board for playing chess.
CHEŠ'SEL, *n.* A vat in which cheese is formed.
CHEŠŠ-MÂN, *n.* A piece or puppet for chess.
CHEST, *n.* A large box or coffer:—the thorax of
 the human body; breast.
CHEST'ED, *a.* Having a chest.
CHEST'NUT (chēs'nut), *n.* A fruit: a nut.
CHEST'NUT, *a.* Colored like a chestnut; brown.
CHEST'NUT-TREĒ, *n.* A tree that bears chestnuts.
CHEV-A-LIER' (shév'a-lēr'), *n.* [Fr.] A knight:
 a gallant man; a cavalier.
CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE (shév'ō-de-fréz'), *n. pl.*
 [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A piece of timber furnished with
 spikes to defend a passage.
CHEV'ER-IL, *n.* A kid:—kid-leather.
CHEV'V-I-SANCE (shév'e-zāns), *n.* [Fr.] Enterprise.
CHEV'RON (shév'ron), *n.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) An honor-
 able ordinary.—(*Arch.*) A zigzag ornament.
CHEVRONED (shév'rond), *a.* Shaped like a chev-
 ron.
CHEV'RO-NĒL, *n.* A diminutive of *Chevron*.
CHEW (chū), *v. a.* To crush or grind with the
 teeth; to masticate; to ruminate.
CHEW (chū), *v. n.* To ruminate:—to meditate.
CHEW'ING (chū'ing), *n.* Mastication.
CHI-Ā-RŌ-OS-CŪRŌ or **CHI-Ā-RŌ SCŪRŌ**, *n.*
 [It.] The art of combining light and shade in
 painting; clare-obscure.
CHI-ĀŠ'TO-LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Hollow-spar, a min-
 eral found in clay-slate.
CHI-CANE', *n.* A mean trick of art; chicanery.
CHI-CANE', *v. n.* To prolong a contest by tricks.
CHI-CAN'ER, *n.* One guilty of chicanery.
CHI-CAN'ER-Y, *n.* Mean arts of wrangling; tricks.
CHIC'CO-RY, *n.* A perennial plant; succory.
CHICK, *n.* The young of a bird; a chicken.
CHICK'A-DEE, *n.* The black-cap titmouse.
CHICK'EN, *n.* The young of a bird, particularly of
 a hen:—a term for a young person.
CHICK'EN-HEART-ED, *a.* Cowardly; timorous.
CHICK'EN-PŌX, *n.* A mild, eruptive disease.
CHICK'LING, *n.* A small chicken.
CHICK'PĒA (chik'pē), *n.* A kind of pea.
CHICK'WĒED, *n.* An annual weed or plant.
CHIDE, *v. a.* [*i.* **CHID**; *pp.* **CHIDING**, **CHIDDEN** or
CHID.] To reprove; to scold; to check; to censure.
CHIDE, *v. n.* To clamor; to scold.
CHID'ER, *n.* One who chides.
CHID'ING, *n.* Rebuke; quarrel:—noise; sound.
CHIEF, *a.* Principal; most eminent; first; *primary*.
Syn.—*Chief* city: *principal* person; *first* in rank.
CHIEF, *n.* A commander; leader; head.
Syn.—*Chief* among savages; *commander* of an
 army; *leader* of a party; *head* of a family.
CHIEF'LY, *ad.* Principally; eminently.
CHIEF'TAIN, *n.* A leader; a commander.
CHIEF TAIN-RY, } *n.* State or rank of a chief.
CHIEF'TAIN-SHIP, } *n.* *tain*.
CHIF-FON-NIĒ', *n.* [Fr.] A rag-picker.
CHIG'RE (chig'gur), *n.* A small insect of the flea
 kind, that penetrates under the skin.
CHIL'BLAIN, *n.* A sore or inflammation in the
 feet, hands, &c., caused by cold or frost.
CHILD, *n.*; *pl.* **CHILD'REN**. An infant; a very
 young person; a son or daughter; offspring.
CHILD-BEAR-ING, *n.* Act of bearing children.

CHILD'BĒD, *n.* The state of a woman in labor.
CHILD'BIRTH, *n.* The act of bringing forth.
CHILD'ER-MAS-DAY', *n.* The day on which the
 feast of the holy Innocents is solemnized, Dec. 28.
CHILD'HOOD (child'hūd), *n.* The state of chil-
 dren; infancy; the properties of a child.
CHILD'ISH, *a.* Like a child; trifling; puerile.
CHILD'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a childish, trifling manner.
CHILD'ISH-NESS, *n.* Puerility; triflingness.
CHILD'LESS, *a.* Having no child.
CHILD'LIKE, *a.* Like or becoming a child.
CHIL'J-ĀD (kil'e-ād), *n.* A thousand.
CHIL'J-A-HĒ'DRON, *n.* A figure of a thousand sides.
CHIL'J-ĀREH, *n.* A commander of a thousand.
CHIL'J-ĀR-CHY, *n.* A body of a thousand men.
CHIL'J-ĀŠM, *n.* The millennium.
CHIL'J-ĀST, *n.* One of a sect of millenarians.
CHIL'J-FAC'TIVE, *a.* See *CHYLFACTIVE*.
CHILL, *a.* Cold; depressed; cold of temper.
CHILL, *n.* Chilliness; a shivering; cold.
CHILL, *v. a.* To make cold; to depress; to blast.
CHILL'J-NESS, *n.* A sensation of shivering.
CHILL'NESS, *n.* Coolness; coldness; chilliness.
CHIL'LY, *a.* Somewhat cold.—*ad.* Coldly.
CHIME, *n.* A sound of bells; concord of sound:—
 the ends of a barrel, &c.; chimb or chine.
CHIME, *v. n.* To sound in harmony; to agree.
CHIME, *v. a.* To move, strike or cause to sound
 in harmony.
CHIM'ER, *n.* One who chimes bells.
CHI-MĒ'RA, *n.* [*chimæra*, L.] *Pl.* **CHI-MĒ'RAŠ**.
 A feigned monster:—an odd fancy; illusion.
CHI-MĒRE', *n.* A robe. See *SIMAR*.
CHI-MĒR'J-CAL, *a.* Imaginary; fanciful; unreal.
CHI-MĒR'J-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a chimerical manner.
CHIM'NEY (chim'ne), *n.*; *pl.* **CHIM'NEYS**. A pas-
 sage through which smoke ascends; a flue.
CHIM'NEY-CÖR'NER, *n.* The fireside.
CHIM'NEY-PIECE (chim'ne-pēs), *n.* The orna-
 mental work round a fireplace.
CHIM'NEY-SWĒEP-ER, *n.* A cleaner of chimneys.
CHIN, *n.* The lowest part of the human face.
CHIN'Ä [chin'ä, P. E. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.; chā'na,
 S.; chī'na or chā'na, W. F.], *n.* Porcelain.
CHIN'CA-PIN, *n.* A nut-tree; dwarf chestnut.
CHIN'COUGH (chīn'köf), *n.* A violent cough.
CHINE, *n.* The backbone or spine:—the ends of
 a barrel or cask:—written also *chime* and *chimb*.
CHINE, *v. a.* To cut into pieces or chines.
CHINED (chīnd), *a.* Having a chine.
CHI-NĒŠE', *n.* The language or people of China.
CHIN'GLE (shīng'gl), *n.* Gravel free from dirt.
CHINK, *n.* A narrow aperture; an opening.
CHINK, *v. a.* To shake so as to make a sound.
CHINK, *v. n.* To sound by striking each other.
CHINK'Y, *a.* Having chinks or narrow clefts.
CHINTZ, *n.* Cotton cloth printed with colors.
CHIP, *v. a.* To cut into small pieces; to hack.
CHIP, *v. n.* To break or crack; to chap.
CHIP, *n.* A small piece cut or broken off.
CHIP-AXE, *n.* A one-handed plane-axe.
CHIP'PING, *n.* Act of cutting off; a chip.
CHI-RÄ'GRA, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Gout in the hand.
CHI-RÄG'RĪ-CAL, *a.* Having the gout in the hand.
CHI'RŌ-GRÄPH, *n.* (*Lavo.*) A deed or public in-
 strument in writing properly attested:—a fine.
CHI-RÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* A writer.—(*Eng. Lavo.*)
 An officer in the common pleas, who engrosses
 fines.
CHI-RŌ-GRÄPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to chirog-
CHI-RŌ-GRÄPH'J-CAL, } raphy; written.
CHI-RÖG'RA-PHIST, *n.* A chirographer.
CHI-RÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* Art of writing; handwriting.
CHI-RÖL'Ō-QY, *n.* Art of conversing by the hands
 and fingers; dactylology.
***CHI'RŌ-MÄN-CER** or **CHI'RŌ-MÄN-CER**, *n.* One
 who foretells future events by inspecting the
 hand.
***CHI'RŌ-MÄN-CY** [ki'rŌ-män-se, S. E. Ja. K. Sm.
 C.; ki'rŌ-män-se, W. J. F. Wb.; ki'rŌm'an-se,
 P.], *n.* Divination by inspecting the hand.

CHRO'ŬI-ŬM, *n.* A whitish, brittle metal.
 CHRO'MŪLE, *n.* The coloring-matter of leaves.
 CHRON'IC, *a.* Relating to time: — of long duration, as a disease; opposed to *acute*.
 CHRON'I-CLE, *n.* An historical register of events; annals; archives; a record; a *history*.
 CHRON'I-CLE, *v. a.* To record; to register.
 CHRON'I-CLER, *n.* A recorder of events; historian.
 CHRON-O-GRĀM, *n.* An inscription in which the date is expressed by numeral letters.
 CHRON-O-GRĀM-MĀT'I-CAL, *a.* Belonging to a chronogram.
 CHRON-O-GRĀM'MĀ-TIST, *n.* A writer of chronograms.
 CHRO-NŌG'RA-PHER, *n.* A writer of chronology.
 CHRO-NŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* Description of past time.
 CHRO-NŌL'Ō-GER, *n.* One who is versed in chronology.
 CHRO-NŌL'Ō-GIST, *a.* chronology.
 CHRON-O-LŌG'IC, *a.* Denoting periods of time; relating to chronology.
 CHRON-O-LŌG'I-CAL, *a.* relating to chronology.
 CHRON-O-LŌG'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* By chronology.
 CHRO-NŌL'Ō-QY, *n.* The science of computing and adjusting the dates of events or the periods of time: — a tabular view of events and dates.
 CHRO-NŌM'E-TER, *n.* A time-keeper, or instrument for measuring time with great exactness.
 CHRYS'A-LID, *a.* Relating to chrysalis.
 CHRYS'A-LIS, *n.*; *pl.* CHRY-SĀL'I-DEŚ. (*Ent.*) The pupa of an insect; aurelia.
 CHRYS-ĀN'THE-MŪM, *n.* [*L.*] A genus of plants.
 CHRY-SŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* Art of writing in gold.
 CHRYS'Ō-LITE, *n.* A precious stone.
 CHRY-SŌL'Ō-QY, *n.* That branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth.
 CHRYS'Ō-PRASE, *n.* [*chrysoprasus, L.*] A pale-green precious stone.
 CHŪB, *n.* A river fish.
 CHŪB'BED, *a.* Big-headed, like a chub; chubby.
 CHŪB'BY, *a.* Plump; short and thick.
 CHŪCK, *v. n.* To make a noise like a hen.
 CHŪCK, *v. a.* To call as a hen: — to strike gently; to throw, by a quick motion; to pitch.
 CHŪCK, *n.* The voice of a hen: — a pat or blow: — a part of a turning-machine.
 CHŪCK'-FĀR-THING, *n.* A play.
 CHŪC'KLE, *v. n.* To laugh convulsively; to laugh inwardly with triumph.
 CHŪC'KLE, *v. a.* To call as a hen: — to fondle.
 CHUFF, *a.* A coarse, fat-headed, blunt clown.
 CHUFFY, *a.* Blunt; fat; surly; angry.
 CHŪM, *n.* A chamber-fellow in a college, &c.
 CHŪMP, *n.* A thick, heavy piece of wood.
 CHŪ'NAM, *n.* Stucco made of calcined shells.
 CHŪNK, *n.* A short, thick piece of wood. *Ray.*
 CHŪRCH, *n.* The collective body of Christians: — a particular body of Christians: — a place of divine worship: — the clerical body in distinction from the laity: — ecclesiastical authority.
Syn. — The use of church in the sense of a house of public worship is limited, in England, to houses of the kind belonging to the episcopal or established form of religion, the houses of public worship among the dissenters being styled *meeting-houses* or *chapels*; but in this country, this distinction is not strictly adhered to.
 CHŪRCH, *v. a.* To assist to return thanks in church.
 CHŪRCH'-ĀLE, *n.* A wake or feast in commemoration of the consecration of a church.
 CHŪRCH'DOM, *n.* Church government.
 CHŪRCH'-GŌ-ER, *n.* One who attends church.
 CHŪRCH'ING, *n.* Act of returning thanks in church.
 CHŪRCH'MAN, *n.* An ecclesiastic: — an Episcopalian.
 CHŪRCH'MAN-SHIP, *n.* State of a churchman.
 CHŪRCH-WĀR'DEN, *n.* An officer of the church.
 CHŪRCH'YARD, *n.* The burial-ground adjoining a church, or belonging to a church.
 CHŪRL, *n.* A surly, ill-bred man: — a miser.
 CHŪRL'ISH, *a.* Rude; brutal; selfish: — avaricious.

CHŪRL'ISH-NESS, *n.* Rudeness: — niggardiness.
 CHŪRN, *n.* A vessel in which cream is churned.
 CHŪRN, *v. a.* To agitate; to make butter.
 CHŪRN'ING, *n.* The act of making butter.
 CHŪRN'STAFF, *n.* An instrument employed for churning.
 CHŪSE, *v. a.* See CHOOSE.
 CHŪ-LĀ'CEOUS (kī-lā'shūs), *a.* Belonging to chyle.
 CHŪYLE, *n.* A milky fluid formed in the stomach, and separated from the chyme.
 *CHŪL-FĀC'TIŌN, *n.* The process of making chyle.
 *CHŪL-FĀC'TIVE or CHŪ-LI-FĀC'TIVE [kīl-fak'tiv, *W. R. C. Wb.*; kīl-fak'tiv, *S. P. Ja. K. Sm.*], *a.* Making chyle.
 *CHŪL-FI-CĀ'TIŌN, *n.* The act of making chyle.
 *CHŪ'LOUS (kī'lūs), *a.* Consisting of chyle.
 CHŪME, *n.* A soft pap produced in the stomach by the digestion of food.
 CHŪM'IS-TRY, *n.* See CHEMISTRY.
 CĪ-BĀ'RJ-OŪS, *a.* Relating to food; edible.
 CĪB'OL, *n.* A sort of small onion.
 CĪ-CĀ'DA, *n.* [*L.*] (*Ent.*) An insect; a sort of locust.
 CĪC-A-TRICE, *n.* [*ciatrix, L.*] A scar left by a wound.
 CĪC-A-TRĪ'SANT, *n.* That which induces a cicatrice.
 CĪC-A-TRĪ'SIVE, *a.* That induces a cicatrice.
 CĪC-A-TRĪ-ZĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Act of healing a wound.
 CĪC-A-TRĪZE, *v. a.* To heal a wound; to skin over.
 CĪCERONE (chē-che-rō'ne or sīs-e-rō'ne) [chē'-che-rō'ne, *Ja.*; chē-chā-rō'na, *Sm.*; sīs-e-rō'ne, *Wb.*], *n.* [*It.* *pl.* CĪCERONI (chē-che-rō'ne), *Eng.* CĪC-E-RŌ'NEŚ. A guide; one who explains curiosities or antiquities.
 CĪC'E-RŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Resembling Cicero.
 CĪC'E-RŌ'NI-AN-ISM, *n.* An imitation of Cicero.
 CĪCISBEO (chē-chīs-bā'ō or se-sīs-be'ō) [chē-chīs-bā'ō, *Sm.*; chīch-is'be-ō, *K.*; chē-chīz'be-ō, *C.*; se-sīs-be-ō, *Wb.*], *n.* [*It.*] A gallant attending a lady; a dangle about females.
 CĪ'DER, *n.* The juice of apples fermented.
 CĪ'DER-KIN, *n.* An inferior kind of cider.
 CĪ-DEVANT (se-de-vāng'), *ad.* [*Fr.*] Formerly.
 CĪEL'ING, *n.* See CEILING.
 CĪ-GĀR', *n.* A little roll of tobacco for smoking.
 CĪL'IA-RY (sīl'ya-re), *a.* Relating to the eyelids.
 CĪ-LI'CIŪS (se-līsh'ūs), *a.* Made of hair.
 CĪ'MA, *n.* (*Arch.*) A kind of moulding.
 CĪM'E-TER, *n.* A short Turkish sword; scymitar.
 CĪM-MĒ'RI-AN, *a.* [*Cimmeri, L.*] Extremely dark.
 CĪM'Ō-LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A grayish-white clay.
 CĪN-CHŌ'NA, *n.* Peruvian or Jesuit's bark.
 CĪNCT'URE (sīnk'tyūr), *n.* A band worn round the head or body; a belt; a sash; a girdle.
 CĪN'DER, *n.* Relics of burnt coal or wood: — ashes: — a mass ignited and quenched.
 CĪN'E-RA-RY, *a.* Relating to or like ashes.
 CĪN'E-RĀ'TIŌN, *n.* The act of reducing to ashes.
 CĪ-NĒ'RE-OŪS, *a.* Like ashes; ash-colored.
 CĪN'E-RĪ'TIŪS (sīn-e-rīsh'ūs), *a.* Like ashes.
 CĪN'GLE (sīng'gl), *n.* Girth for a horse; surcingle.
 CĪN'NA-BĀR, *n.* A red sulphuret of mercury.
 CĪN'NA-MŌN, *n.* A tree of Ceylon: — the spicy bark of the tree.
 CĪNQUE (sīngk), *n.* [*Fr.*] The number five in dice.
 CĪNQUE'FŌIL (sīngk'fōil), *n.* Five-leaved clover.
 CĪ'ON, *n.* A shoot to be engrafted. See SCION.
 CĪ'PIHER, *n.* The arithmetical character (0): — a figure; a character: — a secret manner of writing, or a key to it.
 CĪ'PIHER, *v. n.* To practise arithmetic; to compute.
 CĪ'PIHER, *v. a.* To write in occult characters.
 CĪ'PIHER-ING, *n.* The practice of arithmetic.
 CĪR-CĒN'SIAN (sīr-sēn'shian), *a.* Of the circus.
 CĪR'CĪ-NĀTE, *v. a.* To make a circle. [*R.*]
 CĪR-CĪ-NĀ'TIŌN, *n.* An orbicular motion. [*R.*]
 CĪR'CLE, *n.* A curved line continued till it ends where it began, having all its parts equidistant from a common centre: — the space included in a circular line: — a round body; an orb; a sphere; a globe: — a compass: — a circumlocution: — a

class of people; a community; a company: — a district; a province.
 CĪR/CLE, *v. a.* To move round; to enclose.
 CĪR/CLE, *v. n.* To move circularly.
 CĪR/CLET (sĭr'klet), *n.* A little circle.
 CĪR/CQ-SĒLE, *n.* See CIRSOCĒ.
 CĪR/CUIT (sĭr'kit), *n.* Act of moving round: — the space enclosed; extent: — a course: — visitation of judges: — a district or tract of country visited by the judges of a court.
 CĪR/CUIT (sĭr'kit), *v. a.* To move round.
 CĪR/CUIT-ĒER', *n.* One who travels circuit.
 CĪR/CU-I'TION (sĭr-ku-ish'un), *n.* A going round.
 *CĪR/CU-I-TOŪS [ser-kū'e-tūs, *W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; sĭr'kit-ūs, *Wb.*], *a.* Round about; not direct.
 *CĪR/CU-I-TOŪS-LY, *ad.* In a circuitous manner.
 CĪR/CU-I-Ō, *n.* A motion in or round a circle.
 CĪR/CU-LAR, *a.* Round, like a circle; spherical circulating. — *Circular letter*, a letter sent to several persons on some common affair.
 CĪR/CU-LAR, *n.* A circular or advertising letter.
 CĪR/CU-LAR-I-TY, *n.* State of being circular.
 CĪR/CU-LAR-LY, *ad.* In form of a circle.
 CĪR/CU-LATE, *v. n.* To move round; to be diffused.
 CĪR/CU-LATE, *v. a.* To spread; — diffuse about.
 CĪR/CU-LĀT-ING-MĒ'DI-ŪM, *n.* The money or currency in use.
 CĪR/CU-LĀTION, *n.* Act of circulating; circular motion: — a return: — extent of diffusion: — currency of money, or of a substitute for money.
 CĪR/CU-LA-TO-RY, *n.* A chemical vessel.
 CĪR/CU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Circular; moving round.
 CĪR/CU-LŪS, *n.* [L.] A surgical instrument.
 CĪR-CUM-ĀM-BI-EN-CY, *n.* Act of encompassing.
 CĪR-CUM-ĀM-BI-ENT, *a.* Surrounding.
 CĪR-CUM-ĀM-BU-LĀTE, *v. n.* To walk round about.
 CĪR/CUM-CĪSE, *v. a.* To cut off the foreskin.
 CĪR/CUM-CĪS-ER, *n.* One who circumcises.
 CĪR-CUM-CĪ-ŠION (sĭr-kum-sizh'un), *n.* Act of circumcising; a Jewish rite.
 CĪR-CUM-CUR-SĀTION, *n.* A running up and down.
 CĪR-CUM-DUCT', *v. a.* To contravene; to nullify.
 CĪR-CUM-DUCT'ION, *n.* Nullification; hindrance.
 CĪR-CUM-FER-ENCE, *n.* A line that bounds the space of a circle; periphery; an orb; a circle.
 CĪR-CUM-FE-RĒN'TIAL, *a.* Circular.
 CĪR-CUM-FE-RĒN'TOR, *n.* An instrument used in surveying, for taking or measuring angles.
 CĪR/CUM-FLECT, { *v. a.* To fix the circumflex.
 CĪR/CUM-FLEX, {
 CĪR/CUM-FLEX, *n.* An accent denoting a long syllable; marked in Greek [ˊ]; in Latin [˘].
 CĪR-CUM-FLU-ENCE, *n.* An enclosure of waters.
 CĪR-CUM-FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing round.
 CĪR-CUM-FO-RĀ'NE-AN, *a.* Travelling about.
 CĪR-CUM-FO-RĀ'NE-OŪS, *a.* Wandering about.
 CĪR-CUM-FŪSE', *v. a.* To pour round.
 CĪR-CUM-FŪ-SILE, *a.* That may be poured round.
 CĪR-CUM-FŪ-SION, *n.* A pouring round.
 CĪR-CUM-GY-RĀ-TION, *n.* Act of going round.
 CĪR-CUM-I'TION (-ish'un), *n.* A going round.
 CĪR-CUM-JĀ-CENT, *a.* Lying round; surrounding.
 CĪR-CUM-LI-GĀ-TION, *n.* A binding round; a band.
 CĪR-CUM-LQ-CŪ-TION, *n.* A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis; indirect expressions.
 CĪR-CUM-LŌC'U-TO-RY, *a.* Periphrastical.
 CĪR-CUM-MŪRED' (-mŭrd'), *a.* Walled round.
 CĪR-CUM-NĀV'I-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be sailed.
 CĪR-CUM-NĀV'I-GĀTE, *v. a.* To sail round. [round.
 CĪR-CUM-NĀV-I-GĀ-TION, *n.* Act of sailing round.
 CĪR-CUM-NĀV'I-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One who sails round.
 CĪR-CUM-PLI-CĀ-TION, *n.* A wrapping round.
 CĪR-CUM-PŌ-LAR, *a.* Round or near the pole.
 CĪR-CUM-PO-SĪ-TION, *n.* Act of placing circularly.
 CĪR-CUM-RŌ-TĀ-TION, *n.* Act of rolling round.
 CĪR-CUM-RŌ-TA-TO-RY, *a.* Whirling round.
 CĪR-CUM-SCRĪBE', *v. a.* To write around; to enclose; to bound; to limit.
Syn. — *Circumscribe* by a line; *enclose* by a fence; *countries are bounded* by seas, mountains, &c.; *expenses are limited* by circumstances

CĪR-CUM-SCRĪB/A-BLE, } *a.* Capable of being cir
 CĪR-CUM-SCRIPT'Y-BLE, } cumscribed; limited.
 CĪR-CUM-SCRĪPTION, *n.* Act of circumscribing
 boundary; limitation; bound.
 CĪR-CUM-SCRĪPTIVE, *a.* Enclosing the limits.
 CĪR-CUM-SPECT, *a.* Cautious; watchful; discreet.
 CĪR-CUM-SPECT'ION, *n.* Watchfulness; caution.
 CĪR-CUM-SPECT'IVE, *a.* Attentive; cautious.
 CĪR/CUM-SPECT-LY, *ad.* Vigilantly; cautiously.
 CĪR-CUM-SPECT-NESS, *n.* Vigilance; caution.
 CĪR/CUM-STANCE, *n.* An adjunct of a fact; something adventitious; accident; incident; event. —
Pl. One's state or condition; state of affairs.
 CĪR/CUM-STANCE, *v. a.* To place in some situation.
 CĪR-CUM-STĀN'TIAL, *a.* Accidental; not essential; incidental: — particular; minute.
Syn. — *Circumstantial* evidence; *accidental* or *incidental* occurrence: — *circumstantial* account, embracing every particular occurrence; a minute detail.
 CĪR-CUM-STĀN-TI-ĀL'I-TY (sĭr-kum-stān-she-ā'l'-e-te), *n.* State as modified by circumstances.
 CĪR-CUM-STĀN'TIALS, *n. pl.* Things not essential.
 CĪR-CUM-STĀN'TI-ĀTE, *v. a.* To place in a particular condition. [earth.
 CĪR-CUM-TER-RĀ'NE-OŪS, *a.* Being round the
 CĪR-CUM-VĀL-LĀTE, *v. a.* To fortify around.
 CĪR-CUM-VĀL-LĀ-TION, *n.* A trench bordered with a parapet; an enclosing fortification.
 CĪR-CUM-VĒCT'ION, *n.* The act of carrying round.
 CĪR-CUM-VĒNT', *v. a.* To deceive; to cheat.
 CĪR-CUM-VĒNT'ION, *n.* Fraud; deceit; prevention.
 CĪR-CUM-VĒNT'IVE, *a.* Deluding; cheating.
 CĪR-CUM-VĒST', *v. a.* To cover round; to clothe.
 CĪR-CUM-VŌ-LĀ-TION, *n.* Act of flying round.
 CĪR-CUM-VŌ-LŪ-TION, *n.* Act of rolling round.
 CĪR-CUM-VŌLVE', *v. a.* To roll round.
 CĪR/CUS, *n.* [circus, *L.*; *pl. circi.*] *Pl.* CĪR/CUS-EŠ
 An area for sports, with seats round for spectators
 CĪR/RĪ-FŌRM, *a.* (*Bot.*) Formed like a tendril.
 CĪR/SO-CĒLE, *n.* (*Med.*) A morbid enlargement of the spermatic veins.
 CĪS-ĀL-PINE, *a.* Lying on this side of the Alps.
 CĪS-ĀT-LĀN'TIC, *a.* On this side of the Atlantic.
 CĪS/PĀ-DANE, *a.* South of the river Po.
 CĪS/SŌID, *n.* (*Geom.*) A curve of the second order.
 CĪST, *n.* A case; an angry tumor. See Cyst.
 CĪS-TĒR-CĪAN (-shan), *n.* A Benedictine monk.
 CĪS/TĒRN, *n.* A reservoir or receptacle for water; a fountain; a vessel to hold water.
 CĪS/TUS, *n.* [L.] A plant; the rock-rose.
 CĪT, *n.* A citizen; — used in contempt.
 CĪTĀ-DĒL, *n.* A fortress, on a commanding position, near a city. See FORTIFICATION.
 CĪTAL, *n.* Reproof; summons; citation.
 CĪ-TĀ-TION, *n.* Quotation; words quoted: — enumeration: — summons to appear before a judge.
 CĪTĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Calling; containing citation.
 CĪTE, *v. a.* To summon to answer in court: — to give the words of another; to quote.
Syn. — *Cite* before a magistrate; *summon* a witness: — *cite* an authority; *quote* a paragraph.
 CĪT'ER, *n.* One who cites.
 CĪTH'ERN, *n.* A kind of harp.
 CĪT'I-CĪSM, *n.* The behavior of a citizen.
 CĪT'I-ZEN, *n.* An inhabitant of a city: a freeman.
 CĪT'I-ZEN-SHIP, *n.* State or rank of a citizen.
 CĪT'RĀTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of citric acid and a base.
 CĪT'RIC, *a.* Relating to citron, lime, or lemon.
 CĪT-RĪ-NĀ-TION, *n.* A turning to a yellow color.
 CĪT'RINE, *a.* Like a citron; of dark yellow.
 CĪT'RINE, *n.* A species of yellow quartz.
 CĪT'RŌN, *n.* A fruit resembling a lemon.
 CĪT'RUL, *n.* A pumpkin or pompon.
 CĪT'Y, *n.* A large town incorporated. — (*Eng.*) A corporate town which is the see of a bishop. See CĪT'Y, *a.* Relating to a city. [Towns.
 CĪVES, *n. pl.* A species of leek or allium.
 CĪV'ET, *n.* A quadruped: — a perfume from the civet-cat.

CIV'IC, *a.* Relating to civil affairs or honors.

CIV'IL, *a.* Relating to the community; municipal:— intestine:— political, opposed to *criminal*:— complaisant; well-bred; *gentle*; *polite*.— *Civil law*, the law of a state or country; but *appropriately*, the institutes of the Roman law.— *Civil war*, an intestine war.

CIV'IL'IAN (*siv'íl-yán*), *n.* One versed in civil law:— one in civil capacity. See **LAWYER**.

CIV'IL-ITY, *n.* Quality of being civil; urbanity; refinement; politeness; courtesy; *attention complaisance*.

CIV-IL-I-ZÁ'TION, *n.* Act of civilizing; civility. **CIV'IL-IZE**, *v. a.* To reclaim from savageness; to educate and polish; to enlighten.

CIV'IL-IZED (*siv'íl-ízd*), *p. a.* Instructed in the arts; improved; polished; cultivated.

CIV'IL-IZ-ER, *n.* One who civilizes.

CIV-IL-LÝ, *ad.* In a civil manner; politely.

CIV'ISM, *n.* State of a citizen:— patriotism.

CLACK, *n.* A lasting and importunate noise:— an instrument that strikes:— prate.

CLACK, *v. n.* To make a sudden, sharp noise.

CLACK'ER, *n.* The clack of a mill.

CLAD, *p.* From *Clothé*. Clothed. See **CLOTHE**.

CLAIM, *v. a.* To demand of right or as due:— to profess ownership of; to request; to require.

CLAIM, *n.* A demand as of right, or of any thing due; thing claimed; a title; *pretension*.

CLAIM'ABLE, *a.* That may be claimed.

CLAIM'ANT or **CLÁIM'ER**, *n.* One who claims.

CLAIR-VÖY'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Clear-seeing; sight communicated by Mesmerism.

CLAIR-VÖY'ANT, *a.* Relating to clairvoyance.

CLAIR-VÖY'ANT, *n.* A Mesmerized seer.

CLÁM, *n.* A small bivalve shell-fish.

CLÁM, *v. a.* To clog with any gummy matter.

CLÁM, *v. n.* To be moist; to stick.

CLÁM'ANT, *a.* Crying; beseeching earnestly.

CLÁM'BER, *v. n.* To climb with difficulty.

CLÁM'BI-NÉSS, *n.* Viscosity; viscosity.

CLÁM'MY, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; slimy.

CLÁM'OR, *n.* A loud noise; an outcry; vociferation; an uproar.

CLÁM'OR, *v. n.* To make outcries; to vociferate.

CLÁM'OR-OUS, *a.* Vociferous; noisy; turbulent.

CLÁM'OR-OUS-LÝ, *ad.* In a noisy manner.

CLÁMP, *n.* A piece of wood joined to another.

CLÁMP, *v. a.* To strengthen by a clamp; to stamp.

CLÁN, *n.* A family; a race; a tribe.

CLÁN'CU-LAR, *a.* Clandestine; secret. [R.]

CLÁN-DÉS'TINE, *a.* Secret; hidden; private.

Syn.— A clandestine marriage is one intentionally kept secret. A secret or private meeting; a hidden plot; a concealed intention.

CLÁN-DÉS-TINE-NÉSS, *n.* Privacy; secrecy.

CLÁNG, *n.* A sharp, shrill noise; clang.

CLÁNG, *v. n.* To clatter; to make a shrill noise.

CLÁNG, *v. a.* To strike together with a noise.

CLÁN'GOR, *n.* A loud, shrill sound; clang.

CLÁN'GOUS, *a.* Making a clang. [R.]

CLÁNK, *n.* A shrill noise, as of a chain; clang.

CLÁNK, *v. n.* To make a shrill noise; to chink.

CLÁN'NISH, *a.* Disposed to unite in clans.

CLÁN'SHIP, *n.* An association of persons.

CLÁP, *v. a.* To strike together so as to make a noise; to applaud with the hands:— to add one thing to another:— to poison.

CLÁP, *v. n.* To strike the hands together in applause:— to begin or move briskly.

CLÁP, *n.* A loud explosion of thunder:— an act of applause; a blow:— a venereal infection.

***CLÁP'BOARD** (*kláp'bórd*), *n.* A thin, narrow board, used in America for the outermost covering of wooden houses:— a stave.

***CLÁP'BOARD**, *v. a.* To cover with clapboards.

CLÁP'PER, *n.* One who claps; the tongue of a bell.

CLÁP'PER-CLÁW, *v. a.* To scold; to revile.

CLÁP'TRÁP, *n.* An artifice to ensnare.

CLÁP'EN-CEUX, (*kláp'en-shú*), *n.* (Eng.) The **CLÁP'EN-CIEUX**, } second king at arms.

CLÁRE'-QB-SCÜRE', *n.* Light and shade in painting

CLÁR'ET, *n.* A species of reddish French wine.

CLÁR'I-CHÖRD, *n.* A musical instrument.

CLÁR-I-FI-CÁ'TION, *n.* The act of clarifying.

CLÁR'I-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which clarifies.

CLÁR'I-FÝ, *v. a.* To make pure or clear; to purify, as liquor; to fine; to brighten.

CLÁR'I-FÝ, *v. n.* To clear up; to grow bright.

CLÁR-I-NÉT', *n.* A musical wind-instrument; a kind of hautboy;— often written *clarinet*.

CLÁR'I-ON (*klár'e-un*, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; *klár'yun*, *S. E. K. C.*; *klár'yun*, *W.*; *klár'e-un*, *F.*), *n.* A kind of trumpet, of a shrill, clear tone. [dor]

CLÁR'I-TÜDE or **CLÁR'I-TÝ**, *n.* Brightness; splendor.

CLÁ'RÖ-QB-SCÜ'RÖ, *n.* [It.] Clare-obscure in picture or painting. See **CHIARO-OSCURO**.

CLÁSH, *v. n.* To act in opposition; to interfere.

CLÁSH, *v. a.* To strike one thing against another.

CLÁSH, *n.* A noisy collision of two bodies.

CLÁSH'ING, *n.* Opposition; conflict; collision.

CLÁSP (12), *n.* A kind of hook:— an embrace.

CLÁSP, *v. a.* To shut with a clasp; to embrace.

CLÁSP'ER, *n.* He or that which clasps.

CLÁSP'KNIFE, *n.* A knife which folds into the handle; a jackknife.

CLASS (12), *n.* A number of persons or things equal

in rank; a rank; an order; a division; a set, as of pupils or of students.

Syn.— A class of students; high, low, or middle

class; persons of high or low rank; order of nobility. See **SPECIES**.

CLASS, *v. a.* To arrange in a class; to classify.

Syn.— Class or classify according to quality; arrange in order; range in battle-array.

CLÁS'SIC, } *a.* Relating to authors of the first

CLÁS'SI-CAL, } rank; Greek or Latin; elegant.

CLÁS'SIC, } *n.* An author of the first rank:— a work of a classic author:— one versed in the classic authors.

CLÁS'SI-CAL-LÝ, *ad.* In a classical manner.

CLÁS-SIF'IC, *a.* Forming or noting a class.

CLÁS-SI-FI-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act of arranging into classes.

CLÁS'SI-FÝ, *v. a.* To arrange in classes; to class.

CLÁS'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* **CLÁS'SÉS**. [L.] Order; body; class, } other.

CLÁS'SMÁTE, *n.* One of the same class with another.

CLÁ'TTER, *v. n.* To make a confused noise.

CLÁ'TTER, *v. a.* To cause to sound and rattle.

CLÁ'TTER, *n.* A rattling, confused noise; a rattle.

CLÁ'TTER-ING, *n.* A noise; rattle; a clatter.

CLÁU'DI-CÁNT, *a.* Limping; halting. [R.]

CLÁU'DI-CÁTE, *v. n.* To halt. [R.]

CLÁU-DI-CÁ'TION, *n.* Lanieness. [R.]

CLÁUSE, *n.* Part of a sentence:— limb; member:— an article or stipulation.

CLÁUS'TRAL, *a.* Relating to a cloister.

CLÁUS'URE (*kláw'zhur*), *n.* Confinement. [R.]

CLÁV'A-TED, *a.* Club-shaped; set with knobs.

†**CLÁVE**, *i.* From *Cleave*. See **CLEAVE**.

CLÁV'I-CHÖRD, *n.* The same as *clarithord*.

CLÁV'I-CLE, *n.* The collar-bone.

CLÁV'I-ER, *n.* (*Mus.*) An assemblage of all the keys of an organ or pianoforte.

CLÁV'I-GER, *n.* [L.] A keeper of keys.

CLÁW, *n.* The foot of a beast, bird, or fish.

CLÁW, *v. a.* To tear with claws; to scratch.

CLÁWED (*kláwd*), *a.* Furnished with claws.

CLÁY (*klá*), *n.* An unctuous, tenacious earth; argillaceous earth; alumina.

CLÁY, *v. a.* To cover with clay.

CLÁY'-COLD, *a.* Lifeless; cold as earth.

CLÁYES (*kláZ*), *n. pl.* (*Port.*) Wattles made with stakes interwoven with osiers.

CLÁY'EY (*klá'e*), *a.* Consisting of or like clay.

CLÁY'MÁRL, *n.* A whitish, chalky clay.

CLÁY'MÖRE, *n.* A large, two-handed sword.

CLÁY'-PIT, *n.* A pit where clay is dug.

CLÁY'-STÖNE, *n.* Argillaceous limestone.

CLEAN (*clén*), *a.* Free from dirt and impurity; not foul:— elegant; neat:— entire:— innocent.

CLĒAN, *ad.* Quite; perfectly; completely.
CLĒAN, *v. a.* To free from dirt; to purify; cleanse.
CLĒAN'ING, *n.* A cleansing:—the after-birth or secondines of a cow.

CLĒAN'LI-LY (klĕn'le-le), *ad.* In a cleanly manner.

CLĒAN'LI-NĒSS (klĕn'le-nĕs), *n.* Neatness.

CLĒAN'LY (klĕn'le), *a.* Clean; neat; pure.

CLĒAN'LY (klĕn'le), *ad.* In a clean manner.

CLĒAN'NESS, *n.* Neatness; purity:—innocence.

CLĒANS'BLE, *a.* That may be cleansed.

CLĒANSE (klĕnz), *v. a.* To free from dirt or impurity; to purify; to scour; to clean.

CLĒANS'ER, *n.* He or that which cleanses.

CLĒANS'ING (klĕnz'ing), *n.* Purification.

CLĒAR (klĕr), *a.* Bright; serene; *perspicuous*:—indisputable; manifest:—exempt; free.

Syn.—*Clear* night; *bright* moon; *serene* sky; *perspicuous* language; *indisputable* fact; *manifest* contradiction:—*clear* from fault; *exempt* from punishment; *free* from blame.

CLĒAR (klĕr), *ad.* Plainly; clean; quite.

CLĒAR, *n.* The space within walls or any covering.

CLĒAR, *v. a.* To make clear; to free from obscurity; to acquit; to vindicate:—to cleanse.

CLĒAR, *v. n.* To grow bright, fair, or disengaged.

CLĒAR'AGE, *n.* The removing of any thing.

CLĒAR'ANCE, *n.* The act of clearing:—the certificate given by the collector of a port that a ship has been properly entered and cleared.

CLĒAR'ER, *n.* One who clears; a purifier.

CLĒAR'ING, *n.* Justification; defence.

CLĒAR'LY, *ad.* Brightly; plainly; evidently.

CLĒAR'NESS, *n.* Transparency; distinctness.

CLĒAR'-SIGHT-ED (klĕr'sit-ed), *a.* Seeing well.

CLĒAR'-SIGHT-ED-NĒSS, *n.* Discernment.

CLĒAR'-STĀRCH, *v. a.* To starch, and then spread out in order to clear; to stiffen with starch.

CLĒAR'-STĀRCH-ER, *n.* One who clear-starches.

CLĒAT, *n.* A piece of wood for fastening or strengthening:—a thin metallic plate.

CLĒAV'ABLE, *a.* That may be divided or cleft.

CLĒAV'AGE, *n.* Act or manner of splitting.

CLĒAVE (klĕv), *v. n.* [*i.* **CLEAVED** (*CLAVE*); *pp.* **CLEAVING**, **CLEAVED**.] To adhere; to hold to; to unite aptly.

CLĒAVE (klĕv), *v. a.* [*i.* **CLOVE** or **CLEFT** (*CLAVE*); *pp.* **CLEAVING**, **CLOVEN** or **CLEFT**.] To split; to divide; to separate.

CLĒAVE, *v. n.* To part asunder; to separate.

CLĒAV'ER, *n.* A butcher's instrument.

CLĒF, *n.* (*Mus.*) A character or mark for the key.

CLĒFT, *i. & p.* From *Cleave*. Divided.

CLĒFT, *n.* A space made by the separation of parts.

CLĒG, *n.* The horsefly. [*Local, Eng.*]

CLĒM'EN-CY, *n.* Lenity; mercy; mildness.

Syn.—*Clemency*, *lenity*, and *leniency* are employed only towards offenders; *mercy* to offenders and to all who are in distress; *mildness* to all.

CLĒM'ENT, *a.* Mild; gentle; merciful; kind.

CLĒM'EN-TINE, *a.* Relating to Clement.

CLĒM'ENT-LY, *ad.* In a merciful manner.

CLĒNCH. See **CLINCH**.

CLĒPE, *v. a.* To call.—*v. n.* To call.

CLĒP'SY-DRA or **CLĒP-SY'DRA** [klĕp'se-dra, *W. Sm. C. Wb.*; klĕp-si'dra, *Ja. K. Brande*], *n.* [*L.*] A kind of water-clock among the ancients:—a chemical vessel.

CLĒR'GI-CAL, *a.* Relating to the clergy; clerical.

CLĒR'GY, *n.* The body set apart for the services of religion; the priesthood:—opposed to *laity*.

CLĒR'GY-A-BLE, *a.* (*Law.*) Admitting benefit of clergy, or exemption from punishment.

CLĒR'GY-MAN, *n.* One of the clergy.

Syn.—In Christian communities, the people are distinguished into *clergy* and *laity*; and the clergy comprises such persons as are regularly licensed or ordained as *ministers* or *preachers* of the Gospel; yet, in England, those who preside over dissenting congregations are not styled *clergymen*, but *ministers*.

In the Episcopal Church, the clergy are divided

into three general orders, *bishops*, *priests*, and *deacons*.—In the English establishment, there are other orders subordinate to bishops; as *deans*, (next in rank to bishops,) *archdeacons*;—*prebendaries* and *canons*, who are beneficed clergymen connected with cathedral or collegiate churches. The *pastors* of parishes, or parish *priests*, who receive the tithes of a parish, are *vicars*, *rectors*, *parsons*, or *curates*; but *curates* are commonly clergymen employed by rectors, &c., to assist them or to perform their duties.

CLĒR'IC or **CLĒR'IC-AL**, *a.* Relating to the clergy.

***CLĒRK** (klĕrk or klĕrk) [klĕrk, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; klĕrk, *Wb.*], *n.* A secretary or book-keeper; a writer:—one who reads the responses in the church service.

***CLĒRK'LIKE**, *a.* Like a clerk; learned.

***CLĒRK'SHIP**, *n.* The office of a clerk.

CLĒV'ER, *a.* Dexterous; skilful; ingenious.—

[*U. S.*] Well-disposed; good-natured; honest. *Syn.*—*Clever* in managing business; *dexterous* in performance; a *skilful* physician; an *ingenious* mechanic.

CLĒV'ER-LY, *ad.* In a clever manner.

CLĒV'ER-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being clever.

CLĒV'IS, *n.* A draught iron in the form of a bow,

CLĒV'Y, *n.* } to put on the end of the tongue of a cart, wagon, &c.

CLĒW (klĕ), *n.* A thread wound upon a bottom or ball:—a guide; a direction:—corner of a sail.

CLĒW (klĕ), *v. a.* To direct:—to raise the sails.

CLĒCK, *v. n.* To make a sharp, small noise.

CLĒCK, *v. a.* To catch or snatch hastily.

CLĒCK, *n.* The latch of a door:—a sharp sound.

CLĒCK'ER, *n.* A servant who invites in customers.

CLĒ'ENT, *n.* A dependant, correlative of *patron*:—one who employs a lawyer.

CLĒ'ENT-TAL, *a.* Dependant. *Burke*.

CLĒ'ENT-ED, *a.* Supplied with clients.

CLĒ'ENT-SHIP, *n.* State or condition of a client.

CLĒFF or **CLĒFT**, *n.* A steep rock; a precipice.

CLĒFF'Y, *a.* Broken; craggy.

CLĒ-MĀCTER, *n.* Same as *climacteric*.

***CLĒM-ĀCTER'IC** or **CLĒ-MĀCTER'IC** (122) [klĕm-ak-tĕr'ik, *W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; klĕ-māk-tĕr'ik, *S. P. K.*; klĕ-māk'ter-ik, *Wb. Kenrick, Entick*], *n.* A critical year in human life, when some great change is supposed to befall the body. The sixty-third year is called the *grand climacteric*.

***CLĒM-ĀCTER'IC**, *a.* Relating to critical periods of life.

CLĒ-MĀTE, *n.* A space upon the surface of the earth, being a belt of the globe parallel to the equator:—a region, or tract of land:—constitution or state of the atmosphere, relative to heat, moisture, &c.; temperature.

CLĒ-MĀT'IC, *a.* Relating to a climate.

CLĒ-MĀ-TIZE, *v. a.* To inure; to acclimate.

CLĒ-MĀ-TÖL'Q-QY, *n.* A treatise on climate.

CLĒ-MĀ-TÜRE, *n.* Climate.

CLĒ-MĀX, *n.* Gradation; ascent.—(*Rhet.*) A figure by which the sentence rises gradually, from that which is lower or less impressive, to that which is higher or more impressive.

CLĒMB (klĕm), *v. n.* [*i.* **CLIMBED** (*CLOMB*); *pp.* **CLIMBING**, **CLIMBED**.] To ascend with labor.

CLĒMB (klĕm), *v. a.* To ascend; to mount.

CLĒMB'ABLE (klĕ'mā-bl), *a.* Ascendable.

CLĒMB'ER (klĕm'er), *n.* One who climbs.

CLĒME, *n.* Climate; region.

CLĒNCH, *v. a.* To grasp; to contract; to rivet; to fix.

CLĒNCH, *v. n.* To hold fast; to adhere.

CLĒNCH, *n.* A pun; a witty saying:—part of a cable.

CLĒNCH'ER, *n.* One that clinches; a cramp.

CLĒNG, *v. n.* [*i.* **CLUNG**; *pp.* **CLINGING**, **CLUNG**.] To hang upon by twining round; to adhere.

CLĒNG-STÖNE, *n.* A kind of peach, the pulp of which adheres to the stone.

CLĒNG'Y, *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLIN/IC } *a.* Pertaining to a bed; confined to
CLIN/I-CAL, } the bed; bedridden.
CLIN/IC, *n.* One confined on a bed of sickness.
CLINK, *v. a.* To ring; to jingle; to clank.
CLINK, *v. n.* To emit a small, sharp noise.
CLINK, *n.* A sharp, successive noise; clank.
CLINQUANT (klíngk'ant), *a.* [Fr.] Glittering.
CLIP, *v. a.* To cut with shears; to curtail.
CLIPPER, *n.* One who clips:—a barber:—a sharp, fast-sailing vessel.
CLIPPING, *n.* Act of cutting; a part cut off.
OLIQUE (klék), *n.* [Fr.] A party; a coterie.
CLOAK (klók), *n.* An outer garment; a cover.
CLOAK, *v. a.* To cover with a cloak; to hide.
CLOAK-BAG, *n.* A portmanteau.
CLOCK, *n.* An instrument to show time:—an insect; a beetle:—embroidery on a stocking.
CLOCK, *v. n.* To make a noise like the hen; to cluck.
CLOCK, *v. a.* To call, as a hen. See CLUCK.
CLOCK-MAKER, *n.* One who makes clocks.
CLOCK-SET-TER, *n.* One who regulates clocks.
CLOCK-WORK (-würk), *n.* The work of a clock; well-adjusted work.
CLÖD, *n.* A lump of earth or clay:—a dolt; clown.
CLÖD, *v. n.* To gather into concretions; to clot.
CLÖD, *v. a.* To pelt with clods.
CLÖD'DY, *a.* Consisting of clods; gross.
CLÖD'HÖP-PER, *n.* A clown:—a laboring farmer.
CLÖD/PATE, } *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt.
CLÖD/PÖLL, }
CLÖD/PAT-ED, *a.* Stupid; dull.
CLOFF, *n.* An allowance of weight. See CLOUGH.
CLOG, *v. a.* To encumber; to hinder; to obstruct.
CLOG, *v. n.* To coalesce; to be encumbered.
CLOG, *n.* An encumbrance:—a wooden shoe.
CLOG-GI-NESS, *n.* The state of being clogged.
CLOG/GING, *n.* An obstruction; a hindrance.
CLOG/GY, *a.* Clogging up; obstructing.
CLOIS'TER, *n.* A monastery; a nunnery:—an arcade; a piazza. See ABBEY.
CLOIS'TER, *v. a.* To shut up in a cloister; to confine.
CLOIS'TER-AL, *a.* Solitary; reclusive.
CLOIS'TER-ER, *n.* One belonging to a cloister.
CLOIS'TRESS (klöis'tres), *n.* A nun. *Shak.*
CLOKE, *n.* An outer garment. See CLOAK.
†CLOMB [klöm, *W. Sm.*; kläm, *P.*; klöm, *Ja. K.*], *v.* From *Climb*. Climbed. See CLIMB.
CLÖMP, *v. n.* To walk with heavy steps; to clomp.
†CLOÖM, *v. a.* To close with glutinous matter.
CLÖSE, *v. a.* To shut:—to conclude; to terminate:—to enclose:—to join; to unite.
CLÖSE, *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite; to end.
CLÖSE, *n.* Conclusion; end; pause; cessation.
CLÖSE, *n.* An enclosed place; a field:—a passage; a narrow street.
CLÖSE, *a.* Shut fast; tight:—compact; solid:—secret; trusty; sly; retired:—intent:—near to:—penurious:—restricted to few; not open; as “a close corporation.”
CLÖSE, *ad.* Densely; closely.
CLÖSE'-BÖD-IED, *a.* Made to fit close to the body.
CLÖSE'-FIST-ED, } *a.* Penurious; parsimonious.
CLÖSE'-HÄND-ED, }
CLÖSE/LY, *ad.* In a close manner; secretly.
CLÖSE/NESS, *n.* State of being close; secrecy; privacy.
CLÖS'ER, *n.* A finisher; a concluder.
CLÖSE/STÖÖL, *n.* A chamber cabinet.
CLÖS'ET, *n.* A small room for privacy; a cupboard.
CLÖS'ET, *v. a.* To shut up in a closet; to conceal.
FLÖSH, *n.* A distemper in the feet of cattle.
CLÖS'ING, *n.* Period; conclusion; termination.
CLÖS'URE (klö'szhür), *n.* Act of shutting up; end.
CLÖT, *n.* Any thing clotted; coagulation:—a clod.
CLÖT, *v. a.* To form clots or clods; to coagulate.
CLOTII (klöth or kläwth, 2l) [klöth, *W. P. F. Ja. Sm. C.*; kläwth, *S. J. K. Wb.*], *n.*; *pl.* CLOTHS

(kläwthz). Any thing woven for dress; a woven fabric:—a covering for a table.
CLÖTHE (klöth), *v. a.* [*i.* CLOTHED or CLAE; *pp.* CLOTHING, CLOTHED or CLAD.] To cover with garments; to dress; to invest.
CLÖTHES (klöthz or klöz) [klöthz, *P. F. Sm.*, klöz, *S. J. E. C.*; klöthz or klöz, *W. Ja.*], *n. pl.* Garments; raiment; dress; vesture; apparel.
CLÖTH'IER (klöth'yer), *n.* A maker or seller of cloth or clothes.—(*U. S.*) A fuller of cloth.
CLÖTH'ING, *n.* Dress; vesture; clothes.
CLÖT'TER, *v. n.* To concrete; to coagulate.
CLÖT'TY, *a.* Full of clots; clotted.
CLÖÜD, *n.* A collection of vapors suspended in the air, and so condensed as to be visible:—something that covers or obscures; obscurity:—a crowd.
CLÖÜD, *v. a.* To darken with clouds; to obscure.
CLÖÜD, *v. n.* To grow cloudy or obscure.
CLÖÜD/CÄPT, *a.* Topped with clouds.
CLÖÜD/I-LY, *ad.* With clouds; obscurely.
CLÖÜD/I-NESS, *n.* State of being cloudy; darkness.
CLÖÜD/LESS, *a.* Without clouds; clear.
CLÖÜD/Y, *a.* Covered with clouds; dark; obscure.
CLOUGH (kläf or klöf) [kläf, *Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; klöf, *P. F.*; klöä, *W.*], *n.* A cliff; a cleft.
CLOUGH (klöf), *n.* Allowance in weight. See CLOFF.
CLÖÜT, *n.* A cloth for any mean use; a patch.
CLÖÜT, *v. a.* To patch; to cover with a cloth.
CLOVE, *i.* From *Cleave*.
CLOVE, *n.* A spice:—a weight:—a cleft.
CLÖ'VEN (klö'vn), *p.* From *Cleave*. Cleft.
CLÖ'VEN-FOOT-ED (klö'vn-füt-ed), } *a.* Having
CLÖ'VEN-HÖÖFED (klö'vn-höft), } the foot divided.
CLÖ'VER, *n.* A kind of grass; a species of trefoil.
CLÖ'VERED (klö'verd), *a.* Covered with clover.
CLÖWN, *n.* A rustic; a coarse, ill-bred man.
CLÖWN'ER-Y, *n.* Ill-breeding; rudeness.
CLÖWN'ISH, *a.* Coarse; rough; ill-bred; ungainly.
CLÖWN'ISH-NESS, *n.* Rusticity; incivility.
CLÖY, *v. a.* To satiate; to fill to loathing; to glut.
†CLÖY'MENT, *n.* Surfeit; satiety. *Shak.*
CLÜB, *n.* A heavy stick:—a small society:—a share:—suit of cards.
CLÜB, *v. n.* To join in a common expense.
CLÜB, *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning.
CLÜBBED (klübd), *a.* Heavy or thick, like a club.
CLÜB'BIST, *n.* A member of a club.
CLÜB'-FIST-ED, *a.* Having a large fist.
CLÜB'-FOOT (-füt), *n.* A distorted foot.
CLÜB'-FOOT-ED (-füt-ed), *a.* Having crooked feet.
CLÜB'-LÄW, *n.* The law of rude force; compulsion.
CLÜB'-MÄN, *n.* One who carries a club:—clubbist.
CLÜB'-RÖÖM, *n.* The room in which a club meets.
CLÜCK, *v. n.* To call chickens, as a hen.
CLÜCK, *v. a.* To call, as a hen calls chickens.
CLÜE, *n.* See CLEW.
CLÜMP, *n.* A shapeless mass:—a cluster of trees.
CLÜM/SI-LY, *ad.* In a clumsy manner.
CLÜM/SI-NESS, *n.* Awkwardness.
CLÜM/SY, *a.* Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy.
CLÜNCH, *n.* (*Geol.*) The hard bed of the lower chalk; an indurated clay.
CLÜNG, *i. & p.* From *Cling*.
CLÜN'I-ÄC, *n.* A reformed Benedictine monk.
CLÜS'TER, *n.* A bunch:—a collection; a body.
CLÜS'TER, *v. n.* To grow in bunches or clusters.
CLÜS'TER, *v. a.* To collect into bodies; to gather.
CLÜS'TER-Y, *a.* Growing in clusters.
CLÜTCH, *v. a.* To gripe; to grasp; to contract the hand.
CLÜTCH, *n.* Grasp.—*Pl.* The paws; the talons; hands, in a sense of rapacity or cruelty.
CLÜT'TER, *n.* A bustle; disorder; clatter.
CLÜT'TER, *v. n.* To make a noise or bustle.
CLÜP'E-ATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling a shield.
CLÜS'MIC, *a.* Washing; cleansing.
CLÜS'TER [klis'ter, *W. P. E. Ja. Sm.*; glis'ter, *S. J. F. K.*], *n.* An injection into the rectum.
CÖ-Ä-CER/VÄTE, *v. a.* To heap up together. [*R.*]

CÖACH (kōch), *n.* A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage; a carriage for travelling.
COACH, *v. n. & a.* To ride or carry in a coach.
COACH'-BÖX, *n.* The seat of the driver of a coach.
COACH'-HIRE, *n.* Money paid for using a coach.
COACH'-HÖUSE, *n.* A house for a coach.
COACH'MAN, *n.* The driver of a coach.
COACH'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The skill of a coachman.
CÖ-ÄCT'ION, *n.* Force; compulsion.
CÖ-ÄCT'IVE, *a.* Compulsory; acting in concurrence.
CÖ-ÄDJU-TANT, *a.* Helping; assisting.
***CÖ-ÄDJU-TÖR** [kō-äd-jū'tör, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; kō-äd'jy-tür, *E. Dyche*], *n.* A fellow-helper; an assistant.
Syn. — A *coadjutor* is equal to the person with whom he acts; a *helper* or *assistant*, inferior.
***CÖ-ÄDJU-TRIX**, *n.* She who is a fellow-helper.
CÖ-ÄDJU-VAN-CY, *n.* Help; concurrent help. [*R.*]
CÖ-ÄD-VENT'ÜR-ER, *n.* A fellow-adventurer.
CÖ-Ä'GENT, *n.* An associate; a fellow-agent.
CÖ-ÄG'U-LA-BLE, *a.* Capable of concretion.
CÖ-ÄG'U-LATE, *v. a.* To force into concretions.
CÖ-ÄG'U-LATE, *v. n.* To run into concretions.
CÖ-ÄG'U-LÄ-T'ION, *n.* Act of coagulating; concretion; congelation.
CÖ-ÄG'U-LÄ-T'IVE, *a.* Producing coagulation.
CÖ-ÄG'U-LÄ-TÖR, *n.* He or that which coagulates.
CÖ-ÄG'U-LÖÖR, *n.* [*L.*] A coagulating substance.
COAL (köl), *n.* A solid inflammable substance or fossil used for fuel: — cinder: — charcoal.
COAL, *v. a.* To burn wood to charcoal.
COAL'-BLÄCK, *a.* Black as coal; very black.
COAL'-BÖX, *n.* A box to carry coals to the fire.
COAL'ER-Y, *n.* A coal-mine; a colliery.
CÖ-A-LÉSCE' (kō-ä-lēs'), *v. n.* To unite in a body or in masses; to grow together; to join.
CÖ-A-LÉS'CENCE, *n.* Union; concretion.
CÖ-A-LÉS'CENT, *a.* Growing together; united.
COAL'-FELD, *n.* A field containing coal.
COAL'-HÖUSE, *n.* A place to put coals in.
CÖ-A-LI'T'ION (kō-ä-lish'un), *n.* Union into one mass, body, or party; junction; alliance.
COAL'ME-TER, *n.* A measurer of coal.
COAL'-MINE, *n.* A mine in which coals are dug.
COAL'-PIT, *n.* A pit wherein coals are dug.
COAL'-SCÜT-TLE, *n.* A vessel for coals.
COAL'-STONE, *n.* A sort of hard coal.
COAL'Y (kō'le), *a.* Containing coal.
COAM'INGS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The raised edges about a ship's hatches. [*other.*]
CÖ-AP-TA'TION, *n.* Adjustment of parts to each
COARSE (kōrs), *a.* Not fine; not refined: — not soft: — rough; rude; uncivil: — gross; inelegant: — mean.
Syn. — *Coarse* cloth, bread, language; *rough* surface: *rude* or *uncivil* manners; *gross* language; *mean* conduct.
COARSE'LY, *ad.* In a coarse manner.
COARSE'NESS, *n.* Rudeness; roughness; grossness.
CÖ-AS-SÜME', *v. a.* To assume together.
COÄST (köst), *n.* The edge or border of a country bounded by the sea; shore; frontier.
COÄST, *v. n.* To sail close by or near the coast.
COÄST, *v. a.* To sail near; to keep close to.
COÄST'ER (köst'er), *n.* He or that which sails near the shore; a small trading-vessel.
COÄST'ING, *p. a.* Keeping near the coast.
COÄST'ING, *n.* Act of sailing near the coast.
COÄT (köt), *n.* The upper garment: — a petticoat: — the hair or fur of a beast: — any tegument.
COÄT, *v. a.* To cover; to invest.
COÄT'-CARD, *n.* A card: — called also *court-card*.
COÄT-ÉE', *n.* A short, close coat.
COÄT'ING, *n.* Act of covering; a covering.
COÄX (köks), *v. a.* To wheedle; to cajole.
COÄX'ER (köks'er), *n.* A wheedler.
CÖB, *n.* A pony: — a coin: — a spike of maize.
CÖ-BÄLT or **CÖB'ALT** [köb'alt, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; köb'alt, *Ja. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* A gray mineral.
CÖ-BÄLT'IC, *a.* Relating to or containing cobalt.
CÖB'BLE, *v. a.* To mend or make coarsely.

CÖB'BLE, *n.* A fishing-boat: — a round stone: — a lump of coal: — a diving bird.
CÖB'BLER, *n.* A mender of old shoes.
CÖB'CÄL, *n.* An Oriental lady's sandal.
CÖB'NÜT, *n.* A boy's game: — a large nut.
CÖB'WEB, *n.* The web or net of a spider; a trap.
CÖB'WÉB, *a.* Fine, slight, or flimsy.
CÖCAGNE (kök-än'), *n.* [*Fr.*] An imaginary country of luxury and idleness; the region of cockneys.
CÖC-CIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Bearing berries. [*berry.*]
CÖC'CU-LÖS IN'DI-CÖS, *n.* [*L.*] A poisonous
CÖCH'I-NÉAL [köch'e-nél, *J. E. Ja. Wb.*; küch'-e-nél, *S. W. P. F. K. C.*; köch-e-nöl', *Sm.*], *n.* A substance consisting of dried insects, used in dyeing scarlet.
CÖEH'LE-A-RY, *a.* Having the form of a screw.
CÖEH'LE-ÄT-ED, *a.* Of a screwed form.
CÖCK, *n.* The male of birds: — a handle and spout to let out water: — part of a gunlock: — a heap of hay: — the form of a hat: — the style of a dial.
CÖCK, *v. a.* To set up the hat; to fix the cock.
CÖCK-ÄDE', *n.* A ribbon or badge worn on the hat.
CÖCK-ÄD'ED, *a.* Wearing a cockade on the hat.
CÖCK-A-HÖÖP, *ad.* In high mirth and jollity.
CÖCK-A-TÖÖ', *n.* A bird of the parrot kind.
CÖCK-A-TRICE [kök'ä tris, *W. J. F. Sm.*; kök'ä tris, *S. E. K. C.*], *n.* A kind of serpent fabled to rise from a cock's egg: — basilisk.
CÖCK'BÖAT, *n.* A small boat belonging to a ship.
CÖCK'CHÄFER, *n.* An insect; dorr beetle.
CÖCK'CRÖW-ING, *n.* Time at which cocks crow.
CÖCK'ER, *n.* A cockfighter: — a spatterdash.
CÖCK'ER-EL, *n.* A young cock.
CÖCK'ET, *n.* A ticket from the custom-house.
CÖCK'FIGHT, *n.* A battle or fight between
CÖCK'FIGHT-ING, *n.* game-cocks.
CÖCK'FIGHT-ER, *n.* One who practises cock-
CÖCK'ING, *n.* Cockfighting. [*fighting.*]
CÖC'KLE (kök'kl), *n.* A small testaceous fish.
CÖC'KLE, *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.
CÖC'KLE, *v. n.* To grow wrinkled.
CÖCK'LER, *n.* One who takes or sells cockles.
CÖCK'LÖFT, *n.* The top loft or room.
CÖCK'MÄTCH, *n.* A cockfight for a prize.
CÖCK'NEY, *n. pl.* **CÖCK'NEYS**. A native or citizen of London, in contempt.
CÖCK'NEY-ISM, *n.* An idiom of cockneys.
CÖCK'PIT, *n.* The area where cocks fight.— (*Naut.*) The after part of the orlop deck.
CÖCK'RÖACH, *n.* An insect; a species of beetle.
CÖCK'S'-CÖMB (köks'köm), *n.* A plant; a flower.
CÖCK'SPÜR, *n.* Virginian hawthorn; medlar.
CÖCK'SÜRE (kök'shür), *a.* Confidently certain.
COCKSWAIN (kök'swän or kök'sn) [kök'sn, *S. W. P. E. K. C.*; kök'swän or kök'sn, *Ja. Sm.*], *n.* (*Naut.*) The officer who commands the cockboat.
CÖ'CÖA (kö'kö), *n.* [*coco*, *Sp.*] The chocolate-nut tree and its seeds or fruit; — written also *cacao*.
CÖ'COA-NÜT, *n.* The nut of the *cocos nucifera*.
CÖ-CÖÖN', *n.* The ball made by the silk-worm: — the egg-shaped case of the chrysalis.
CÖ-CÖÖN'E-RY, *n.* A place for silk-worms.
CÖC'TILE, *a.* Made by baking, as brick.
CÖC'TION, *n.* The act of boiling or digesting.
CÖD or **CÖD'FISH**, *n.* A common sea fish.
CÖD, *n.* A case or husk containing seeds; a bag.
CÖ'DÄ, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Close of a composition.
CÖD'DLE, *v. a.* To parboil; to fondle; to caudle.
CÖDE, *n.* [*codex*, *L.*] A collection or digest of laws.
CÖ'DÉX, *n. pl.* **CÖD'I-CÉS**. [*L.*] A manuscript; a book; a code.
CÖD'QER, *n.* A rustic; a clown; a miser.
CÖD'I-CIL, *n.* An appendage to a will.
CÖD-I-CA'TION, *n.* Act of codifying.
CÖD'I-FY, *v. a.* To form into a code or system.
CÖ-DILLE' (kö-dil'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A term at ombre.
CÖD'LING, *n.* A species of apple: — a small cod.
CÖ-ÉF'FI-CA-CY, *n.* Joint efficiency.
CÖ-EF'FI'CIEN-CY (kö-éf-fish'en-sē), *n.* Joint efficiency; coöperation.

CÔ-ÊF-FI'CIËNT, *n.* That which unites in action with something else. — *a.* Coöperating.
CÔ-ÊL'DËR, *n.* An elder of the same rank.
CÔ/LI-ÄC (sê'le-äk), *v. a.* Pertaining to the belly.
CÔ-ÊMP'TIÖN, *n.* Act of buying up the whole.
CÔ-Ê'QUAL, *a.* Equal; of the same rank.
CÔ-Ê-QUAL/I-TY (kô-e-kwöl'e-tê), *n.* Equality.
CÔ-ÊR'CË' (kô-êrs'), *v. a.* To restrain; to force.
Syn. — Power coerces or forces; fear restrains.
CÔ-ÊR'CJ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being restrained.
CÔ-ÊR'CJÖN (kô-êr'shun), *n.* Restraint; check.
CÔ-ÊR'CIVE, *a.* Restraining; checking; forcible.
CÔ-ÊS-SËN'TIAL, *a.* Partaking of the same essence.
CÔ-ÊS-SËN-TI-ÄL/I-TY (kô-ê-sËn-shê-äl'e-tê), *n.* Participation of the same essence.
CÔ-ÊS-SËN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* In a coessential manner.
CÔ-ÊS-TÄN'LISH-MËNT, *n.* A joint establishment.
CÔ-ÊS-TÄT'E, *n.* Union of states or interests.
CÔ-Ê-TÄNË-AN, *n.* One of the same age; coeval.
CÔ-Ê-TÄNË-OÛS, *a.* Of the same age with another.
CÔ-Ê-TËR'NAL, *a.* Equally eternal with another.
CÔ-Ê-TËR'NI-TY, *n.* Equal or joint eternity.
CÔ-Ê'VAL, *a.* Of the same age with another.
CÔ-Ê'VAL, *n.* One of the same age.
Syn. — Coeval is one of the same age; *contemporary*, one living at the same time.
CÔ-Ê'VOÛS, *a.* Of the same age; coeval.
CÔ-ÊX-IST' (kô-êg-zist'), *v. n.* To exist together.
CÔ-ÊX-IST'ENCE, *n.* Existence at the same time.
CÔ-ÊX-IST'ENT, *a.* Existing at the same time.
CÔ-ÊX-TËND', *v. a.* To extend to the same space.
CÔ-ÊX-TËN'SIÖN, *n.* Equal extension.
CÔ-ÊX-TËN'SIVE, *a.* Having the same extent.
CÔF'FËE, *n.* A berry, and the drink made from it.
CÔF'FËE-HÖÛSE, *n.* A house of entertainment.
CÔF'FËE-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding coffee.
CÔF'FËE-PÖT, *n.* A pot in which coffee is boiled.
***CÔF'FËR** [kô'fêr, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; kô'fêr, *S. J.*], *n.* A chest; a money-chest: — a treasure. — (*Arch.*) A sunk panel in vaults.
***CÔF'FER**, *v. a.* To treasure up.
CÔF'FER-DÄM, *n.* An enclosure formed of piles, to exclude the water, in order to construct piers, &c.
CÔF'FIN, *n.* A chest in which a dead body is interred: — the hoof of a horse's foot above the coronet: — a wooden frame used in printing.
CÔF'FIN, *v. a.* To enclose in a coffin; to cover.
CÖG, *v. a.* To flatter; to wheedle; to falsify: — to fix cogs in a wheel.
CÖG, *n. n.* To lie; to wheedle. [*R.*]
CÖG, *n.* The tooth of a wheel: — a little boat.
CÖG'EN-CY, *n.* Force; strength; power.
CÖQ'ËNT, *a.* Forcible; strong; convincing.
Syn. — Cogent reason; forcible reasoning; *strong language*; *convincing argument*.
CÖG'ËR, *n.* A flatterer. [*R.*]
CÖG'ËR-Y, *n.* Trick; falsehood. [*R.*]
CÖG'GLE-STÖNE, *n.* A pebble; a cobble-stone.
CÖG'I-TÄ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being thought on.
CÖG'I-TÄT'E, *v. n.* To think; to meditate.
CÖG'I-TÄ'TIÖN, *n.* Meditation; contemplation.
CÖG'I-TÄ'TIVE, *a.* Thinking; given to thought.
COGNAC (kôn-yäk'), *n.* [*F.*] A French brandy.
CÖG'NÄTE, *a.* Allied by blood; kindred; akin.
CÖG-NÄ'TIÖN, *n.* Relationship; kindred.
CÖG-NI'TIÖN (kög-nish'ün), *n.* Knowledge.
CÖG-NI-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of knowing.
***CÖG-NI-ZÄ-BLE**, *a.* Liable to be tried or examined.
***CÖG-NI-ZÄNCE** (kög'ne-zäns or kôn'e-zäns) [kôn'e-zäns, *S. P. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; kög'ne-zäns, *F. R. C.*; kög'ne-zäns or kôn'e-zäns, *W. J.*], *n.* Observation; knowledge. — (*Law.*) Judicial notice; trial; right to try.
CÖG-NI-ZÄNT, *a.* Having cognizance of.
***CÖG-NI-ZËF'**, *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a fine in lands, &c., is acknowledged.
***CÖG-NI-ZÖR'**, *n.* One who acknowledges a fine.
CÖG-NÖ'MËN, *n.* [*L.*] The last of the three names by which all Romans of good family were designated: — a surname; a family name.
CÖG-NÖM'I-NÄL, *a.* Belonging to the surname.

CÖG-NÖM'I-NÄTE, *v. a.* To give or add a name.
CÖG-NÖM-I-NÄ'TIÖN, *n.* Act of giving a surname.
CÖG-NÖS'CËNCE, *n.* Knowledge.
CÖG-NÖS-CËN'TË, *n.*; *pl.* **CÖG-NÖS-CËN'TÄ** [*It.*] One well versed in any thing; a connoisseur.
CÖG-NÖS'CJ-BLE, *a.* That may be known.
CÖG-NÖS'CJ-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of knowing.
CÖG-NÖ'VIT, *n.* (*Law.*) An acknowledgment by the defendant of the justice of the plaintiff's cause.
CÖG'-WHEËL, *n.* A wheel furnished with cogs.
CÖ-HÄB'IT, *v. n.* To dwell or live together.
CÖ-HÄB'I-TÄNT, *n.* An inhabitant of the same place.
CÖ-HÄB-I-TÄ'TIÖN, *n.* The act of cohabiting.
CÖ-HEIR' (kô-är'), *n.* A joint heir with others.
CÖ-HEIR'ËSS (kô-är'ës), *n.* A joint heiress.
CÖ-HERË', *v. n.* To stick together; to fit; to agree.
CÖ-HER'ËNCE, *n.* Act of cohering; union; co-
CÖ-HER'ËN-CY, *n.*hesion; connection.
CÖ-HER'ËNCE, *a.* Sticking together; consistent.
CÖ-HE'SIÖN (kô-hê'shun), *n.* Act of cohering; the attraction by which the particles of bodies are kept together. See **ATTRACTION**.
CÖ-HE'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of sticking.
CÖ-HE'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being cohesive.
CÖ-HÖ-BÄTË, *v. a.* To distil again; to redistill.
CÖ-HÖ-BÄ'TIÖN, *n.* Repeated distillation.
CÖ'HÖRT, *n.* A body of about 500 soldiers.
CÖIF, *n.* A head-dress; a cap; a hood.
CÖIFED (köift), *n.* Wearing a coif.
CÖIF'ËRE, *n.* A head-dress; a coif.
CÖIGNE (köin), *n.* A corner: — a wooden wedge.
CÖIL, *v. a.* To gather into a narrow compass.
CÖIL, *n.* A rope wound into a ring: — a winding.
CÖIN, *n.* Money bearing a legal stamp; metallic or hard money, as gold and silver.
CÖIN, *v. a.* To stamp money: — to make; to invent.
CÖIN, *n.* A corner. See **COIGNE** and **QUOIN**.
CÖIN'ÄGE, *n.* Act or act of coining: — forgery.
CÖ-IN-CIDE', *v. n.* To meet in the same point; to agree with; to concur.
CÖ-IN'CJ-DËNCE, *n.* Concurrence; agreement.
CÖ-IN'CJ-DËNT, *a.* Agreeing with; consistent.
CÖ-IN'CJ'DËR, *n.* He or that which coincides.
CÖ-IN-DI-CÄ'TIÖN, *n.* Concurrent sign.
CÖIN'ËR, *n.* A maker of money: — an inventor.
CÖIT, *n.* A quoit. See **QUOIT**.
CÖ-I'V'TIÖN (kô-ish'ün), *n.* Copulation.
CÖ-JÖIN', *v. n.* To join with another.
CÖ-JÖ'RÖR, *n.* A witness of another's credibility.
CÖKE, *n.* Fossil coal burnt to charcoal, or deprived of its gaseous matter by fire.
CÖL'ÄN-DËR, *n.* A sieve; a strainer; a cullender.
CÖ-LÄ'TIÖN, *n.* Act of straining; filtration.
CÖLÄ-TÛRE [kö'lä-tür, *Ja. R. C.*; kö'lä-tür, *S. P. J. F. Sm.*; kö'lä-chür, *W. J.*], *n.* Filtration.
CÖL'CO-THÄR, *n.* A red oxide of iron.
CÖLD, *a.* Not hot; not warm; chill; frigid: — indifferent; not friendly or affectionate; without passion or affection: — reserved.
CÖLD, *n.* Privation of heat: — a disease; catarrh.
CÖLD'-BLÖÖD-ED (blöd-ed), *a.* Without feeling.
CÖLD'-HEÄRT-ED, *a.* Wanting feeling or passion.
CÖLD'LY, *ad.* Without heat; without concern.
CÖLD'NESS, *n.* Want of heat or warmth; frigidity.
CÖLE, *n.* A general name for all sorts of cabbage.
CÖ-LE-ÖP'TË-RÄ, *n. pl.* (*Ent.*) Insects of the beetle tribe.
CÖ-LE-ÖP'TË-RÄL, *a.* Having four wings with
CÖ-LE-ÖP'TË-ROÛS, *a.* sheaths, as the beetle.
CÖ-LE-ÖP'TË-RÄN, *n.* An insect having two pairs of wings; a beetle.
CÖLE'WÖRT (kö'l'wür't), *n.* A sort of cabbage.
CÖL'IC, *n.* A painful disorder of the bowels.
CÖL-LÄPSE', *n.* A wasting or shrinking of the body; act of falling together.
CÖL-LÄPSE' (kö'l-läps'), *v. n.* To fall together, as the sides of a hollow vessel; to shrink up.
CÖL-LÄPSED' (kö'l-läpst'), *a.* Withered; closed.
CÖL-LÄP'SIÖN, *n.* Act of collapsing or closing.
CÖL'LÄR, *n.* A ring round the neck; a neck band: — a badge: — part of a harness.

CÖL'LAR, *v. a.* To seize by the collar.
CÖL'LAR-BÖNE, *n.* The clavicke.
CÖL-LÄTE, *v. a.* To compare things similar; to confer:—to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.
CÖL-LÄT'ER-ÄL, *a.* Being sideways, not direct; being side by side; running parallel; not immediate:—descended from the same stock; not lineal.—*Collateral security*, a separate obligation attached to another contract, to guarantee its performance.
CÖL-LÄT'ER-ÄL-LY, *ad.* Side by side:—indirectly.
CÖL-LÄ'TION, *n.* Act of collating; comparison:—a repeat:—act of bestowing a benefice.
CÖL-LÄ-TY'IOUS, *a.* Contributed by many.
CÖL-LÄ'TIVE, *a.* Conferred by a bishop as patron.
CÖL-LÄ'TÖR, *n.* One who collates or compares.
CÖL-LÉAGUE (köl'læg), *n.* A partner; associate.
Syn.—*A colleague* in office; *a partner* in trade; *an associate* in an enterprise.
CÖL-LÉAGUE' (köl-læg', 114), *v. a.* To unite with.
CÖL-LÉCT', *v. a.* To gather together; to gain.
CÖL-LÉCT (114), *n.* A short, comprehensive prayer.
CÖL'LEC-TÄ'NE-A, *n. pl.* [L.] A selection of passages from various authors; collections.
CÖL-LEC-TÄ'NE-OÜS, *a.* Gathered up together.
CÖL-LÉCT'ED, *p. a.* Gathered:—composed; calm.
CÖL-LÉCT'ED-NÉSS, *n.* State of being collected.
CÖL-LÉCT'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being gathered.
CÖL-LÉCT'ION, *n.* Act of collecting:—that which is collected:—contribution:—assemblage; a group:—a corollary; a deduction.
CÖL-LÉC'TIVE, *a.* Gathered into one body or mass.
CÖL-LÉCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a general mass.
CÖL-LÉCT'IVE-NÉSS, *n.* State of union; a mass.
CÖL-LÉC'TÖR, *n.* One who collects or gathers; an officer who collects customs and taxes.
CÖL-LÉC'TÖR-ÄTE, *n.* District of a collector; collectorship.
CÖL-LÉC'TÖR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a collector.
CÖL-LÉG'A-TÄ-RY, *n.* (*Law.*) A joint legatee.
CÖL-LEGE, *n.* A community:—a society of men set apart for learning or religion:—a seminary of learning:—a house in which collegians reside.
CÖL-LÉ'GI-ÄL, *a.* Relating to a college; collegiate.
CÖL-LÉ'GI-ÄN, *n.* A member of a college.
CÖL-LÉ'GI-ÄTE, *a.* Pertaining to a college.—*A collegiate church* is one to which a college or corporation of clergy is attached.
CÖL-LÉ'GI-ÄTE, *n.* A member of a college.
CÖL-LÉT, *n.* The part of a ring in which the stone is set.
CÖL-LIDE', *v. n.* To strike against each other.
CÖLL'IËR (köl'yer), *n.* A digger of coals:—a coal-ship.
CÖLL'IËR-Y (köl'yer-e), *n.* A coal-mine:—coal.
CÖL-LI-FLOW-ER, *n.* See CAULIFLOWER. [*trade.*]
CÖL-LI-MÄ'TION, *n.* Act of aiming at a mark.
CÖL-LIN'GUAL, *a.* Having the same language.
†CÖL-LI-QUÄTE, *v. a. & n.* To melt: to dissolve.
CÖL-LI-QUÄ'TION, *n.* The act of melting.
CÖL-LI-QUÄ-TIVE, *a.* Melting; dissolvent.
CÖL-LI-QUE-FÄC'TION, *n.* A melting together.
CÖL-LI'SION (kol-lizh'un), *n.* Act of colliding, or of two bodies striking against each other; opposition; a clash; interference.
CÖL-LO-CÄTE, *v. a.* To place; to arrange.
CÖL-LO-CÄ'TION, *n.* Act of placing; arrangement.
†CÖL-LO-CÜ'TION, *n.* Conference; conversation.
†CÖL-LO-CÜ'TÖR, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue.
CÖL-LÖ'DI-ÖN, *n.* A solution of gun-cotton in ether.
CÖL-LÖGUE' (köl-lög'), *v. n.* To wheedle; to plot.
CÖL-LÖP, *n.* A small cut or slice of meat.
CÖL-LÖ'QUI-ÄL, *a.* Relating to common conversation; conversational; familiar.
CÖL-LÖ'QUI-ÄL-ISM, *n.* A word or phrase used in conversation.
CÖL-LO-QU'IST, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue.
CÖL-LO-QUY, *n.* A mutual discourse between two or more persons; conversation; a dialogue.
CÖL-LÜDE', *v. n.* To conspire in a fraud.
CÖL-LÜD'ER, *n.* One who conspires in a fraud.

CÖL-LÜ'SION (köl-lä'zhun), *n.* Deceitful agreement.
CÖL-LÜ'SIVE, *a.* Fraudulently concerted; knavish.
CÖL-LÜ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a collusive manner.
CÖL-LÜ'SIVE-NÉSS, *n.* A fraudulent concert.
CÖL-LÜ'SÖ-RY, *a.* Containing collusion or fraud.
CÖL-LÜ'V-I-ËS, *n.* [L.] Fifth:—a fluid mass.
CÖL-LY or **CÖL-LÖW**, *n.* The smut of coal; grime.
CÖL-LY, *v. a.* To grime with coal.
CÖL-LY'R-I-ÛM, *n.* [L.] Medicine for the eyes.
CÖL-O-CYNTH, *n.* The pith of the bitter-apple.
COLOGNE (köl'lon'), *a.* Applied to a perfumed water or liquid, first made at Cologne.
CÖ'LÖN, *n.* The point, thus [:], used to mark a pause.—(*Anat.*) The largest of the intestines.
COLONEL (kür'nel), *n.* The commander of a regiment, in rank next below a brigadier-general.
COLONELCY (kür'nel-se), *n.* The office of a colonel.
COLONELSHIP (kür'nel-ship), *n.* The office of colonel; colonelcy.
CÖ-LÖ'NI-ÄL, *a.* Relating to a colony or colonies.
CÖL-O-NIST, *n.* An inhabitant of a colony.
CÖL-O-NI-ZÄ'TION, *n.* The act of colonizing.
CÖL-O-NI-ZÄ'TION-IST, *n.* An advocate of colonization.
CÖL'O-NIZE, *v. a.* To establish a colony in.
CÖL-Ö-NÄDE', *n.* A range of pillars or columns.
CÖL'O-NY, *n.* A body of people who remove and settle in a distant region, continuing subject to the mother country:—the country planted.
CÖL'O-PHÖN, *n.* [L.] The conclusion of a book, containing the date and place of publication.
CO-LÖPH'O-NY [köl'fö'ne, *W. Ja.*; kö'l'fö-ne, *Wb.*; kö'l'fön-é, *K. Sm.*], *n.* A black resin.
CÖL-O-QUIN'TI-DÄ, *n.* The bitter-apple; colocynth.
CÖL'ÖR (köl'ör), *n.* The hue or appearance of bodies to the eye:—the seven principal colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet:—the tint of the painter; paint; dye:—concealment; pretence.—*Pl.* A standard; a flag.
CÖL'ÖR (köl'ör), *v. a.* To mark with some hue; to paint; to dye:—to palliate; to excuse.
CÖL'ÖR (köl'ör), *v. n.* To blush; to show color.
CÖL'ÖR-A-BLE, *a.* Specious; plausible.
CÖL'ÖR-A-BLY, *ad.* Speciously; plausibly.
CÖL'ÖR-Ä'TION, *n.* The act of coloring.
CÖL'ÖR-Ë'IC, *a.* Able to give color.
CÖL'ÖR-ING, *n.* An art in painting; act of applying colors:—appearance:—an excuse.
CÖL'ÖR-IST, *n.* A painter who excels in coloring.
CÖL'ÖR-LÉSS, *a.* Without color; transparent.
CÖ-LÖS'SÄL or **CÖL-ÖS-SÄN**, *a.* Like a colossus.
CÖL-ÖS-SÄ'ÛM, *n.* [L.] A spacious amphitheatre at Rome:—a building of great size.
CÖL-LÖS'SIÄNS (kö-lösh'anz), *n. pl.* The inhabitants of the ancient city of Colosse.
CÖ-LÖS'SUS, *n.* [L.] *L. pl. CÖ-LÖS'SI*; Eng. **CÖ-LÖS'SUS-ËS**. A statue of enormous magnitude.
CÖL-PÖRT'ÄGE, *n.* The distribution and sale of books and tracts.
CÖL-PÖRT'ËR, *n.* [*colporteur*, Fr.] A book-peddler.
CÖL-STÄFF, *n.* A large staff, on which a burden is carried between two men on their shoulders.
CÖLT, *n.* A young horse:—an inexperienced person.
CÖL'TER, *n.* The sharp iron of a plough.
CÖLT'ISH, *a.* Like a colt; wanton.
CÖLT'S-FOOT (költ'sfü), *n.* A medicinal plant.
CÖL'V-BRINE, *a.* Relating to a serpent; cunning.
CÖL'UM-BÄ-RY or **CÖ-LÜM'BÄ-RY** [kö-lüm'bä-re, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*; kö'lüm-bä-re, *K. Sm. R. Wb. Kenrick*], *n.* A dove-cot; a pigeon-house.
CÖL'UM-BINE, *n.* A genus of plants.
CÖL'U-MEL, *n.* [*columella*, L.] (*Bot.*) The central part of a capsule, or of the theca of moss.
CÖL'ÜMN (kö'lüm), *n.* A cylindrical pillar:—a file of troops:—a perpendicular section of a page:—a perpendicular line of figures.
CÖ-LÜM'NÄR, *a.* Formed in columns.
CÖ-LÜRES', *n. pl.* (*Astron.*) Two imaginary great circles supposed to intersect each other in the poles of the world.

CÖL'ZA, *n.* A species of cabbage.
CÖ'MÄ, *n.* (*Med.*) A morbid disposition to sleep.
CÖ-MÄTE' [kō-mät', *W. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; kō'nät, *S. P. E. Wb.*], *n.* A fellow-mate; a companion.
CÖM-A-TÖSE', *a.* Lethargic; drowsy; dozing.
CÖMB (kōm), *n.* An instrument to adjust the hair:—crest of a cock:—cells in which bees lodge their honey:—a measure. See **COOMB**.
CÖMB (kōm), *v. a.* To divide and adjust the hair; to dress, and lay any thing smooth.
***CÖM'BAT** or **CÖM'BAT** [küm'bat, *S. W. J. F. Sm. C. Ogilvie*; kōm'bat, *P. E. Ja. K. Wb.*], *v. n.* To fight; to contend; to act in opposition.
***CÖM'BAT** or **CÖM'BAT**, *v. a.* To oppose; to fight.
***CÖM'BAT**, *n.* A contest; battle; fight; duel.
***CÖM-BÄ-TÄNT**, *n.* One who combats; a champion.
***CÖM-BÄ-TÄNT**, *a.* Disposed to quarrel. [fights.
***CÖM'BÄT-ER** or **CÖM'BÄT-ER**, *n.* One who
***CÖM-BÄ-TIVE** [küm'ba-tiv, *Craig, Ogilvie, Boag*], *a.* Inclined to combat; pugnaeus.
***CÖM'BA-TIVE-NĒSS**, *n.* (*Phren.*) A disposition or propensity to fight.
CÖMB'ER (kōm'er), *n.* One who combs wool, &c.
CÖM-BI'NA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being combined.
CÖM-BI-NÄ'TION, *n.* Act of combining; union; association; coalition; cabal; plot; conspiracy.
CÖM-BINE', *v. a.* To join together; to unite.
CÖM-BINE', *v. n.* To unite; to coalesce; to agree.
CÖM-BIN'ER, *n.* He or that which combines.
CÖMB'LESS (kōm'les), *a.* Destitute of a comb.
CÖM-BÜS-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being combustible.
CÖM-BÜS-TI-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* bustible.
CÖM-BÜS-TI-BLE, *a.* That may burn or be burnt.
CÖM-BÜS-TI-BLE, *n.* A combustible material.
CÖM-BÜS-TION, *n.* Act of burning; conflagration.
CÖME (küme), *v. n.* [*i. came*; *pp. coming, come*].
 To draw near; to advance toward; to arrive:—to happen; to fall out; to appear; to arise.
CÖ-MÉ'DI-ÄN, *n.* An actor or a writer of comedy.
CÖM'E-DY, *n.* A dramatic representation of the lighter faults, passions, and follies of mankind; an amusing drama; a play.
CÖME'LI-NĒSS, *n.* Grace; beauty; dignity.
CÖME'LY, *a.* Graceful; becoming; decent.
CÖM'ER, *n.* One who comes.
CÖM'ET, *n.* A heavenly body with a tail or train of light, and an eccentric motion.
CÖ-MÉT, *n.* A game at cards.
CÖM-ET-Ä'RJ-ÜM, *n.* A machine to show the
CÖM'ET-Ä-RY, *n.* revolutions of comets.
CÖM'ET-Ä-RY, *a.* Relating to a comet or a comet-
CÖ-MÉT'IC, *a.* arium.
CÖM-ET-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of comets.
CÖM'FIT or **CÖM'FI-TURE**, *n.* A dry sweetmeat.
CÖM'FORT, *v. a.* To enliven; to console; to cheer.
CÖM'FORT, *n.* Support under calamity; countenance; consolation; satisfaction; pleasure.
Syn.—Comfort at home; pleasure abroad.
CÖM-FORT-A-BLE (kōm'firt-a-bl), *a.* Possessing comfort; cheerful; dispensing comfort.
CÖM-FORT-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* A state of comfort.
CÖM-FORT-A-BLY, *ad.* In a comfortable manner.
CÖM-FORT-ER, *n.* One who administers consolation:—the Holy Spirit:—a stuffed coverlet.
CÖM-FORT-LESS, *a.* Wanting comfort.
CÖM-FREY, *n.* A medicinal plant.
CÖM'IC, *a.* Relating to comedy; raising mirth.
CÖM'I-CAL, *a.* Diverting; droll; ludicrous.
CÖM'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a comical manner.
CÖM'I-CAL-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being comical.
CÖM'ING (küm'ing), *n.* Act of coming; arrival.
CÖM'ING, *p. a.* Future; being about to come.
CÖ-MI' TÄ (kō-mish'e-a), *n. pl.* [*L.*] Popular assemblies of the Romans.
CÖ-MI'TIAL, *a.* Relating to the comitia.
CÖM'I-TY, *n.* Courtesy; civility; good-brooding.
CÖM'MÄ, *n.* (*Gram.*) A point marked thus [.]
CÖM-MÄND', *v. a.* To govern; to order; to lead.
CÖM-MÄND', *v. n.* To have the supreme authority.
CÖM-MÄND', *n.* Act of commanding; power; rule; direction; order; precept; injunction.

CÖM-MAN-DÄNT', *n.* [*Fr.*] A military officer
CÖM-MÄND-ER, *n.* One who commands:—a naval officer next in rank above a lieutenant.
CÖM-MÄND-ER-Y, *n.* A body of knights.
CÖM-MÄND'ING, *a.* Ordering; directing; powerful; authoritative; controlling by influence or authority.
CÖM-MÄND'MENT, *n.* A mandate; a command.
CÖM-MÄ-TÉ'RJ-ÄL, *a.* Being of the same matter.
CÖM-MĒAS'U-Ä-BLE (kōm-mēzh'ü-ä-bl), *a.* Reducible to the same measure.
Comme il faut (kōm'el-fö'), [*Fr.*] As it should be.
CÖM-MĒM'Q-Ä-BLE, *a.* Worthy of remembrance.
CÖM-MĒM'Q-RÄTE, *v. a.* To preserve in memory; to celebrate by some public act.
CÖM-MĒM-Q-RÄ'TION, *n.* Act of public celebration.
CÖM-MĒM'Q-RÄ-TIVE, *a.* Preserving in memory.
CÖM-MĒM'Q-RÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Preserving in memory.
CÖM-MĒNCE', *v. a. & n.* To begin; to enter upon.
CÖM-MĒNCE'MENT, *n.* A beginning:—the time when students in college receive their degrees.
CÖM-MĒND', *v. a.* To recommend; to praise.
Syn.—Commend a meritorious person, and recommend him to another; praise a good performer; applaud a public performance; extol an heroic action.
***CÖM-MĒND'Ä-BLE** [kōm-mēnd'ä-bl, *P. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb. Johnson, Ash, Kenrick*; kōm'mēn-dä-bl, *J. F.*; kōm'mēn-dä-bl or kōm-mēnd'ä-bl, *S. W.*], *a.* That may be commended; laudable; worthy of praise. [mendable.
***CÖM-MĒND'Ä-BLE-NĒSS**, *n.* The being commendable.
***CÖM-MĒND'Ä-BLY**, *ad.* Laudably.
CÖM-MĒN'DÄM, *n.* [*L.*] (*Eng. Law.*) The holding of a vacant benefice till a pastor is supplied.
CÖM-MĒNDÄ-TÄ-RY, *n.* The holder of a living
CÖM-MĒN'DÄ-TÖR, *n.* in commendam.
CÖM-MĒN-DÄ'TION, *n.* Recommendation; praise
CÖM-MĒNDÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Serving to commend.
CÖM-MĒN-SÄL'I-TY, *n.* Fellowship of table. [*R.*]
***CÖM-MĒNS-U-Ä-BIL'I-TY**, *n.* Capacity of
***CÖM-MĒNS'U-Ä-BLE-NĒSS**, *n.* state of having a common measure.
***CÖM-MĒNS'U-Ä-BLE** [kōm-mēn'shü-ä-bl, *W. P. J. I.*; kōm-mēn'sü-ä-bl, *S. Ja. Sm.*], *a.* Having a common measure.
***CÖM-MĒNS'U-RÄTE**, *v. a.* To reduce to some common measure.
***CÖM-MĒNS'U-RÄTE** [kōm-mēn'shü-rät, *W. P. F.*; kōm-mēn'sü-ret, *S.*; kōm-mēn'shü-ret, *J.*; kōm-mēn'sü-rät, *Ja.*], *a.* Equal; coextensive.
***CÖM-MĒNS'U-RÄ'TION**, *n.* Reduction to some common measure; proportion.
***CÖM'MENT** [kōm'ment, *S. W. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; kōm-mēnt', *P. J. E. K. C.*], *v. n.* To announce; to expound; to write notes upon a work.
***CÖM'MENT**, *v. a.* To explain. [*R. I.*]
CÖM'MENT, *n.* A note; remark explanation exposition.
CÖM'MEN-TÄ-RY, *n.* A book of comments and annotations; an exposition; annotation.
CÖM'MEN-TÄ-TÖR, *n.* An expositor; an annotator.
CÖM'MENT-ER or **CÖM'MĒN'T-ER** [kōm'ment-er, *Ja. Sm. R. C. Wb.*; kōm-mēnt'er, *S. W. P.*], *n.* One who comments.
CÖM'MERCE, *n.* The exchange of commodities; trade; traffic:—intercourse.
Syn.—Commerce is appropriately applied to traffic between different countries;—foreign commerce. Traffic or trade is carried on by individuals, or between different towns.
CÖM-MĒRCE', *v. n.* To traffic; to hold intercourse.
CÖM-MĒR'CIÄL (kōm-mēr'shāl), *a.* Relating to commerce or traffic; mercantile.
CÖM-MĒR'CIÄL-LY, *ad.* In a commercial manner.
CÖM-MĒRE', *n.* [*Fr.*] A godmother:—a gossip.
CÖM-MI-GRÄTE, *v. n.* To migrate together. [*R.*]
CÖM-MI-GRÄ'TION, *n.* A migrating together. [*R.*]
CÖM-MI-NÄ'TION, *n.* A threat; a denunciation.
CÖM-MI-NÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Denunciatory; threatening.
CÖM-MI-N'GLE, *v. a.* To mix together; to blend.

COM MÏN'GLE, v. n. To unite one with another.
COM MÏN'NÛTE, v. a. To grind; to pulverize.
COM MÏN'NÛTION, n. A grinding; pulverization.
COM MÏS'ER-ABLE, a. Worthy of compassion.
COM MÏS'ER-ATE, v. a. To pity; to compassionate.
COM MÏS'ER-ATION, n. Sorrow for the distresses or suffering of others; *pity*; compassion.
COM MÏS'ER-ATIVE, a. Compassionate.
COM MÏS'ER-ATOR, n. One who has compassion.
COM MÏS-SÄ'RÄ-AL, a. Relating to a commissary.
COM MÏS-SÄ'RÄ-ÄT, n. [Fr.] The body of officers under the commissary-general.
COM MÏS-SÄ-RY, n. A delegate; a deputy: — an officer attending an army, who inspects muster-rolls, or regulates provisions, &c.
COM MÏS-SÄ-RY-GËN'ER-ÄL, n. An officer of an army who has the charge of providing supplies, &c.
COM MÏS-SÄ-RY-SHIP, n. Office of a commissary.
COM MÏS-SÏON (kõm-mish'un), n. Act of committing; a trust; a warrant; charge; compensation: — a document investing one with some office or authority; office: — perpetration: — a body of commissioners.
COM MÏS-SÏON, v. a. To empower; to appoint.
COM MÏS-SÏON-ER, n. One empowered to act.
COM MÏS-SÛRE (kõm-mish'yur) [kõm-mish'yur, W. J. F. K. Sm. G.; kõm'mish-ür, S.; kõm-mis'-ür, Ja.], n. A joint; a seam; a suture.
COM MÏT', v. a. To intrust: — to send to prison: — to deposit: — to do; to *perpetrate*: — to expose.
COM MÏT'MENT, n. The act of committing.
COM MÏT'TAL, n. Act of committing; commitment.
COM MÏT'TEE, n. A select number of persons appointed to examine or manage any matter.
COM MÏT'TEE-SHIP, n. The office of a committee.
COM MÏT'TER, n. One who commits.
COM MÏT'TI-BLE, a. Liable to be committed.
COM MIX', v. a. To mingle; to blend; to mix.
COM MIX', v. n. To unite; to be mixed.
COM MIXT'ION (kõm-mixt'yun), n. Mixture.
COM MIXT'URE (kõm-mixt'yur), n. A compound.
COM MÔDE' or CÔM MÔDE [kõm-môd', S. W. P. J. F. K.; kõm'môd, Sm.], n. A lady's head-dress: — a piece of furniture or small sideboard.
***COM MÔ'DI-OÛS [kõm-mô'dyus, S. E. F. K.; kõm-mô'de-üs, P. J. Ja. Sm. R.; kõm-mô'de-ys or kõm-mô'je-üs, W.], a.** Adapted to its use or purpose; *convenient*; suitable; useful.
***COM MÔ'DI-OÛS-LY, ad.** Conveniently; suitably.
***COM MÔ'DI-OÛS-NËSS, n.** Convenience; use.
COM MÔ'DI-TY, n. Interest; profit; wares; goods; merchandise.
COM MÔ-DÔRE or CÔM MÔ-DÔRE', n. An officer who commands a squadron of ships of war.
COM MÔN, a. Belonging equally to the public, to many, or to more than one: — vulgar; mean: — not scarce: — public; general; frequent; usual. — (*Gram.*) Both active and passive; both masculine and feminine.
COM MÔN, n. An open public ground or space.
COM MÔN, v. n. To possess or board with others.
COM MÔN-Ä-BLE, a. Held in common.
COM MÔN-ÄGE, n. The right of feeding on a common.
COM MÔN-ÄL-TY, n. The common people.
COM MÔN-CÖUN'CIL, n. The council of a city.
COM MÔN-ER, n. A man not noble.
COM MÔN-LÄW', n. Unwritten law, which receives its binding force from immemorial usage, distinguished from the statutes, or laws enacted by the legislature.
COM MÔN-LY, ad. Frequently; usually; jointly.
COM MÔN-NËSS, n. State of being common.
COM MÔN-PLÄCE, a. Ordinary; common; usual.
COM MÔN-PLÄCE', v. a. To reduce to general heads.
COM MÔN-PLÄCE, n. A memorandum; a note.
COM MÔN-PLÄCE-BOOK (bök), n. A book in which things are ranged under general heads.
COM MÔNS, n. pl. The common people: — the lower house of parliament: — food on equal pay.
COM MÔN-WÄAL', n. The public good.

COM MÔN-WÄALTH, n. A state; *properly*, a free state; republic: — the public; the community.
†COM MÔ-RÄNCE, n. A dwelling; residence.
COM MÔ-TÏON, n. Tumult; disturbance; sedition.
COM MÔ-TÏON-ER, n. One causing commotion.
COM MÔVE', v. a. To disturb; to agitate.
COM MÔ-NÄL, a. Relating to a commune.
COM MÔNE' [kõm-mün', W. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb. Ash, Rees; kõm'mün, S. J. E. F.; kõm-mün' or kõm'mün, P.], v. n. To converse together.
CÔM MÔNE, n. [Fr.] A French territorial district.
Cõm-mû'ni-bûs ään-nis, [L.] One year with another.
COM MÔ-NI-Ä-BIL'I-TY, n. Communicableness.
COM MÔ-NI-Ä-BLE, a. That may be imparted.
COM MÔ-NI-Ä-BLE-NËSS, n. Communicability.
COM MÔ-NI-ÄNT, n. A partaker of the sacrament of the Lord's supper.
COM MÔ-NI-CÄTE, v. a. To impart; to reveal.
Syn. — *Communicate* intelligence; *impart* instruction; *reveal* a secret.
COM MÔ-NI-CÄTE, v. n. To partake of the Lord's supper: — to have something in common.
COM MÔ-NI-CÄ-TÏON, n. Act of communicating; common inlet; conference; conversation.
COM MÔ-NI-CÄ-TÏVE, a. Ready to impart; free.
COM MÔ-NI-CÄ-TÏVE-NËSS, n. Readiness to impart.
COM MÔ-NI-CÄ-TÖ-RY, a. Imparting knowledge.
COM MÔN'ÏON (kõm-mün'yun), n. Intercourse; fellowship: — celebration of the Lord's supper: — a religious body or denomination.
COM MÔ-NÏSM, n. Community of property.
CÔM MÔ-NÏST, n. An advocate for communism.
COM MÔ-NÏ-TY, n. The commonwealth; the body of the people; the public: — an association: — society: — common possession.
COM MÔ-TÄ-BIL'I-TY, n. Capacity of exchange.
COM MÔ-TÄ-BLE, a. That may be commuted.
COM MÔ-TÄ-TÏON, n. Change; alteration: — ransom.
COM MÔ-TÄ-TÏVE, a. Relating to exchange.
COM MÔ-TÄ-TÏVE-LY, ad. In the way of exchange.
COM MÔTE', v. a. To exchange; to buy off.
COM MÔTE', v. n. To bargain for exemption.
COM MÔT'Y-ÄL, a. Mutual; reciprocal.
CÔM PÄCT, n. A contract; a mutual agreement.
COM PÄCT' (114), v. a. To join together; to league.
COM PÄCT', a. Firm; solid; close; held together.
COM PÄCT'ED-NËSS, n. Firmness; density.
COM PÄCT'LY, ad. Closely; densely.
COM PÄCT'NËSS, n. Firmness; closeness.
†COM PÄCT'ÛRE (kõm-päkt'yur), n. Structure.
COM PÄ'GËS, n. [L.] A system of parts united.
COM PÄG-I-NÄ-TÏON, n. Union; structure.
COM PÄN'ÏON (kõm-pän'yun), n. A partner; an associate; a comrade; a fellow; a mate.
COM PÄN'ÏON-Ä-BLE, a. Fond of society; fit for society; *social*; agreeable.
COM PÄN'ÏON-Ä-BLE-NËSS, n. Sociableness.
COM PÄN'ÏON-SHIP, n. Company; fellowship.
COM PÄ-NY, n. Persons assembled together: — *assembly*: — fellowship; a *band*; a *society*: — a body corporate: — a subdivision of a regiment.
COM PÄ-RÄ-BLE [kõm-pä-rä-bl, S. W. P. J. Ja. Sm.; kõm-pä-rä-bl, Ash], a. That may be compared; equal; similar.
COM PÄ-RÄTES [kõm-pä-rä-ts, Ja. Sm. Wb.; kõm-pä-rä-tëz, P. K.], n. pl. Two things compared.
COM PÄRÄ-TÏVE, a. Estimated by comparison. — (*Gram.*) Expressing more or less.
COM PÄRÄ-TÏVE-LY, ad. In a comparative state.
COM PÄRÄ', v. a. To measure one thing by another. — (*Gram.*) To show the degrees of comparison.
Syn. — *Compare*, to show the resemblance between things; *contrast*, to show the difference.
COM PÄRÄ', n. Comparison; simile; similitude.
COM PÄR-ER, n. One who compares.
COM PÄR-I-SÖN, n. Act of comparing; a comparative estimate; a simile; similitude.
COM PÄRT', v. a. To divide: to mark out.
COM PÄRT'Ï-MENT, n. A division of a picture, &c.
CÔM PAR-TÏ-TÏON, n. Act of dividing; division.
COM PÄRT'MENT, n. A division; separate part.

COM'PASS, v. a. To encircle; to encompass; to grasp; — to procure; to obtain; to attain.
COM'PASS, n. A circle; grasp; space; extent; enclosure; circumference; — power of the voice: — a magnetic apparatus for steering ships.
COM'PASS-ES, n. pl. An instrument for dividing, making circles, &c.
COM-PAS'SION (kəm-pāsh'ŷn), *n.* Grief for the suffering of others; *pity*; commiseration.
COM-PAS'SION-ATE, a. Inclined to pity; merciful.
COM-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, ad. Mercifully; tenderly.
COM-PAS'SION-ATE-NESS, n. Tenderness.
COM-PAT-ER-NI-TY, n. The relation of godfather.
COM-PAT-I-BIL-I-TY, n. Consistency; suitableness.
COM-PAT-I-BLE, a. Suitable to; fit for; consistent.
COM-PAT-I-BLE-NESS, n. Consistency; fitness.
COM-PAT-I-BLY, ad. Fitly; suitably.
***COM-PATRI-OT** (kəm-pā'tre-ŷt, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. C.*; kəm-pā'tre-ŷt, *Wb.*), *n.* One of the same country; a fellow-countryman.
***COM-PATRI-OT, a.** Being of the same country.
***COM-PĒER', n.** An equal; a companion.
COM-PĒER', v. a. To be equal with; to mate.
COM-PĒL', v. a. To force; to oblige; to constrain.
Syn. — *Compelled by poverty*; *forced by hunger*; *obliged by conscience*; *constrained by fear*.
COM-PĒL-LA-BLE, a. That may be compelled.
COM-PĒL-LA-TION, n. Style or manner of address.
COM-PĒLL'ER, n. One who compels.
COM-PĒND, n. An *abridgment*; *compendium*.
***COM-PĒN-DI-OŪS** [kəm-pĒn'dē-ŷs, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; kəm-pĒn'dyŷs, *S. E. F. K.*; kəm-pĒn'jē-ŷs, *W.*], *a.* Short; concise; summary; abridged.
***COM-PĒN-DI-OŪS-LY, ad.** Shortly; in epitome.
***COM-PĒN-DI-OŪS-NESS, n.** Shortness; brevity.
***COM-PĒN-DI-ŪM, n.** An abridgment; summary; epitome, an abstract. See *ABRIDGMENT*.
COM-PĒN-SA-BLE, a. Susceptible of recompense.
COM-PĒN-SĀTE [kəm-pĒn'sāt, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. C.*; kəm-pĒn'sāt, *Wb.*], *v. a.* To recompense; to pay; to requite. See *CONTEMPLATE*.
COM-PĒN-SĀ-TION, n. Something paid for service, injury, or privation; recompense; amends.
COM-PĒN-SĀ-TIVE, a. That compensates.
COM-PĒN-SĀ-TO-RY, a. Making amends.
COM-PĒNSE', v. a. To compensate.
COM-PĒTE', v. n. To carry on competition; to contend.
COM-PĒ-TĒNCE, } n. State of being competent;
COM-PĒ-TĒN-CY, } capacity; sufficiency.
COM-PĒ-TĒNT, a. Suitable; fit; able; capable.
COM-PĒ-TĒNT-LY, ad. Adequately; moderately.
COM-PĒ-TI-TION, n. A mutual contest for the same object; emulation; *rivalry*.
Syn. — *An honorable competition or emulation*; *severe contest*; *selfish rivalry*.
COM-PĒT'I-TOR, n. A rival, an opponent. [*tion*.]
COM-PĒ-LA-TION, n. Act of compelling; — *collection*.
COM-PĒLE', v. a. To collect from various authors.
COM-PĒLE-MENT, n. Coercervation; a piling to
COM-PĒL'ER, n. One who compiles. [*gether*.]
COM-PLA'CENCE, } n. Gratification; satisfaction;
COM-PLA'CEN-CY, } pleasure; civility.
COM-PLA'CENT, a. Civil; affable; mild; easy.
COM-PLA'CENT-LY, ad. In a soft or easy manner.
COM-PLAIN', v. n. To murmur; to find fault.
COM-PLAIN-A-BLE, a. That is to be complained of.
COM-PLAIN'ANT, n. (*Law.*) One who urges a suit.
COM-PLAIN'ER, n. One who complains.
COM-PLAIN'ING, n. Expression of sorrow.
COM-PLAIN'T, n. Accusation; information against; — a lamentation; — a malady; a disease.
COM-PLAI-SANCE', n. Civility; courtesy.
Syn. — *Complaisance, civility, and courtesy to equals*; *deference to superiors*; *condescension to inferiors*.
COM-PLAI-SĀNT', a. Civil; courteous; polite.
COM-PLAI-SĀNT-LY, ad. Civilly; politely.
COM-PLAI-SĀNT-NESS, n. Civility; politeness.
COM-PLA'NATE or COM-PLANE', v. a. To level.

COM'PLE-MĒNT, n. A full quantity or number.
COM-PLĒ-MĒNT'AL, a. Filling up; completing.
COM-PLĒTE', a. Perfect; entire; full; *accomplished*; finished.
Syn. — *Entire house*; *complete apartment*; *perfect work*; *finished performance*; *full number*.
COM-PLĒTE', v. a. To perfect; to finish; to fulfil.
COM-PLĒTE-LY, ad. Fully; perfectly; entirely.
COM-PLĒX'NESS, n. Perfection; completion.
COM-PLĒ-TION, n. Act of completing; accomplishment; perfect state; close; end.
COM-PLĒ-TIVE, a. Filling; making complete.
COM-PLĒ-TO-RY, a. Fulfilling; completing.
COM-PLĒX, a. Intricate; complicated; entangled; of many parts; not simple.
COM-PLĒX, n. Complication; collection.
COM-PLĒXED' (-plĒx't), a. Complicated; complex.
COM-PLĒX'ED-NESS, n. Complication.
COM-PLĒX'ION (kəm-plĒk'shŷn), *n.* The color of the skin or of the external parts of any body; — *temperature or habitude of the body*.
COM-PLĒX'ION-AL, a. Pertaining to complexion.
COM-PLĒX'ION-AL-LY, ad. By complexion.
COM-PLĒX'ION-A-RY, a. Relating to complexion.
COM-PLĒX'IONED (-yund), a. Having a certain complexion.
COM-PLĒX'I-TY, n. State of being complex.
Syn. — *Complexity of the subject*; *complication of parts*; *intricacy of the plot*.
COM-PLĒX-LY, ad. In a complex manner.
COM-PLĒX-NESS, n. State of being complex.
COM-PLĒX'URE (kəm-plĒx'yr), *n.* Complication.
COM-PLI'ABLE, a. Disposed to comply; yielding.
COM-PLI'ANCE, n. Act of complying; assent.
COM-PLI'ANT, a. Yielding; bending; civil.
COM-PLI'CA-CY, n. State of being complicated.
COM-PLI-CATE (117), v. a. To entangle one with another; to involve mutually; to join.
COM-PLI-CATE, a. Compounded; complicated.
COM-PLI-CATE-ED, a. Entangled; involved.
COM-PLI-CATE-LY, ad. In a complicated manner.
COM-PLI-CATE-NESS, n. Intricacy; perplexity.
COM-PLI-CĀ-TION, n. *Complexity*; intricacy.
COM-PLI-CĀ-TIVE, a. Tending to involve.
COM-PLI'CI-TY, n. State of being an accomplice.
COM-PLI'ER, n. One who complies.
COM-PLI-MĒNT, n. An act or expression of civility or respect, delicate flattery, praise.
COM-PLI-MĒNT, v. a. To flatter to praise.
COM-PLI-MĒNT, v. n. To use adulatory language.
COM-PLI-MĒNT'AL, a. Implying compliments.
COM-PLI-MĒNT'AL-LY, ad. By way of civility.
COM-PLI-MĒNT'Ā-RY, a. Bestowing compliments; expressive of civility; civil; flattering.
COM-PLI-MĒNT-ER, n. One who compliments.
COM-PLINE, n. The last prayer at night in the Roman Catholic church.
COM-PLŌT (114) [kəm-plŏt, *W. S. J. F. Sm. C. Wb.*; kəm-plŏt', *P. Ja.*], *n.* A confederacy in a secret plot; a joint plot.
COM-PLŌT, v. n. To form a plot; to conspire.
COM-PLŌT-MĒNT, n. Conspiracy. [*R.*]
COM-PLŌT'TER, n. A conspirator.
COM-PLU-TĒN'SIAN, a. Noting the Polyglot Bible published by Cardinal Ximenes in 1575.
COM-PLŪ', v. n. To yield; to assent; to consent.
Syn. — *Comply with a reasonable request*; *conform to good customs*; *yield to superiors*; *assent to what is true*; *consent to what is reasonable*.
COM-PŌ-NĒNT, a. Forming a compound or a part.
COM-PŌ-NĒNT, n. A constituent part.
COM-PORT', v. n. To agree; to suit; to bear.
COM-PORT', v. a. To bear; to endure; to behave.
COM-PORT [kəm-pŏrt, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; kəm-pŏrt', *S. P.*], *n.* Behavior; conduct.
COM-PORT-A-BLE, a. Consistent; suitable.
COM-PORT-MĒNT, n. Behavior; deportment.
COM-POŒ', v. a. To form, as a compound; to put together; — to write, as an author; — to quiet; to adjust; to settle; to constitute; — to arrange, as types.

COM-PŌŠED' (kəm pōzd'), *p. a.* Calm; quiet.

Syn. — Composed spirits; sedate deportment; calm passions; quiet state.

COM-PŌŠ'ED-LY, *ad.* Calmly; sedately; quietly.

COM-PŌŠ'ED-NĒSS, *n.* Sedateness; tranquillity.

COM-PŌŠ'ER, *n.* One who composes; an author.

COM-PŌŠ'ING-STICK, *n.* (*Printing.*) An instrument

in which types are arranged into words and lines.

COM-PŌŠ'ITE, *a.* Compounded; united. — (*Arch.*)

Noting the last of the five orders of architecture.

COM-PŌ-ŠI'TION (kəm-pō-zish'un), *n.* Act of

composing; thing composed; a mixture; a written

work: — adjustment; compact. — (*Gram.*)

Act of joining two words together.

COM-PŌŠ'I-TIVE, *a.* Tending to compound.

COM-PŌŠ'I-TOR, *n.* One who sets types.

COM-PŌŠ'NĒN'tīs, [*L.*] Being of sound mind.

COM-PŌST, *n.* A mixed manure; any mixture.

COM-PŌST'VE, *v. a.* To manure with compost.

COM-PŌŠ'ŪRE (kəm-pō-zhūr), *n.* Adjustment;

composition: — tranquillity; sedateness.

COM-PŌ-TA-TION, *n.* Act of drinking together.

COM-PŌ-TA-TOR, *n.* One who drinks with another.

COM-PŌUND' (114), *v. a.* To form of different parts;

to mingle; to combine: — to adjust.

COM-PŌUND', *v. n.* To come to terms; to agree.

COM-PŌUND, *a.* Formed out of many ingredients:

— formed of two or more words. — *Compound in*

interest, interest charged both on the principal and

interest.

COM-PŌUND, *n.* A mixture of many ingredients.

COM-PŌUND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be compounded.

COM-PŌUND'ER, *n.* One who compounds.

COM-PRE-HĒND', *v. a.* To contain in the mind;

to understand: — to include; to comprise.

COM-PRE-HĒN'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be compre-

hended; intelligible; conceivable.

COM-PRE-HĒN'SI-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Intelligibleness.

COM-PRE-HĒN'SI-BLY, *ad.* With comprehension.

COM-PRE-HĒNSION, *n.* Act of comprehending;

power of comprehending; capacity

COM-PRE-HĒNSIVE, *a.* Extensive; capacious;

large; wide; broad.

Syn. — A comprehensive view; extensive re-

search: a capacious mind; a wide field.

COM-PRE-HĒN'SIVE-LY, *ad.* With comprehension.

COM-PRE-HĒN'SIVE-NĒSS, *n.* Capaciousness.

COM-PRESS', *v. a.* To press together; to crowd.

COM-PRESS (114), *n.* (*Surg.*) A bolster of linen.

COM-PRES-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The being compressible.

COM-PRES'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be compressed.

COM-PRES'SI-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Compressibility.

COM-PRES'SION (kəm-prēsh'un), *n.* Act of com-

pressing; condensation; compressure.

COM-PRES'SIVE, *a.* Having the power to compress.

COM-PRES'SOR, *n.* He or that which compresses.

COM-PRES'SURE (kəm-prēsh'ūr), *n.* Act of pressing.

COM-PRİ'ŠAL, *n.* The act of comprising.

COM-PRİŠE', *v. a.* To contain; to include.

Syn. — An Encyclopedia comprises many vol-

umes; comprehends all the sciences; embraces all

subjects; contains much useful matter; and is

designed to include every thing of importance.

COM-PRO-MİSE, *n.* An adjustment: — a compact

in which concessions are made on each side.

COM-PRO-MİSE, *v. a.* To compound: — to adjust

a dispute by mutual concessions; to adjust.

COM-PRO-MİSE, *v. n.* To agree; to accord.

COM-PRO-MİŠ-ER, *n.* One who compromises.

COM-PRO-MİT', *v. a.* To pledge; to promise: — to

compromise: — to put to hazard.

COM-PRO-VİN'CIAL, *n.* One of the same province.

COMPT (kōunt), *v. a.* To count. See COUNT.

COMP-TRŌL'ER (kəm-trŏl'ēr), *n.* (*Law.*) An

officer who examines the accounts of the col-

lectors of the public money. See CONTROLLER.

COM-PŪL'SIVE-LY, *ad.* By force; by violence.

COM-PŪL'SIVE-NĒSS, *n.* Force; compulsion.

COM-PŪL'SŌ-Rİ-LY, *ad.* By compulsion.

COM-PŪL'SŌ-RY, *a.* Compelling; constraining.

COM-PŪNC'TION, *n.* Act of pricking; remorse.

Syn. — Compunction for sin; remorse for great

crimes. See REPENTANCE.

COM-PŪNC'TIOUS, *a.* Repentant; sorrowful.

COM-PUR-GA'TION, *n.* Act of establishing any

man's veracity by the testimony of others.

COM-PUR-GA-TOR, *n.* One who bears his testi-

mony to the credibility of another.

COM-PŪ-TA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being numbered.

COM-PŪ-TA'TION, *n.* Act of reckoning; estimate;

calculation; account. [*estimate.*]

COM-PŪTE', *v. a.* To reckon; to calculate; to

calculate; to reckon; a calculator.

COM-PŪ-TIST [kəm'pu-tist, *S. W. P. F.*; kəm-pū-

tist, *Ja. Sm. C.*], *n.* A computer; a calculator.

COM-RADE OR KŌM-RADE [kŏm'rād, *S. W. P. J. F.*

R. C.; kŏm'rād, *E. Ja. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* A compan-

ion; an associate.

CŌN, *ad.* An abbreviation of the Latin word *contra*;

against; as, to dispute *pro* and *con*; that is,

for and against.

CŌN, *v. a.* To study; to commit to memory.

CŌN a-mŏ're, [*It.*] With love or inclination.

CŌN NĀ'tŭS, *n.* [*L.*] An attempt; an effort.

CŌN-CĀM'E-RĀTE, *v. a.* To arch over; to vault.

CŌN-CĀM'E-RĀTION, *n.* An arch; a vault.

CŌN-CĀT'E-NĀTE, *v. a.* To link together.

CŌN-CĀT'E-NĀTION, *n.* A linking; series of links.

CŌN-CĀ-VĀTION, *n.* The act of making concave.

CŌN'CĀVE, *a.* Hollow; opposed to convex.

CŌN'CĀVE (kŏng'kāv), *n.* A hollow; a cavity.

CŌN'CĀVE-NĒSS, *n.* Hollowness; concavity.

CŌN-CĀV'I-TY, *n.* Inside cavity; hollowness.

CŌN-CĀ'VO-CŌN'CĀVE, *a.* Concave on both sides.

CŌN-CĀ'VO-CŌN'VĒX, *a.* Concave on one side,

and convex on the other.

CŌN-CĀ'VOUS, *a.* Concave; hollow.

CŌN-CĒAL' (kŏn-sēl'), *v. a.* To hide; to secrete.

Syn. — Men conceal facts; hide the truth, or them-

selves; secrete goods; dissemble feelings.

CŌN-CĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being concealed.

CŌN-CĒAL'ED-NĒSS, *n.* Privacy; obscurity.

CŌN-CĒAL'ER, *n.* One who conceals.

CŌN-CĒAL'ING, *n.* A hiding, or keeping close.

CŌN-CĒAL'MENT, *n.* Act of hiding: — hiding-place.

CŌN-CĒDE', *v. a.* To yield; to admit; to grant.

CŌN-CĒDE' (v. n.) To admit; to make concession.

CŌN-CĒIT' (kŏn-sēt'), *n.* Fancy; imagination;

notion; opinion; idea: — pride; vanity. — (*Rhet.*)

An ingenious thought; fancy; affected wit.

CŌN-CĒIT', *v. a.* To conceive; to imagine.

CŌN-CĒIT'ED, *p. a.* Proud; opinionative; vain.

CŌN-CĒIT'ED-NĒSS, *n.* Pride; opinionativeness.

CŌN-CĒIV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be conceived.

CŌN-CĒIV'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The being conceivable.

CŌN-CĒIV'A-BLY, *ad.* In a conceivable manner.

CŌN-CĒIVE' (kŏn-sēv'), *v. a.* To admit into the

womb: — to form in the mind; to imagine.

CŌN-CĒIVE', *v. n.* To think: — to become pregnant.

CŌN-CĒIV'ER, *n.* One who conceives.

CŌN-CĒV'ING, *n.* Apprehension; understanding.

CŌN-CĒNT', *n.* Concert of voices; harmony.

CŌN-CĒN'TRATE, *v. a.* To bring together, or to a

centre; to condense.

CŌN-CĒN'TRA'TION, *n.* Act of concentrating.

CŌN-CĒN'TRA-TIVE-NĒSS, *n.* (*Phrcn.*) The power

of concentration.

CŌN-CĒN'TRE (kŏn-sēn'tēr), *v. n.* To tend to one

common centre.

CŌN-CĒN'TRE (kŏn-sēn'tēr), *v. a.* To concentrate.

CŌN-CĒN'TRIC, } *a.* Having one common

CŌN-CĒN'TRI-CAL, } centre.

CŌN-CĒN'TRI-TY, *n.* State of being concentric.

CŌN-CĒN'T'U-AL, *n.* Harmonious.

CŌN-CĒP'TA-CLE, *n.* A receptacle; a follicle.

CŌN-CĒP'TI-BLE, *a.* Possible to be conceived.

CŌN-CĒP'TION, *n.* Act of conceiving: — thing con-

- ceived; notion; image in the mind; thought; perception.
- CON-CÉP'TIVE, *a.* Producing conception.
- CON-CÉP'T-Ū-Ā-ĪST, *n.* One who holds that the mind has the power to form general conceptions.
- CON-CERN', *v. a.* To relate to; to belong to; to affect; to interest; to touch; to disturb.
- CON-CERN', *n.* Business; *affair*; interest; *care*.
- CON-CERN'ING, *prep.* Relating to.
- CON-CERN'MENT, *n.* Concern; care; business.
- CON-CERT', *v. a.* To settle; to contrive; to adjust.
- CON-CERT', *v. n.* To consult; to contrive.
- CŌN'CERT, *n.* A plan:—a musical entertainment.
- CON-CĒR'TŌ, *n.* [It.] A piece of music; a concert.
- CON-CES'SION (kŏn-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of conceding:—thing conceded; a grant.
- CON-CES'SION-ARY, *a.* Given by allowance.
- CON-CES'SIVE, *a.* Implying concession.
- CON-CES'SIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of concession.
- CŌNCH (kŏngk), *n.* A marine shell.
- CŌN'CHITE (kŏng'kīt), *n.* A petrified shell.
- CŌN'CHŌID (kŏng'kŏid), *n.* A mathematical curve.
- CON-CHŌID'AL, *a.* Resembling the conchoid.
- CON-CHŌL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in conchology.
- CON-CHŌL'O-Q-Ū, *n.* The science of shells, or of testaceous animals.
- CON-CIL'I-ATE (kŏn-sil'yāt, *S. W. E. F. Ja.*: kŏn-sil'ĕ-āt, *P. J. Sm. R. C.*), *v. a.* To gain by favor; to win; to reconcile.
- Syn.*—Conciliate esteem; win a prize; reconcile persons who are at variance.
- CON-CIL-I-Ā-TION, *n.* Act of conciliating; peace.
- CON-CIL'I-Ā-TŌR, *n.* One who conciliates.
- CON-CIL'I-Ā-TO-RY (kŏn-sil'ĕ-ā-tŭr-ĕ, *W. P. J. Ja. K. C.*; kŏn-sil'yā-tŭr-ĕ, *E. F. Sm.*), *a.* Tending to reconciliation; pacifying; persuasive.
- CON-CIN'NI-TY, *n.* Decency; fitness.
- CON-CISE', *a.* Brief; short; comprehensive.
- CON-CISE'LY, *ad.* In a concise manner; briefly.
- CON-CISE'NESS, *n.* State of being concise; brevity.
- CON-CI'SION (kŏn-sizh'ŭn), *n.* Act of cutting off.
- CŌN-CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of stirring up.
- †CŌN-CLA-MĀ'TION, *n.* A general outcry.
- CON'CLAVE, *n.* An assembly of cardinals.
- CON-CLŪDE', *v. a.* To determine;—to finish.
- CON-CLŪDE', *v. n.* To end;—to infer; to determine.
- CON-CLŪD'ER, *n.* One who concludes. [mine.]
- CON-CLŪ'SION (kŏn-klŭ'zhun), *n.* Act of concluding; final decision:—the close; the end:—inference; deduction.
- CON-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* Decisive; final; ending debate.
- Syn.*—Conclusive reasoning; decisive opinion; final decision.
- CON-CLŪ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a conclusive manner.
- CON-CLŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being conclusive.
- CŌN-CŌ-ĀG'Ū-LĀTE, *v. a.* To congeal together.
- CŌN-CŌ-ĀG'Ū-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of coagulating.
- CON-CŌCT', *v. a.* To digest; to purify; to ripen.
- CON-CŌC'TION, *n.* Act of concocting; digestion.
- CON-CŌC'TIVE, *a.* Of a concocting nature.
- CON-CŌM'I-TĀNCE, { *n.* Act or state of subsist-
- CON-CŌM'I-TĀN-CY, } ing with something else.
- CON-CŌM'I-TĀNT, *a.* Accompanying; attending.
- CON-CŌM'I-TĀNT, *n.* An attendant; companion.
- CON-CŌM'I-TĀNT-LY, *ad.* In company with others.
- CŌN'CŌRD (kŏng'kŏrd), *n.* Agreement; union:—agreement of words:—harmony of sound.
- CON-CŌRD'ANCE, *n.* Concord:—a dictionary or index to the Scriptures.
- CON-CŌRD'AN-CY, *n.* Concord.
- CON-CŌRD'ANT, *a.* Harmonious; agreeing.
- CON-CŌRD'ANT, *n.* That which is correspondent.
- CON-CŌRD'ANT-LY, *ad.* In conjunction.
- CON-CŌRD'AT, *n.* [Fr.] A compact; a convention.
- CON-CŌRD'IST, *n.* A writer of a concordance.
- CON-CŌR'PO-RATE, *v. a.* To unite in one body.
- CON-CŌR'PO-RATE, *v. n.* To unite into one body.
- CON-CŌR'PO-RĀ'TION, *n.* Union in one mass.
- CŌN'CŌURSE (kŏng'kŏrs), *n.* A confluence; an assembly of men; a meeting; a multitude.
- CŌN'CRE-MENT, *n.* A mass formed by concretion.
- CON-CRĒS'CENCE, *n.* Growth by union of particles.
- CON-CRĒS'CIVE, *a.* Growing together; uniting.
- CON-CRĒTE', *v. n.* To coalesce into one mass.
- CON-CRĒTE', *v. a.* To form by concretion.
- *CŌN'CRĒTE or CON-CRĒTE' [kŏn'krĕt, *S. P. E. F. Sm. C. Wb.*; kŏn-krĕt', *W. Ja. K.*], *a.* Formed by concretion; compounded.—(*Logic*.) Applied to or connected with a subject, not abstract.
- *CŌN'CRĒTE (114), *n.* A mass formed by concretion.
- *CŌN'CRĒTE-LY or CON-CRĒTE'LY, *ad.* In a concrete manner. [agulation.]
- *CŌN'CRĒTE-NESS or CON-CRĒTE'NESS, *n.* Co-
- CON-CRĒ'TION, *n.* Act of concreting; a mass.
- CON-CRĒ'TION-AL, *a.* Implying concretion.
- CON-CRĒ'TIVE, *a.* Coagulative; coalescing.
- CON-CŪ'BI-NAGE, *n.* The act of living with a woman as a wife, though not married.
- CON-CŪ'BI-NAL, { *a.* Relating to concubinage,
- CON-CŪ'BI-NĀ-RY, } or to a concubine.
- CŌN'CU-BINE, *n.* A woman kept in concubinage.
- CON-CŪ'PIS-CENCE, *n.* Irregular desire; lust.
- CON-CŪ'PIS-CĒNT, *a.* Libidinous; lecherous.
- CON-CŪ'PIS-CI-BLE, *a.* Impressing desire; eager.
- CON-CŪR', *v. n.* To meet in one point; to agree.
- CON-CŪR'RENCE, *n.* Act of concurring; union.
- CON-CŪR'RENT, *a.* Acting in conjunction; uniting.
- CON-CŪR'RENT, *n.* A joint or contributory cause.
- CON-CŪR'RENT-LY, *ad.* In an agreeing manner.
- CON-CŪS'SION (kŏn-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* The act of shaking; agitation; the state of being shaken.
- CON-CŪS'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of shaking.
- CON-DEMN' (kŏn-dĕm'), *v. a.* To find guilty; to doom to punishment; to censure; to blame.
- CON-DEMNĀ-BLE, *a.* Blamable; culpable.
- CON-DEMNĀ'TION, *n.* Act of condemning; a sentence of punishment; severe censure.
- CON-DEMNĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Implying condemnation.
- CON-DEMN'ER, *n.* One who condemns.
- CON-DĒN'S-BLE, *a.* Capable of condensation.
- CON-DĒN'SATE, *v. a.* To make thicker; to condense.
- CON-DĒN'SATE, *v. n.* To condense.
- CON-DĒN'SATE, *a.* Made thick; condensed.
- CŌN-DĒN'SĀ'TION, *n.* Act of making more dense.
- CON-DĒN'SĀ-TIVE, *a.* Tending to condense.
- CON-DĒNSE', *v. a.* To make more dense; to thicken.
- CON-DĒNSE', *v. n.* To grow dense or thick.
- CON-DĒNSE', *a.* Thick; dense; compact.
- CON-DĒNS'ER, *n.* He or that which condenses:—a metallic vessel for condensing air or steam.
- CON-DĒN'SI-TY, *n.* Condensation; denseness.
- CON-DE-SCĒND', *v. n.* To descend from superior rank; to yield; to submit; to stoop.
- CON-DE-SCĒND'ENCE, *n.* Voluntary submission.
- CON-DE-SCĒND'ING, *n.* Voluntary humiliation.
- CON-DE-SCĒND'ING, *p. a.* Stooping; kind; meek.
- CON-DE-SCĒN'SION, *n.* Descent from superiority; voluntary humiliation; deference; *complaisance*.
- CON-DIGN' (kŏn-dīn'), *a.* Merited; deserved; fit.
- CON-DIGN'ITY, *n.* Merit; desert.
- CON-DIGN'LY (kŏn-dīn'le), *ad.* Deservedly.
- CON-DIGN'NESS (kŏn-dīn'nes), *n.* Suitableness.
- CŌN'DI-MĒNT, *n.* A seasoning; a sauce.
- CŌN-DIS-CI'PLE, *n.* A fellow-disciple.
- CON-DITE', *v. a.* To pickle; to preserve.
- CON-DI'TION (kŏn-dish'ŭn), *n.* Situation; circumstance; quality; state; temper; rank:—stipulation; terms of compact; *article*.
- CON-DI'TION, *v. n.* To contract; to stipulate.
- CON-DI'TION-AL, *a.* Containing conditions; not absolute; stipulated; dependent. [al.]
- CON-DI-TION-ĀL'I-TY, *n.* State of being conditional.
- CON-DI'TION-ĀL-LY, *ad.* With certain limitations.
- CON-DI'TION-ARY, *a.* Stipulated; conditional.
- CON-DI'TIONED (kŏn-dish'ŭnd), *a.* Having qualities or properties good or bad; stipulated.
- CŌN'DI-TO-RY, *n.* A repository.
- CON-DŌLE', *v. n.* To lament with and for others.
- CON-DŌLE', *v. a.* To lament with or for.
- CON-DŌLE'MENT, *n.* Grief; condolence.
- CON-DŌ'LENCE, *n.* Act of condoling; grief for another's sorrows; sympathy; *pity*.

CON-DŎL'ER, n. One who condoles.
CON-DŎL'ING, n. Expression of condolence.
CON-DŎR, n. A very large bird; the great vulture.
CON-DŪCE', v. n. To tend; to contribute.
CON-DŪCE'MENT, n. Tendency. [R.]
CON-DŪ'CIBLE, a. Promoting; tending to.
CON-DŪ'CIBLE-NESS, n. Quality of conducing.
CON-DŪ'CIVE, a. Tending to conduce; aiding.
CON-DŪ'CIVE-NESS, n. Quality of conducing.
CON-DŪCT, n. Management; behavior; demean-
 or; deportment; direction; carriage.
CON-DŪCT' (114), v. a. To lead; to direct; to
 manage; to guide; to regulate.
Syn.—*Conduct* a stranger, a train; *guide* the
 young; *lead* a child, a horse; *direct* or *regulate* a
 movement; *manage* business.
CON-DŪCTION, n. The act of conducting.
CON-DŪC-TI'VE, a. Employed for wages.
CON-DŪCTIVE, a. Directing; managing.
CON-DŪC'TOR, n. He or that which conducts; a
 leader; chief;—manager; director.—(*Elec.*) A
 substance that transmits the electric fluid.
CON-DŪCTRESS, n. A woman who conducts.
CON-DŪIT [kŭn'dit, *W. P. J. E. Ja. Sm.*; kŭn'-
 dwit, *S.*; kŭn'dit, *E.*; kŭn'dwit, vulgarly kŭn'-
 dit, *Č.*] *n.* A water-pipe; a canal.
CON-DŪ'PLI-CATE, a. Doubled together.
CON-DŪ-PLI-CATION, n. A doubling; a duplicate.
CON'DYLE, n. The rounded head of a bone.
CONE, n. A solid body in the form of a sugar-loaf.
CON'EY or CON'EY, n. See CONY.
CON-FAB'U-LATE, v. n. To talk together; to chat.
CON-FAB'U-LATION, n. Talk; conversation.
CON-FAB'U-LA-TŌ-RY, a. Belonging to prattle.
CON-FECT', v. a. To make up into sweetmeats.
CON-FECT, n. A sweetmeat; a confection.
CON-FEC'TION, n. A sweetmeat; a preserve.
CON-FEC'TION-ARY, n. A confectioner.
CON-FEC'TION-ER, n. A maker of sweetmeats.
CON-FEC'TION-ER-Y, n. Sweetmeats in general;
 —a place for sweetmeats.
CON-FED'ER-ACY, n. A league; federal compact;
 confederation; alliance; association.
CON-FED'ER-ATE, v. a. & n. To join in a league.
CON-FED'ER-ATE, a. United in a league; allied.
CON-FED'ER-ATE, n. An ally; an accomplice.
CON-FED-ER-ATION, n. A league; confederacy.
CON-FER', v. n. To discourse together; to consult.
CON-FER', v. a. To give; to bestow; to grant.
CON-FER-ENCE, n. Formal discourse; an oral
 discussion; conversation; a parley.
CON-FER'RER, n. One who confers. [weed.
CON-FER'VA, n. [L.] (*Bot.*) River-weed; hair-
CON-FESS', v. a. To acknowledge, as a crime or
 fault; to admit; to own; to grant;—to hear the
 confession of, as a priest.
CON-FESS', v. n. To make confession; to reveal.
CON-FESS'ED-LY, ad. Avowedly; indisputably.
CON-FESS'ION (kon fesh'un), n. Act of confessing;
 acknowledgment; profession; avowal;—a for-
 mulary of articles of faith. [sion-chair.
CON-FESS'ION-AL (kon-fesh'un-əl), n. Confes-
 sion-ary, *n.* A confessional.
CON-FESS'ION-ARY, a. Belonging to confession.
CON-FESS'ION-IST, n. One who professes his faith.
CON-FESS-SOR or CON-FES'SOR [kon'fes-sur, S. W.
J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. Č.; kon-fēs'sur, *P. Wb. Ash,*
Rees]. n. One who confesses:—one who makes
 profession of his faith in face of danger;—one
 who hears confessions.
CON-FEST', a. Avowed;—properly, *confessed*.
CON-FI-DANT' [kon'fe-dant', S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.
C.; kŭn'fe-dant, *P. J. Wb.]. n.* A confidential
 friend;—one trusted with secrets.
CON-FI-DANTE', n. A female confided in.
CON-FIDE', v. n. To have confidence; to trust.
Syn.—*Confide* in the ability of a person, and
 trust to his honesty.
CON-FIDE', v. a. To trust, to intrust.
CON-FI-DENCE, n. Act of confiding; trust; firm
 belief; assurance; credit; reliance;—boldness.

CON-FI-DENT, a. Positive; daring; bold; impudent.
CON-FI-DENT, n. A confidant, *which see*.
CON-FI-DENTIAL, a. Private; trusty; faithful.
CON-FI-DENT-LY, ad. Without doubt or fear.
CON-FI-DENT-NESS, n. Confidence; assurance.
CON-FID-ER, n. One who confides.
CON-FIG'U-RATE, v. n. To show like the aspects
 of the planets towards each other.
CON-FIG-U-RATION, n. External form; figure.
CON-FIG'URE, v. a. To dispose into any form.
CON-FI'NA-BLE, a. That may be confined.
CON-FINE, n. Common boundary; border; edge.
CON-FINE' or CON-FINE, v. n. To border upon.
CON-FINE', v. a. To limit; to shut up; to restrain.
CON-FINE'LESS, a. Boundless; without end.
CON-FINE'MENT, n. Imprisonment; restraint.
CON-FIN'ER, n. A restrainer;—a borderer.
CON-FIN'ITY, n. Nearness; neighborhood.
CON-FIRM', v. a. To put past doubt; to corrob-
 orate; to establish; to ratify:—to admit to com-
 munion.
Syn.—*Truth* is confirmed by circumstances,
established by witnesses, whose testimony is corrob-
 orated by others; *confirm* reports; *ratify* treaties.
CON-FIRM'A-BLE, a. Capable of being confirmed.
CON-FIRM-ATION, n. Act of confirming; evidence;
 convincing testimony:—an ecclesiastical rite.
CON-FIRM-ATIVE, a. Having power to confirm.
CON-FIRM-ATOR, n. One who confirms.
CON-FIRM-A-TŌ-RY, a. That serves to confirm.
CON-FIRM'ED-NESS, n. State of being confirmed.
CON-FIRM-ER, n. One who confirms.
CON-FIRM'ING-LY, ad. With confirmation.
CON-FIS'CA-BLE, a. Liable to be confiscated.
CON-FIS'CA-TION [kon-fis'kāt, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.
Sm. R. Č.; kŭn'fis-kāt, *Wb. Kenrick]. v. a.* To
 transfer private property to the state; to cause to
 be forfeited. See CONTEMPLATE.
CON-FIS'CA-TION, n. Forfeited to the public.
CON-FIS-CA-TION, n. The act of confiscating.
CON-FIS-CA-TOR, n. One who confiscates.
CON-FIS-CA-TŌ-RY, a. Consigning to forfeiture.
CON-FLA'GRANT, a. Burning together.
CON-FLA-GRATION, n. A great or general fire.
CON-FLA-TION, n. Act of blowing together.
CON-FLICT', v. n. To strive; to contest; to fight.
CON-FLICT, n. Collision; contest; strife; struggle.
CON-FLICT'ING, p. a. Opposing; contending.
CON-FLIC'TIVE, a. Tending to conflict.
CON-FLU-ENCE, n. The junction of two or more
 streams:—a concourse; collection:—concur-
 rence.
CON-FLU-ENT, a. Flowing together; meeting.
CON-FLU-ENT, n. A tributary stream.
CON-FLUX, n. Union of several currents; a crowd.
CON-FŌRM', v. a. To make like, or of one form.
CON-FŌRM', v. n. To comply with; to yield.
CON-FŌRM'A-BLE, a. Corresponding with; agree-
 able; suitable; consistent.
CON-FŌRM-A-BLY, ad. Agreeably; suitably.
CON-FŌRM-ATE, n. Having the same form.
CON-FŌR-MATION, n. Act of conforming; likeness
 of form; form; structure.
CON-FŌRM-ER, n. One who conforms.
CON-FŌRM-IST, n. One who conforms, or complies
 with the worship of the established church.
CON-FŌRM'ITY, n. Compliance; similitude.
CON-FŌUND', v. a. To mingle; to perplex; to
 puzzle:—to amaze; to astonish:—to abash; to
 stupefy:—to destroy; to overthrow.
CON-FŌUND'ED, p. a. Mixed; confused; abashed;
 astonished:—enormous. [*Vulgar.*]
CON-FŌUND'ED-LY, ad. Enormously. [*Vulgar.*]
CON-FŌUND'ED-NESS, n. The being confounded.
CON-FŌUND'ER, n. One who confounds.
CON-FRA-TERN'ITY, n. A religious brotherhood.
CON-FRI-CATION, n. Act of rubbing against.
CON-FRŌNT' or CON-FRŌNT' [kon-frŏnt', S. W. F.
Ja. K.; kon-frŏnt', *P. J. E. Sm. C. Wb.]. v. a.*
 To set face to face; to face:—to oppose:—to
 compare.

CON-NĒC'TIVE, *a.* Having the power of connecting.
CON-NĒC'TIVE, *n.* That which connects.
CON-NĒC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In conjunction.
CON-NĒX'ION, *n.* Union. See **CONNECTION**.
CON-NĒX'IVE, *a.* Connective.
CON-NĒ'VANCE, *n.* A voluntary blindness to an act.
CON-NĒVE', *v. n.* To wink; to forbear to see.
CON-NĒ'VENT, *a.* Dormant; not attentive.
CON-NĒ'VER, *n.* One who connives.
***CON-NOIS-SEŪR' or CON-NOIS-SEŪR'** [kōn-nēs-sūr', *P. J. F. Wb.*; kō-nīs-sār', *W. Ja.*; kō-nīs-sūr', *S.*; kōn'is-sūr', *E.*; kōn-nās-sūr', *Sm.*], *n.* A judge in the fine arts or literature; a critic.
***CON-NOIS-SEŪR'SHIP**, *n.* Skill of a connoisseur.
CON-NŪ'BI-AL, *a.* Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal.
CON-NŪ-MER-RĀ'TION, *n.* A reckoning together.
CONŌID, *n.* A figure resembling a cone.
CO-NŌID'I-CAL, *a.* Approaching to a conic form.
***CON-QUER (kōng'ker)** [kōng'qr, *S. J.*; kōng'kwer, *E.*; kōng'qr or kōng'kwer, *W. Ja.*; kōng'ker, *Sm.*], *v. a.* To gain by conquest; to vanquish; to subdue; to overcome.
Syn. — Conquer an enemy; vanquish a foe; subdue a country; overcome difficulties; surmount obstacles.
***CON'QUER (kōng'ker)**, *v. n.* To overcome.
***CON'QUER-A-BLE**, *a.* Possible to be overcome.
***CON'QUER-OR**, *n.* One who conquers.
CON'QUEST (kōng'kwēst), *n.* Act of conquering; acquisition by victory; victory; success.
CON-SAN-GUIN'E-OŪS, *a.* Of the same blood.
CON-SAN-GUIN'I-TY, *n.* Relationship by blood.
CON'SCIENCE (kōn'shens), *n.* The faculty of judging of one's own conduct with reference to some standard of right and wrong; the moral sense; sense of right and wrong; scruple; justice.
CON-SCI-ĒN'TIOUS (kōn-she-ēn'shūs), *a.* Regulated by conscience; scrupulous; just; exact.
CON-SCI-ĒN'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* According to conscience.
CON-SCI-ĒN'TIOUS-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being conscientious; scrupulousness.
CON'SCION-A-BLE (kōn'shun-a-bl), *a.* Reasonable.
CON'SCION-A-BLY, *ad.* Reasonably; justly.
CON'SCIOUS (kōn'shūs), *a.* Knowing one's own thoughts; knowing by mental perception.
CON'SCIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a conscious manner.
CON'SCIOUS-NĒSS (kōn'shūs-nēs), *n.* The perception of what passes in one's own mind. — *Reflection is the voluntary action of the mind on itself or other objects. Consciousness is involuntary.*
CON'SCRIPT, *a.* Written; registered; enrolled. — *Conscript fathers*, the senators of Rome.
CON'SCRIPT, *n.* One enrolled for the army.
CON'SCRIP'TION, *n.* An enrolling, as of soldiers.
CON'SE-CRĀTE, *v. a.* To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses; to dedicate; to devote.
CON'SE-CRĀTE, *a.* Consecrated; sacred; devoted.
CON'SE-CRĀT-ED, *p. a.* Made sacred; devoted.
CON'SE-CRĀTION, *n.* Act of consecrating; dedication to sacred use; canonization.
CON'SE-CRĀ-TOR, *n.* One who consecrates.
CON'SE-CRĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Making sacred.
CON'SEC-TĀ-RY, *a.* Consequent; following.
CON'SEC-TĀ-RY, *n.* A deduction from premises.
CON'SE-CŪ-TIVE, *n.* A train of consequences.
CON'SEC'U-TIVE, *a.* Following in order; successive.
CON'SEC'U-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Successively; in order.
CON-SENT', *n.* Agreement; compliance; assent.
CON-SENT', *v. n.* To be of the same mind; to yield; to agree; to comply; to assent.
CON-SEN-TĀ'NE-OŪS, *a.* Agreeable to; accordant.
CON-SEN-TĀ'NE-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Agreeably.
CON-SEN-TĀ'NE-OUS-NĒSS, *n.* Agreement.
CON-SENT-ER, *n.* One who consents.
CON-SEN'TIENT (kōn-sen'shent), *a.* Agreeing.
CON'SE-QUĒCE, *n.* That which follows; the effect produced by a cause; an inference; — ovent; issue: — importance; moment.
CON'SE-QUĒNT, *a.* Following naturally.
CON'SE-QUĒNT, *n.* Consequence; effect.

CŌN-SE-QUĒN'TIAL, *a.* Following as the effect; consequent: — important; — conceited; pompous.
CŌN-SE-QUĒN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* By consequence.
CŌN-SE-QUĒN'TIAL-NĒSS, *n.* Regular consecution.
CŌN'SE-QUĒN'T-LY, *ad.* By consequence.
CŌN'SE-QUĒNT-NĒSS, *n.* Regular connection.
CON-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being kept.
CON-SERV'AN-CY, *n.* Conservation.
CON-SERV'ANT, *a.* That preserves or continues.
CON-SER-VĀ'TION, *n.* The act of preserving.
CON-SERV'A-TIŌM, *n.* Opposition to change.
CON-SERV'A-TIVE, *a.* Having power to preserve.
CON-SERV'A-TIVE, *n.* One who opposes radical changes in a state; — opposed to reformer.
CON-SER-VĀ-TOR, *n.* A preserver.
CON-SER-VĀ-TŌ-RY, *n.* A place for preserving plants, &c.; a greenhouse.
CON-SER-VĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Preservative; conservative.
CON-SERVE', *v. a.* To preserve; to candy fruit.
CŌN'SERVE, *n.* A sweetmeat; preserved fruit.
CON-SERV'ER, *n.* One who conserves.
CON-SID'ER, *v. a.* To think upon; to ponder.
Syn. — Consider well and deliberate carefully before you act; reflect deeply on what is past.
CON-SID'ER, *v. n.* To reflect; to deliberate.
CON-SID'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of being considered; valuable; respectable; deserving notice.
CON-SID'ER-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Importance; value.
CON-SID'ER-A-BLY, *ad.* In a considerable degree.
CON-SID'ER-ATE, *a.* Thoughtful; prudent; quiet.
CON-SID'ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* Calmly; prudently.
CON-SID'ER-ATE-NĒSS, *n.* Calm deliberation.
CON-SID'ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Act of considering; prudence; contemplation: — importance: — compensation; an equivalent.
CON-SID'ER-ER, *n.* One who considers.
CON-SID'ER-ING, *prep.* Having regard to; if allowance be made for.
CON-SIGN' (kōn-sīn'), *v. a.* To give in trust; to intrust; to commit.
Syn. — Consign a stock of goods to another; intrust or commit the management of a matter to a friend.
CŌN-SIGN-NĀ'TION, *n.* Act of consigning.
CŌN-SIGN-ĒĒ' (kōn-se-nē'), *n.* He to whom goods are sent or consigned in trust.
CON-SIGN'ER (kōn-sīn'er), *n.* One who consigns.
CON-SIGN-Ō-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* A similar signification.
CON-SIGNMENT (kōn-sīn'ment), *n.* The act of consigning: — that which is consigned.
CON-SIGN-ŌR' (kōn-se-nōr') [kōn-se-nōr', *Ja. Sm.*; kōn-sī'nur, *C. Wb. Crabb*], *n.* (Law.) One who consigns.
CON-SIM'I-LAR, *a.* Having a common resemblance.
CON-SI-MIL'I-TUDE, *n.* Joint resemblance.
CON-SIST', *v. n.* To subsist; to be composed.
CON-SIST'ENCE, } *n.* State of being consistent: ~
CON-SIST'EN-CY, } fixed state: — substance; degree of density: — form; make: — congruity.
CON-SIST'ENT, *a.* Conformable; accordant.
CON-SIST'ENT-LY, *ad.* In agreement; agreeably.
CON-SIS-TŌ-RĪ-AL, *a.* Relating to a consistory.
CON-SIS-TŌ-RY or CON-SIS-TŌ-RY [kōn'sis-tūr-e, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*; kōn-sis-tŏ-rē, *E. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.*], *n.* A spiritual court; an assembly.
CON-SŌ'CI-ĀTE (kōn-sŏ'she-āt), *n.* An associate.
CON-SŌ'CI-ĀTE (kōn-sŏ'she-āt), *v. a.* To associate.
CON-SŌ'CI-ĀTE, *v. n.* To coalesce; to associate.
CON-SŌ-CI-Ā'TION (kōn-sŏ'she-ā'shun), *n.* Alliance; union: — association; an ecclesiastical body.
CON-SŌ-CI-Ā'TION-AL, *a.* Noting association.
CON-SŌ-LĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be consoled.
CON-SŌ-LĀ'TION, *n.* Comfort; alleviation; solace.
CON-SŌ-LĀ-TŌ-RY [kōn-sŏ-l'a-tūr-e, *W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.*; kōn-sŏ-l'a-tūr-e, *S. P.*], *a.* Affording consolation; giving comfort.
CON-SŌLE', *v. a.* To comfort; to cheer; to solace.
CŌN'SŌLE, *n.* (Arch.) A bracket or shoulder-piece.
CON-SŌL'ER, *n.* One who consoles or gives comfort.
CON-SŌL'I-DĀNT, *a.* Tending to consolidate.

CON-ŪL'Ī DĀTE, *v. a.* To make solid; to harden.
 CON-SŌL'Ī-DĀTE, *v. n.* To grow firm or solid.
 CON-SŌL'Ī-DĀTE, *n.* Formed into a solid mass.
 CON-SŌL'Ī-DĀTION, *n.* Act of consolidating.
 CON-SŌL'Ī-DĀTIVE, *n.* That consolidates.
 CON-SŌL'S or CON-SŌLS [kŏn'sŏlz', *Sm.*; kŏn'sŏlz', *K. C.*], *n. pl.* A sort of transferable stocks; the three-per-cent consolidated annuities.
 CON'SO-NANCE, { *n.* Accord of sound; harmony;
 CON'SO-NAN-CY, } agreement; concord.
 CON'SO-NANT, *a.* Agreeable; consistent; agreeing.
 CON'SO-NANT', *n.* A letter not sounded by itself.
 CON-SO-NANT'AL, *a.* Relating to a consonant.
 CON'SO-NANT-LY, *ad.* Consistently; agreeably.
 CON'SO-NANT-NĒSS, *n.* Consistency.
 CON'SO-NOŪS, *a.* Agreeing in sound.
 †CON-SŌ'PJ-ĀTE, *v. a.* To hush asleep.
 CON-SŌRT, *n.* A companion; a wife or husband.
 CON-SŌRT', *v. n.* To associate with.
 CON-SŌRT', *v. a.* To join; to mix; to marry.
 CON-SŌRT'-A-BLE, *a.* Suitable; fit. [*R.*]
 CON-SŌRT-SHIP, *n.* Fellowship; partnership.
 CON-SPIC'U-OŪS, *a.* Easily seen by many at the same time; obvious to the sight; — eminent.
 CON-SPIC'U-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Eminently; remarkably.
 CON-SPIC'U-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Eminence; celebrity.
 CON-SPIR'-A-CY, *n.* Act of conspiring; concerted treason; a combination for an ill design; a plot.
 CON-SPIR'-ANT, *a.* Conspiring; plotting.
 CON-SPIR'-ATION, *n.* An agreement of many.
 CON-SPIR'-A-TOR, *n.* A man engaged in a plot.
 CON-SPIRE', *v. n.* To concert a crime; to plot.
 CON-SPIRE', *n.* One who conspires; a conspirator.
 CON'STA-BLE (kŏn'sta-bl), *n.* Formerly an important officer of state: — a peace officer.
 CON'STA-BLER-Y, *n.* The body of constables.
 CON'STA-BLE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a constable.
 CON'STA-BLE-WICK, *n.* The district of a constable.
 CON-STĀB'U-LA-RY, *a.* Relating to constables.
 CON-STAN-CY, *n.* Firmness of mind; stability.
Syn. — Constancy of affection; firmness of purpose; stability of character; steadiness of conduct.
 CON-STANT, *a.* Firm; fixed; perpetual; patient; unchanging; resolute; steady; persevering.
 CON-STANT-LY, *ad.* Perpetually; patiently; firmly.
 CON-STĒL'LĀTE, *v. a.* To decorate with stars. [*R.*]
 CON-STĒL-LĀTION, *n.* A cluster of fixed stars: — an assemblage of splendors or excellences.
 CON-STER-NĀTION, *n.* Astonishment; surprise.
 CON'STI-PĀTE, *v. a.* To thicken; to make costive.
 CON-STI-PĀTION, *n.* Condensation; costiveness.
 CON-STIT'U-EN-CY, *n.* A body of constituents.
 CON-STIT'U-ENT, *a.* Elementary; constituting.
 CON-STIT'U-ENT, *n.* One who deposes; an elector.
 CON'STI-TŪTE, *v. a.* To establish; to make; to form; to compose: — to depute; to appoint.
 CON'STI-TŪT-ER, *n.* One who constitutes.
 CON-STI-TŪTION, *n.* The frame of body or mind: — the fundamental laws of a state or nation: — form of government.
 CON-STI-TŪTION-AL, *a.* Consistent with the constitution; fundamental; legal.
 CON-STI-TŪTION-AL-IST, { *n.* A framer of, or an
 CON-STI-TŪTION-IST, } adherent to, a constitution.
 CON-STI-TŪTION-ĀL'I-TY, *n.* Agreement or accordance with the constitution.
 CON-STI-TŪTION-AL-LY, *ad.* Agreeably to, or in accordance with, the constitution.
 CON'STI-TŪTIVE, *a.* That constitutes; elemental.
 CON-STRAIN', *v. a.* To urge by force; to confine by force; to compel; to force; to press.
 CON-STRAIN'-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to constraint.
 CON-STRAIN-ER, *n.* One who constrains.
 CON-STRAINT', *n.* Compulsion; confinement.
 CON-STRAIN'TIVE, *a.* Compelling; constraining.
 CON-STRICT', *v. a.* To bind; to contract.
 CON-STRICT'ION, *n.* Contraction; compression.
 CON-STRICT'OR, *n.* He or that which contracts: — a very large serpent; boa-constrictor.
 CON-STRINGE', *v. a.* To compress; to contract.

CON-STRĪN'GENT, *a.* Binding or compressing.
 CON-STRUCT', *v. a.* To put together the parts of a thing; to build; to form; to make.
 CON-STRUCT'ER, *n.* One who forms or makes.
 CON-STRUCT'ION, *n.* Act of constructing or building; fabrication; form; — meaning; interpretation: — act of forming a sentence grammatically; syntax.
 CON-STRUCT'ION-AL, *a.* Respecting the meaning.
 CON-STRUCT'ION-IST, *n.* An adherent to a particular construction.
 CON-STRUCTIVE, *a.* Tending to construct; formed by construction or by interpretation.
 CON-STRUCTIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of construction.
 CON-STRUCTIVE-NĒSS, *n.* (*Phren.*) The faculty of constructing, or a genius for architecture.
 CON-STRUCT'URE (kŏn-strŭkt'yur), *n.* A structure.
 CON-STRŪE [kŏn'strŭ, *P. J. F. Ja. Wb.*; kŏn'strŭ, *K. Sm.*; kŏn'stur, *S. E.*; kŏn'strŭ or kŏn'stur, *W. J.*], *v. a.* To interpret; to translate; to explain.
 CON-STU-PRĀTE, *v. a.* To violate; to debauch.
 CON-STU-PRĀTION, *n.* Violation; defilement.
 CON-SUB-SIST', *v. n.* To exist together.
 CON-SUB-STĀN'TIAL, *a.* Being of the same nature.
 CON-SUB-STĀN'TIAL-IST (kŏn-sub-stān-shal-ist), *n.* One who believes in constabulation.
 CON-SUB-STĀN-TI-ĀL'I-TY (kŏn-sub-stān-she-ā'l'e-te), *n.* Participation of the same substance.
 CON-SUB-STĀN'TI-ĀTE (kŏn-sub-stān-she-āt), *v. a.* To unite in one common substance or nature.
 CON-SUB-STĀN-TI-ĀTION (kŏn-sub-stān-she-ā-shun), *n.* The substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ with the sacramental elements.
 CON'SŪL, *n.* A Roman magistrate: — an officer commissioned in foreign parts to protect the commerce of his country.
 *CON'SU-LAR [kŏn'shŭ-lar, *S. W. J. F.*; kŏn'su-lar, *P. E. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.*], *a.* Relating to a consul.
 *CON'SU-LATE, *n.* The state or office of consul.
 CON'SUL'-SHIP, *n.* The office of consul; consulate.
 CON-SULT', *v. n.* To take counsel together.
 CON-SULT', *v. a.* To ask advice of; to regard.
 CON'SŪLT [kŏn'sŭlt, *F. Ja. K.*; kŏn-sŭlt', *S. Sm. Wb.*; kŏn'sŭlt or kŏn-sŭlt', *W. P. J.*], *n.* Act of consulting: — a council.
 CON-SUL-TĀTION, *n.* Act of consulting; deliberation.
 CON-SULT'ER, *n.* One who consults.
 CON-SULT'ING, *p. a.* Giving or receiving counsel.
 CON-SUM'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be consumed.
 CON-SUME', *v. a.* To waste; to spend; to destroy.
 CON-SUME', *v. n.* To waste away.
 CON-SUM'ER, *n.* One who consumes.
 CON-SUM'MĀTE [kŏn-sŭm'māt, *W. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; kŏn-sŭm'mēt, *S. J.*; kŏn'sŭm-māt, *K. Wb.*], *v. a.* To complete; to perfect; to finish. *See* CONTEMPLE.
 CON-SUM'MATE, *a.* Complete; perfect; finished.
 CON-SUM'MATE-LY, *ad.* Perfectly; completely.
 CON-SUM-MĀTION, *n.* Completion; perfection.
 *CON-SUMP'TION (kŏn-sŭm'shun), *n.* Act of consuming; decay: — a wasting or pulmonary disease.
 *CON-SUMP'TIVE, *a.* Destructive; wasting.
 *CON-SUMP'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a consumptive way.
 *CON-SUMP'TIVE-NĒSS, *n.* A consumptive state.
 CON-TACT, *n.* Touch; juncture; close union.
 †CON-TĀCT'ION, *n.* The act of touching.
 CON-TĀ'GION (kŏn-tā'jun), *n.* Propagation of disease by contact; infection; pestilence.
 CON-TĀ'GIOUS (kŏn-tā'jus), *a.* Communicated by contact, as a disease; infectious.
Syn. — A contagious disease is one which is communicated by contact; an infectious disease is generated through the medium of the air, exhalations, &c. — An epidemic is a disease that attacks great numbers of people at the same time; a pestilence or pestilential disease is one which originates in the affections of the atmosphere, and has a resemblance to the plague.
 CON-TĀ'GIOUS-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being contagious.

CON-TAIN', *v. a.* To hold; to *comprise*; to restrain.
CON-TAIN', *v. n.* To live in continence.
CON-TAIN'-ABLE, *a.* That may be contained.
CON-TAM'-I-NATE, *v. a.* To defile; to pollute; to corrupt.
CON-TAM'-I-NATE, *a.* Polluted; contaminated.
CON-TAM-I-NÁ-TION, *n.* Pollution; defilement.
CON-TÉM' (*kon-tém'*), *v. a.* To despise; to scorn.
Syn. — A man is *despised* for his meanness, and his base conduct is *contemned* and *scorned*.
CON-TÉM'NER, *n.* One who contemns; a scorner.
CON-TÉM'PER, *v. a.* To moderate; to temper.
CON-TÉM'PER-A-MÉNT, *n.* Temperament.
CON-TÉM'PER-ÁTE, *v. a.* To moderate; to temper.
CON-TÉM-PER-Á-TION, *n.* Act of moderating.
***CON-TÉM'PLÁTE** [*kon-tém-plát*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. C.*; *kón'tem-plát*, *Wb.*], *v. a.* To consider attentively; to study; to meditate. *3* The words *compensate*, *confiscate*, *constellate*, *consummate*, *demonstrate*, *despume*, *expurgate*, and *extirpate*, are often pronounced, in this country, with the accent on the first syllable; yet the English orthoepists, with little variation, place the accent on the second syllable.
***CON-TÉM'PLÁTE**, *v. n.* To muse; to meditate.
CON-TÉM-PLÁ-TION, *n.* Act of contemplating; meditation; studious thought.
CON-TÉM'PLÁ-TIVE, *a.* Thoughtful; meditative.
CON-TÉM'PLÁ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Thoughtfully.
CON-TÉM'PLÁ-TOR [*kon-tém-plá-tur*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. C.*; *kón'tem-plá-tur*, *E. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* One who contemplates.
CON-TÉM-PO-RÁ-NE-OÚS, *a.* Living or existing at the same time; contemporary.
CON-TÉM-PO-RÁ-NE-OÚS-LY, *ad.* At the same time.
CON-TÉM-PO-RÁ-RI-NÉSS, *n.* State of being contemporary; existence at the same time.
CON-TÉM-PO-RÁ-RY, *a.* Living or existing at the same time; contemporaneous.
CON-TÉM-PO-RÁ-RY, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another.
CON-TÉMP' (*kon-tém'*), *n.* Act of despising; scorn; disdain: — disgrace; vileness. — (*Law.*) Disobedience to the rules and orders of a court.
CON-TÉMP'I-BLE, *a.* Worthy of contempt; vile.
Syn. — What is worthless is *contemptible*; what is bad or wicked is *despicable* and *vile*.
CON-TÉMP'I-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Vileness; baseness.
CON-TÉMP'I-BLY, *ad.* Despicably; basely.
CON-TÉMP'T-U-OÚS, *a.* Scornful; apt to despise; *insolent*; disdainful; abusive.
CON-TÉMP'T-U-OÚS-LY, *ad.* In a scornful manner.
CON-TÉMP'T-U-OÚS-NÉSS, *n.* Disposition to contempt.
CON-TÉND', *v. n.* To strive; to struggle; to vie.
CON-TÉND'ER, *n.* One who contends.
CON-TÉN'E-MÉNT, *n.* (*Law.*) That which is held with a tenement, as contiguous land, &c.
CON-TÉNT', *a.* Satisfied; contented; quiet; easy.
CON-TÉNT', *v. a.* To satisfy; to please; to gratify.
CON-TÉNT', *n.* Satisfaction; rest; capacity.
CON-TÉNT'ED, *p. a.* Satisfied; easy; content.
CON-TÉNT'ED-LY, *ad.* In a quiet or easy manner.
CON-TÉNT'ED-NÉSS, *n.* State of being contented.
CON-TÉN-TION, *n.* Act of contending; angry contest; dissension; *discord*; strife; debate; zeal.
CON-TÉN-TIOUS (*kon-tén't-shus*), *a.* Quarrelsome.
CON-TÉN-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Perversely; quarrelsomely.
CON-TÉN-TIOUS-NÉSS, *n.* Proneness to contest.
CON-TÉN-TMENT, *n.* Acquiescence; gratification.
CON-TENTS *or* **CÓN-TÉNTS** (114) [*kon-ténts'*, *S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; *kon-ténts'* *or* *kóu'ténts*, *W.*; *kón'ténts*, *Wb.*], *n. pl.* The heads of a book; index: — that which is contained in any thing, as a book, vessel, &c.
CON-TÉR'-MI-NÁ-BLE, *a.* Capable of the same bounds.
CON-TÉR'-MI-NATE, *a.* Having the same bounds.
CON-TÉR'-MI-NOÚS, *a.* Having the same bounds; bordering upon; touching.
CON-TÉST', *v. c.* To dispute; to debate; to litigate.

CON-TÉST', *n. n.* To strive; to contend; to vie.
CÓN-TÉST, *n.* A struggle for victory; a combat
 a dispute; a debate; a quarrel; *competition*.
CON-TÉST'-Á-BLE, *a.* Disputable; controvertible.
CON-TÉST'-Á-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Possibility of contest.
CON-TÉS-TÁ-TION, *n.* Act of contesting; debate.
CÓN-TÉXT, *n.* The series of sentences which make up a treatise or a discourse; a chapter from which a text is taken.
CON-TÉXT'-U-AL, *a.* Relating to the contexture.
CON-TÉXT'URE (*kon-téxt'yur*), *n.* The composition of parts; texture: — system.
CON-TIG-NÁ-TION, *n.* A frame of beams; a story.
CÓN-TI-GŪ-I-TY, *n.* Actual contact; a touching.
CON-TIG'U-OÚS, *a.* Meeting so as to touch; close; adjoining; *adjacent*.
CON-TIG'U-OÚS-LY, *ad.* In a manner to touch.
CON-TIG'U-OÚS-NÉSS, *n.* Close connection.
CÓN-TI-NÉNCÉ, *n.* Restraint; self-command: —
CÓN-TI-NÉNC-Y, *n.* forbearance of pleasure: — chastity: — temperance; moderation.
CÓN-TI-NÉNT, *a.* Chaste: — abstemious; restrained.
CÓN-TI-NÉNT, *n.* A great extent of land not disjoined by the sea from other lands.
CÓN-TI-NÉNT-AL, *a.* Relating to a continent.
CÓN-TI-NÉNT-LY, *ad.* In a continent manner.
CON-TIN'ÉNCÉ, *n.* The quality of being *con-*
CON-TIN'ÉNC-Y, *n.* tingent; casually; accident.
CON-TIN'ÉNT, *a.* That may or may not happen; *accidental*; happening by chance; casual.
CON-TIN'ÉNT, *n.* Chance: — proportion; a quota.
CON-TIN'ÉNT-LY, *ad.* Accidentally; casually.
CON-TIN'U-AL, *a.* Incessant; uninterrupted.
CON-TIN'U-AL-LY, *ad.* Without interruption.
CON-TIN'U-AL-NÉSS, *n.* Permanence.
CON-TIN'U-ANCE, *n.* Duration; continuation; permanence: — abode.
Syn. — *Continuance*, *duration*, and *permanence* are used of time; *continuation*, of space; *continuity*, of substance. *Continuance* of a war; *duration* of life; *permanence* of a situation; *continuation* of a literary work; *continuity* of a rampart.
CON-TIN'U-ATE, *v. a.* To join closely together.
CON-TIN'U-ATE, *a.* Unbroken; uninterrupted.
CON-TIN'U-Á-TION, *n.* Uninterrupted succession.
CON-TIN'U-Á-TIVE, *a.* That continues.
CON-TIN'U-Á-TOR, *n.* One who continues.
CON-TIN'UE (*kon-tín'yú*), *v. n.* To remain in the same state or place; to last; to persevere.
CON-TIN'UE, *v. a.* To protract; to extend; to repeat.
CON-TIN'U-ER, *n.* One who continues.
CÓN-TI-NŪ-I-TY, *n.* Uninterrupted connection; close union; *continuance*.
CON-TIN'U-OÚS, *a.* Closely joined; connected.
CON-TÓRT', *v. a.* To twist; to writhe.
CON-TÓRTION, *n.* State of being twisted; twist.
CÓN-TÓUR' (*kón-tór'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] Outline of a figure.
CÓN-TRA. A Latin preposition which signifies *against*; — used in *composition*, as a prefix.
CÓN-TRA-BÁND, *a.* Prohibited; illegal; unlawful.
CÓN-TRA-BÁND, *n.* Illegal traffic in time of war.
CÓN-TRA-BÁND-IST, *n.* One who traffics illegally.
CON-TRÁCT', *v. a.* To draw into less compass; to abridge; to lessen; to draw together: — to bargain for: — to betroth: — to procure; to get: — to incur, as a debt.
CON-TRÁCT', *v. n.* To shrink up; to bargain.
CÓN-TRÁCT, *a.* A covenant; a bargain; a compact.
CON-TRÁCT'ED-LY, *ad.* In a contracted manner.
CON-TRÁCT'ED-NÉSS, *n.* State of being contracted.
CON-TRÁCT-I-BÍL-I-TY, *n.* State of being contractible.
CON-TRÁCT'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of contraction.
CON-TRÁCT'I-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Contractibility.
CON-TRÁCT-ILE, *a.* Having power of contraction.
CÓN-TRÁCT-ÍL-I-TY, *n.* Quality of contracting.
CON-TRÁCT'ION, *n.* A shrinking; a shortening.
CON-TRÁCTOR, *n.* One who contracts.

CŎN'TRA-DÂNCE', *n.* [*contre-dance*, Fr.] A dance in opposite lines; a country-dance.
CŎN'TRA-DICT', *v. a.* To oppose verbally; to deny.
CŎN'TRA-DICT'ER, *n.* One who contradicts.
CŎN'TRA-DIC'TION, *n.* Act of contradicting; contrariety; opposition; inconsistency.
CŎN'TRA-DIC'TIOVS, *a.* Contradicting; contradictory.
CŎN'TRA-DIC'TIVE, *a.* Opposite; contradictory.
CŎN'TRA-DIC'TO-RI-LY, *ad.* By contradiction.
CŎN'TRA-DIC'TO-RI-NĒSS, *n.* Entire opposition.
CŎN'TRA-DIC'TO-RY, *a.* Opposite to; contrary.
CŎN'TRA-DIC'TO-RY, *n.* A contrary proposition.
CŎN'TRA-DIS-TINCT, *a.* Having opposite qualities.
CŎN'TRA-DIS-TINC'TION (*kŏn-tră-dis-tîng'k'shŭn*), *n.* Distinction by opposite qualities.
CŎN'TRA-DIS-TINC'TIVE, *a.* Opposite in qualities.
CŎN'TRA-DIS-TIN'GUISH (*kŏn-tră-dis-tîng'gwîsh*), *v. a.* To distinguish by opposite qualities.
CŎN'TRA-IN'DI-CÂNT, *n.* A peculiar symptom.
CŎN'TRA-IN'DI-CÂTE, *v. a.* To point out some peculiar symptom, or method of cure.
CŎN'TRA-IN'DI-CÂTION, *n.* A peculiar indication.
CŎN'TRÂ-L' TŎ, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Countertenor.
CŎN'TRA-MÛRE', *n.* An outer wall of a city.
CŎN'TRA-N'I'TEN-CY, *n.* Reaction; resistance. [*R.*]
CŎN'TRA-PO-SÎ'TION, *n.* Opposite position.
CŎN'TRA-RIE'S (*kŏn-tră-rîz*), *n. pl.* (*Logic.*) Propositions which destroy each other.
CŎN'TRA-RI'E-TY, *n.* Opposition; inconsistency.
CŎN'TRA-RÎ-LY, *ad.* In a contrary manner.
CŎN'TRA-RÎ-NĒSS, *n.* Contrariety.
CŎN'TRA-RÎ-WISE, *ad.* Conversely; oppositely.
CŎN'TRA-RY, *a.* Opposite; inconsistent; adverse.
CŎN'TRA-RY, *n.* A thing or proposition that is contrary. — *On the contrary*, on the other side.
CŎN'TRÂST (114), *n.* An exhibition of differences.
CŎN'TRÂST', *v. a.* To place or exhibit in opposition; to show the differences of. See **COMPARE**.
CŎN'TRA-TĒN'OR, *n.* (*Mus.*) Countertenor.
CŎN'TRA-VAL-LÂTION, *n.* A fortification thrown up round a city, to hinder sallies from a garrison.
CŎN'TRA-VĒNE', *v. a.* To oppose; to baffle; to hinder.
CŎN'TRA-VĒN'TION, *n.* Opposition; obstruction.
CŎN'TRA-VĒR'SION, *n.* A turning against.
CŎN'TRIB'U-TA-RY, *a.* Contributing; contributory.
CŎN'TRIB'UTE, *v. a.* To give to a common stock; to minister; to aid; to assist; to help.
CŎN'TRIB'UTE, *v. n.* To bear a part; to be helpful.
CŎN'TRIB'ŪTION, *n.* Act of contributing; a charitable collection; a levy.
CŎN'TRIB'Ū-TIVE, *a.* Tending to contribute.
CŎN'TRIB'Ū-TOR, *n.* One who contributes.
CŎN'TRIB'Ū-TŌ-RY, *a.* Contributing to; helping.
CŎN'TRIS-TÂTION, *n.* Heaviness of heart. *Bacon*.
***CŎN'TRITE** [*kŏn'trit*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. R. C. Wb.*; *kŏn'trit'*, *P. Sm.*], *a.* Grieved or broken-hearted for sin; humble; penitent; repentant.
***CŎN'TRITE-LY**, *ad.* In a penitent manner.
***CŎN'TRITE-NĒSS**, *n.* Contrition.
CŎN'TRÎ'TION (*kŏn-trîsh'un*), *n.* Deep sorrow for sin; penitence; repentance.
CŎN'TRIV'ABLE, *a.* Possible to be planned.
CŎN'TRIV'ANCE, *n.* Schemo; device; plan; plot.
CŎN'TRIVE', *v. a.* To plan out; to devise; to design; to invent.
CŎN'TRIVE', *v. n.* To form or design; to manage.
CŎN'TRIV'ER, *n.* An inventor; a schemer.
CŎN'TRŌL, *a.* A check; restraint; command.
CŎN'TRŌL, *v. a.* To govern; to restrain; to check.
CŎN'TRŌL'ABLE, *a.* That may be controlled.
CŎN'TRŌL'ER, *n.* One who controls or directs; a public officer. See **COMPTROLLER**.
CŎN'TRŌL'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a controller.
CŎN'TRŌL'MENT, *n.* Superintendence; control.
CŎN'TRŌ-VĒR'SIAL, *a.* Relating to controversy.
CŎN'TRŌ-VĒR'SIAL-IST, *n.* A disputant; controvertor.
CŎN'TRŌ-VĒR-SY, *n.* A literary, scientific, or theological dispute; disputation; debate; quarrel.

CŎN'TRŌ-VĒRT, *v. a.* To debate; to dispute.
CŎN'TRŌ-VĒRT-ER, *n.* A disputant; a controvertor.
CŎN'TRŌ-VĒRT-IST, } versalist.
CŎN'TRŌ-VĒRT'ABLE, } That may be controverted.
CŎN-TŪ-MÂ'CIOUS (*kŏn-tū-mă'shŭs*), *a.* Obstinate; perverse; inflexible; stubborn; disobedient.
CŎN-TŪ-MÂ'CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Obstainately; inflexibly.
CŎN-TŪ-MÂ'CIOUS-NĒSS, *n.* Obstainacy; contumacy.
CŎN-TŪ-MÂ-CY, *n.* Obstainacy; perverseness. — (*Law.*) Wilful disobedience to a lawful summons or judicial order.
CŎN-TŪ-MĒ'LJ-OŪS, *a.* Reproachful; rude; in solent.
CŎN-TŪ-MĒ'LJ-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Reproachfully; rudely.
CŎN-TŪ-MĒ'LJ-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Rudeness; contumely.
CŎN-TŪ-MĒ-LY, *n.* Rudeness; insolence; reproach; obloquy.
CŎN-TĒSE', *v. a.* To beat together; to bruise.
CŎN-TĒ'SION (*kŏn-tŭ'shŭn*), *n.* A beating; bruise.
CŎ-NŪN'DRUM, *n.* A sort of riddle; a quibble.
CŎN'Ū-SANCE, *n.* (*Law.*) Cognizance; knowledge.
CŎN'Ū-SÂNT, *a.* Cognizant; knowing.
CŎN-VA-LĒSCE', *v. n.* To recover health.
CŎN-VA-LĒS'CEŒCE, *n.* Recovery of health.
CŎN-VA-LĒS'CENT, *a.* Recovering health.
CŎN-VĒN'ABLE, *a.* That may be convened.
CŎN-VĒNE', *v. n.* To come together; to assemble.
CŎN-VĒNE', *v. a.* To call together; to assemble.
CŎN-VĒNER, *n.* One who convenes.
***CŎN-VĒN'IENCE**, } *n.* Fitness; propriety; ease;
***CŎN-VĒN'IENT-CY**, } accommodation.
***CŎN-VĒN'IENT** [*kŏn-vĕn'yeŋt*, *S. E. F. K.*; *kŏn-vĕn'yeŋt*, *W. P. J. Ja. C.*], *a.* Fit; suitable; commodious; adapted to use.
Syn. — *Convenient opportunity; fit occasion; suitable furniture; commodious house.*
***CŎN-VĒN'IENT-LY**, *ad.* Commodiously; fitly.
CŎN-VĒNT, *n.* A body of monks or nuns; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.
CŎN-VĒN'TI-CLE [*kŏn-vĕn'te-kl*, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; *kŏn'ven'tikl*, *S.*], *n.* An assembly or a meeting, formerly applied, by way of reproach, to meetings of English non-conformists.
CŎN-VĒN'TI-CLĒR, *n.* A frequenter of conventicles.
CŎN-VĒN'TION, *n.* An assembly, ecclesiastical or political: — an agreement; a contract.
CŎN-VĒN'TION-AL, *a.* Stipulated; agreed on.
CŎN-VĒN'TION-AL-ISM, *n.* A conventional phrase, form, or custom.
CŎN-VĒN'TION-AL-IST, *n.* One who adheres to a convention.
CŎN-VĒN'TION-ÂL'I-TY, *n.* State of being conventional; a conventional custom.
CŎN-VĒN'TION-ARY, *a.* Acting upon contract.
CŎN-VĒN'TION-IST, *n.* One who makes a contract.
CŎN-VĒN'T'IAL, *a.* Belonging to a convent.
CŎN-VĒRGE', *v. n.* To tend to one point or object.
CŎN-VĒR'GEŒCE, *n.* Act of converging.
CŎN-VĒR'GENT, } *a.* Tending to one point from
CŎN-VĒR'GING, } different places.
CŎN-VĒR'SA-BLE, *a.* Inclined to converse; social.
CŎN-VĒR'SA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Sociability.
CŎN-VĒR'SA-BLY, *ad.* In a conversable manner.
CŎN-VĒR-SÂNT [*kŏn'ver-sant*, *E. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *kŏn'ver-sant* or *kŏn-vĕr'sant*, *S. W. J. F.*; *kŏn-vĕr'sant*, *P. K.*], *a.* Acquainted with; versed in; connected with; familiar.
CŎN-VĒR-SÂTION, *n.* Familiar discourse; talk.
Syn. — *Common conversation; formal discourse; familiar talk; an interesting dialogue; a ministerial conference.*
CŎN-VĒR-SÂTION-AL, *a.* Relating to conversation.
CŎN-VĒR-SÂTION-AL-IST, *n.* A good converser.
CŎN-VĒR-SÂ-TIVE, *a.* Relating to conversation. [*R.*]

CÖP/PLED (köp/pld), *a.* Rising in a conic form.
CÖP/PLE-DUST, *n.* Powder used in purifying metals.
CÖPS, *n.* A draught-iron; clevis. [*U. S.*]
CÖPSE (köps), *n.* A wood of small trees.
CÖP/TIC, *n.* The language of the Copts.
CÖP/U-LA, *n.* [*Log.*] (*Logic*). A word which unites the subject and predicator of a proposition.
CÖP/U-LATE, *v. a.* To unite; to conjoin.
CÖP/U-LATE, *v. n.* To unite as different sexes.
CÖP/U-LÄ/TION, *n.* Embrace of the sexes.
CÖP/U-LÄ-TIVE, *a.* Tending to connect or unite.
CÖP/Y, *n.* A manuscript; — an imitation; — a pattern to write after; a model; — a transcript from an original; — an individual book.
CÖP/Y, *v. a.* To write, print, or draw after a pattern; to transcribe; to imitate; to follow; to write from; to learn.
CÖP/Y-BOOK (köp/ë-bûk), *n.* A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.
CÖP/Y-ER, *n.* A copier. See **COPIER**.
CÖP/Y-HÖLD, *n.* (*Eng. Law*). A kind of tenure.
CÖP/Y-IST, *n.* One who copies; a copier.
CÖP/Y-RIGHT, *n.* The sole right to print a book.
COQUELICOT (kôk/ë-kô), *n.* [*Fr.*] The wild poppy or corn-rose, and its color.
CO-QUÉT' (kô-kët'), *v. a.* To deceive in love.
CO-QUÉT' (kô-kët'), *v. n.* To jilt; to trifle in love.
CO-QUÉT/Rÿ (kô-kët/rë) [kô-kët/rë, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*: kô'ket/rë, *Wb.*], *n.* Deceit in love.
CO-QUETTE' (kô-kët'), *n.* A vain, gay, affected, deceitful girl or woman; a jilt.
CO-QUÉT/TISH, *a.* Having the manners and qualities of a coquette.
CÖR/A-CLE, *n.* A boat used by fishers.
CÖR/ÄL [kôr'al, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. C. Sm.*: kûr'al or kôr'al, *P.*], *n.* A hard, calcareous substance, growing in the sea like a plant; — a child's toy.
CÖR/ÄL-LINE, *a.* Consisting of coral.
CÖR/ÄL-LINE, *n.* A sea-plant, used in medicine.
CÖR/ÄL-LÖID or **CÖR/ÄL-LÖID/ÄL**, *a.* Like coral.
CÖRB, *n.* An ornament in building; — a basket.
CÖR/BAN, *n.* An alms-basket; a gift; alms.
CÖR/BEIL, *n.* A basket used in fortification.
CÖR/BEL, *n.* (*Arch.*) A projecting stone or timber in the form of a basket; — the vase of a Corinthian column; — a niche.
CÖRD, *n.* A small rope; a band; — a sinew; — a measure of wood containing 128 cubic feet.
CÖRD, *v. a.* To fasten with cords; — to pile in cords.
CÖRD/ÄGE, *n.* A quantity of cords; ropes.
CÖR/DÄTE, *a.* Having the form of a heart.
CÖR-DE-LIËR' (kôr-de-lër'), *n.* A Franciscan friar.
***CÖR/DIAL** (kôrd/yäl or kôr'dë-äl) [kôr'dyäl, *S. E. F. K. C.*; kôr'dë-äl, *P. J. Ja.*; kôr'je-äl, *W.*], *n.* A strengthening or exhilarating medicine or drink; — any thing that comforts.
***CÖRD/IAL**, *a.* Reviving; sincere; *hearty*; kind.
***CÖRD-I-ÄL/I-Tÿ** (kôrd-yë-äl/ë-te), *n.* Sincerity; affection.
***CÖRD/IAL-Lÿ**, *ad.* Sincerely; heartily.
***CÖRD/IAL-NËSS**, *n.* Heartiness; sincerity.
CÖR/DÖN, *n.* [*Fr.*] A row of stones; — a line of military posts; — a band; a wreath.
CÖR/DO-VÄN, *n.* Spanish leather, from Cordova.
CÖR/DU-RÖY, *n.* A thick, ribbed, cotton stuff.
CÖRD/WÄIN, *n.* A Spanish leather.
CÖRD/WÄIN-ER or **CÖRD/I-NER**, *n.* A shoemaker.
CÖRE, *n.* The heart; — the inner part of any thing.
CÖ-RÉ/GENT, *n.* A joint regent or governor.
CÖ-RÉ/LÄ-TIVE, *a.* See **CORRELATIVE**.
CÖ-RÉ-ÖP/SIS, *n.* A perennial plant and its flower.
CÖRF, *n.* A coal measure of three bushels.
CÖR-I-/CËOUS (kô-re-ä/shûs), *a.* Consisting of leather; of a substance resembling leather.
CÖR-I-/ÄN'DER, *n.* A plant; a hot, spicy seed.
CÖR-IN/THI-AN, *a.* Relating to Corinth; — noting the third of the five orders of architecture.
CÖRK, *n.* A tree and its bark; — a stopple; — a steel point on a horseshoe; calkin or cawker.
CÖRK, *v. a.* To stop or furnish with corks.

CÖRK/ING-PIN, *n.* A pin of the largest size.
CÖRK/SCREW (-skrû), *n.* A screw to draw corks.
CÖRK/Y, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, cork.
CÖR/MO-RANT, *n.* A water-raven; — a glutton.
CÖRN, *n.* Cereal grain of different kinds, used for bread, as wheat, rye, maize, &c.; maize: — an excrescence on the foot.
CÖRN, *v. a.* To sprinkle with salt; to salt moderately; to pickle; — to granulate.
CÖRN/ÄGE, *n.* (*Law*). An ancient tenure of lands.
CÖRN/HÄND-LËR, *n.* One who retails corn.
CÖRN/CÖC-KLE, *n.* A purple-flowering plant.
CÖRN/CRÄKE, *n.* A bird, called also the *land-rail*.
CÖRN/CÛT-TER, *n.* One who extirpates corns.
CÖR/NE-Ä, *n.* [*L.*] The horny coat of the eye.
CÖRNED (kôrned), *p. a.* Moderately salted; as *corned beef*; — intoxicated.
CÖR/NEL or **CÖR-NËL/ÄN**, *n.* A plant; a shrub.
CÖR-NËL/ÄN, *n.* A stone. See **CARNELIAN**.
CÖR/NE-OÛS, *a.* Horny; like horn.
CÖR/NER, *n.* An angle; — a secret or remote place.
CÖR/NERED (kôr'nerd), *a.* Having corners.
CÖR/XER-STÖNE, *n.* The principal stone.
CÖR/NER-WISE, *ad.* From corner to corner.
CÖR/NET, *n.* A musical instrument; — an officer of cavalry, who bears the standard of a troop.
CÖR/NET-CY, *n.* The commission of a cornet.
CÖR/NICE, *n.* The top of a column; a moulding.
CÖR/NI-CLE, *n.* A little horn.
CÖR/NIC/U-LÄTE or **CÖR/NIG/ER-OÛS**, *a.* Horned.
CÖR/NISH, *a.* Relating to Cornwall in England.
CÖR/N-MILL, *n.* A mill to grind corn.
CÖR-NG-CÖ/PPI-Ä, *n.* [*L.*] The horn of plenty.
CÖR-NËTE, *v. a.* To bestow horns; to cuckold.
CÖR-NÛT/ED, *a.* Having horns; cuckolded.
CÖR/Nÿ, *a.* Horny; producing grain or corn.
CÖR/OL, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as *Corolla*.
CÖR/ÖL/Ä, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) The inner covering of a flower, or second envelope, which surrounds the stamens and pistil.
CÖR/ÖL-LÄ-Rÿ or **CÖ-RÖL/LÄ-Rÿ** [kôr'ö-lär-ö, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; kô-röl'lä-re, *C. Bailey, Kenrick, Scott*], *n.* A consequent truth; a consequence; a conclusion.
CÖ-RÖ/NÄ, *n.* [*L.*] (*Arch.*) A large, flat member of the cornice, which crowns the entablature. — (*Astron.*) A luminous ring or halo around the sun or moon. — (*Bot.*) A union of the stamens of a flower into a disk.
***CÖ-RÖ/NÄL**, *a.* Relating to the crown; coronary.
***CÖ-RÖ/NÄL** or **CÖR/O-NÄL** [kô-rö'näl, *S. W. J. F. Ja.*; kôr'ö-näl, *P. K. Sm. C. Wb.*], *n.* A crown; a garland.
CÖR/O-NÄ-Rÿ, *a.* Relating to a crown; coronal.
CÖR-O-NÄ/TION, *n.* Act or ceremony of crowning.
CÖR/O-NER, *n.* An officer whose duty it is to inquire how any casual or violent death may have been occasioned.
CÖR/O-NËT, *n.* A crown worn by the nobility.
CÖR/PO-RÄL, *n.* The lowest officer of the infantry.
CÖR/PO-RÄL, *a.* Relating to the body; — corporeal.
Syn. — *Corporal punishment*; *material substance*; *corporeal frame*; *bodily strength*.
CÖR-PO-RÄL/Ä, *n.* [*L.*] A communion-cloth.
CÖR-PO-RÄL/I-Tÿ, *n.* The state of being embodied.
CÖR/PO-RÄL-Lÿ, *ad.* Bodily; in the body.
CÖR/PO-RÄTE, *a.* United in a body; incorporated.
CÖR/PO-RÄTE-Lÿ, *ad.* In a corporate capacity.
CÖR/PO-RÄTE-NËSS, *n.* State of a body corporate.
CÖR-PO-RÄ/TION, *n.* An incorporated body or body politic, created by law, and composed of individuals, united under a common name, authorized to act as a single person.
CÖR/PO-RÄ-TÖR, *n.* A member of a corporation.
CÖR-PÖ-RË/I-Tÿ, *a.* Having a body; not spiritual; *material*; *corporeal*.
CÖR-PÖ-RË-ÄL/I-Tÿ, *n.* A materialist.
CÖR-PÖ-RË-ÄL/I-Tÿ, *n.* State of being corporeal.
CÖR-PÖ-RË-ÄL-Lÿ, *ad.* In a bodily manner.
CÖR-PÖ-RË/I-Tÿ, *n.* Materiality.
CÖR/PO-SÄNT, *n.* [*corpo santo. It.*] A volatile me-

teor sometimes seen about the rigging or decks of ships in the night; ignis fatuus.

CORPUS (kôr), *n.*; *pl.* **CORPUS** (kôrz). [Fr.] A body of forces or troops.

CORPUS DIPLOMATIQUE (kôr'dîp-lô-mă-têk'), *n.* [Fr.] A body of foreign ambassadors.

CORPUS [kôrps, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; kôrps or kôrs, *Ja.*], *n.* A dead human body; remains; a carcass; a corpse. See **BODY**.

COR'PU-LENCE, { *n.* State of being corpulent;
COR'PU-LEN-CY, { fatness; fleshiness.

COR'PU-LENT, *a.* Fleishy; fat; stout; lusty; bulky.

COR'PUS-CLE (kôr'pûs-sl), *n.* A minute particle.

COR-PÛS-CU-LAR, { *a.* Relating to or compris-
COR-PÛS-CU-LĂ'R-I-AN, { ing corpuscles or bodies.

COR-RĂ-DI-Ă-TION, *n.* A conjunction of rays.

COR-RECT', *v. a.* To free from faults or errors; to amend; to rectify: — to punish; to chastise.

COR-RECT', *a.* Free from faults; right; accurate.

COR-REC'TION, *n.* Act of correcting; punishment; discipline; reprehension: — amendment.

Syn. — Correction of a child; punishment of a criminal; discipline of a school; reprehension of an offender: — amendment of life.

COR-REC'TION-AL, *a.* Tending to correct.

COR-REC'TIVE, *a.* Having the power to correct.

COR-REC'TIVE, *n.* That which corrects.

COR-RECT'LY, *ad.* Accurately; without faults.

COR-RECT'NESS, *n.* State of being correct.

COR-RECT'OR, *n.* He or that which corrects.

COR-RECTOR-DÔR, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish magistrate.

COR-RE-LĂTE', *v. n.* To have a reciprocal relation.

COR'RE-LATE, *n.* A correlative. *South.*

COR-RE-LĂTION, *n.* Reciprocal relation.

COR-RĂ-LĂ-TIVE, *a.* Having a reciprocal relation, as husband and wife, father and son.

COR-RĂ-LĂ-TIVE, *n.* He or that which stands in a reciprocal relation, as a father and son. [*tive*].

COR-RĂ-LĂ-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being correlative.

COR-RE-SPOND', *v. n.* To suit; to answer; to agree: — to keep up the interchange of letters.

COR-RE-SPOND'ENCE, *n.* Act or state of corresponding; relation; reciprocal adaptation: — epistolary intercourse: — interchange.

COR-RE-SPOND'ENT, *a.* Suitable; adapted; fit.

COR-RE-SPOND'ENT, *n.* One who corresponds; one who writes or interchanges letters.

COR-RE-SPOND'ENT-LY, *ad.* In a suitable manner.

COR-RE-SPOND'ING, *p. a.* Agreeing to; suiting.

COR-RE-SPOND'SIVE, *a.* Answerable.

COR'RĒ-DÔR, *n.* [Fr.] A gallery: — a covert way.

COR-RĒ-ĒEN'DA, *n. pl.* [L.] Things to be corrected; corrections to be made.

COR-RĒ-QĒ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being corrected.

COR-RĒ-VAL, *n.* A rival; a competitor.

COR-RĒ-VĂ-TION, *n.* The uniting of waters.

COR-RĒB'Q-RANT, *a.* Strengthening; confirming.

COR-RĒB'Q-RĂTE, *v. a.* To make more certain; to strengthen; to confirm: to establish.

COR-RĒB'Q-RĂTION, *n.* The act of confirming.

COR-RĒB'Q-RĂ-TIVE, *n.* That which corroborates.

COR-RĒB'Q-RĂ-TIVE, *a.* Tending to corroborate or strengthening; confirming.

COR-RĒDE', *v. a.* To eat away; to consume.

COR-RĒ'DENT, *a.* Having the power of wasting.

COR-RĒ'DENT, *n.* That which eats away.

COR-RĒ-DĒ-BĒ-LĒ-TY, *n.* State of being corrodible.

COR-RĒ'DI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being corroded.

COR-RĒ'SĒ-BLE, *a.* Corrodible. See **CORRODIBLE**.

COR-RĒ'SION (kôr-rô'zhun), *n.* The act of corroding, or eating, or wearing away by degrees.

COR-RĒ'SIVE, *a.* Consuming; wearing away. — *Corrosive sublimate*, bichloride of mercury, a very acrid poison.

COR-RĒ'SIVE, *n.* A corroding substance.

COR-RĒ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a corrosive manner.

COR-RĒ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being corrosive.

COR-RŨ-GANT, *a.* Contracting into wrinkles.

COR-RŨ-GATE, *v. a.* To wrinkle or purse up.

COR-RŨ-GATE, *a.* Contracted; wrinkled.

COR-RŨ-GĂTION, *n.* Contraction into wrinkles.

COR-RŨPT', *v. a.* To turn from a sound to a putrescent state: — to infest; to defile: — to destroy the integrity of; to bribe.

COR-RŨPT', *v. n.* To become putrid or vitiated.

COR-RŨPT', *a.* Spoiled; tainted; putrid: — vicious.

COR-RŨPT'ER, *n.* One who corrupts or vitiates.

COR-RŨPT-I-BĒ-LĒ-TY, *n.* Possibility to be corrupted.

COR-RŨPT-I-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of corruption.

COR-RŨPT-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Corruptibility.

COR-RŨPT'I-BLY, *ad.* So as to be corrupted.

COR-RŨPT'ION, *n.* Act of corrupting; state of being corrupted; putrescence; pus: — depravity; vice.

COR-RŨPT'IVE, *a.* Having the quality of tainting.

COR-RŨPT'LY, *ad.* With corruption; viciously.

COR-RŨPT'NESS, *n.* Corruption.

COR'SĂIR (kôr'săr), *n.* [*corsaire*, Fr.] A pirate; a piratical vessel, in the south of Europe.

CORSE or **CORSE** [kôrs, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*; kôrs, *K. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* A dead body; a corpse.

CORSE'LET, *n.* A light armor for the body.

COR'SET, *n.* [Fr.] An article of dress worn round the body; bodice; stays.

COR'TĒGE (kôr'tăzh), *n.* [Fr.] A train of attendants.

COR'TES, *n. pl.* [Sp.] The legislative body of Spain, composed of nobility, clergy, and representatives.

COR'TEX, *n.* [L.] The outer bark; cover.

COR'TI-CAL, *a.* Barky; belonging to the rind.

COR'TI-CĂ-ĒD, *a.* Resembling the bark of a tree.

COR'TI-CĂ-FORM, *a.* Having the form of bark.

COR'TI-CŒSE', *a.* Full of bark; barky.

COR-RŨS'CANT, *a.* Glittering by flashes; flashing.

COR-RŨS'CATE, *v. n.* To glitter; to flash; to shine.

COR-RŨS-CA'TION, *n.* A quick vibration of light.

COR-VETTE', *n.* [Fr.] A sloop-of-war, less than a frigate: — an advice-boat.

COR-VĒT'TŌ, *n.* [*corvetta*, It.] The curvet.

COR'VINE, *a.* Relating to the crow or raven.

COR'VŨ-RANT, *n.* A voracious bird; cormorant.

COR'YMB, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of inflorescence.

COR-YMBĒ-Ē-ĒD, *a.* Having clusters of berries.

COR-YMBĒ-ĒFER-ŒUS, *a.* Bearing fruit in bunches.

COR-YMBŒSE', *a.* Relating to or like a corymb.

COR-YMBŒS, *n.* [L.] A bunch of berries; corymb.

COR-YMBŒUS, *n.* [L.] The leader of the ancient dramatic chorus: — a chief; leader.

CŒ-ŒCANT, *n.* The sextant of an arc, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

CŒ'EN. See **COZEN**.

CŒ'EN-AGE, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) An ancient writ.

CŒ'ŒY, *a.* Snug; warm; social; chatty.

CŒ'SINE, *n.* The sine of the complement of an angle or of an arc.

CŒ-MĒT'IC, *n.* A wash to improve the skin.

CŒ-MĒT'IC, *a.* Increasing beauty; beautifying.

CŒ'MĒ-CAL, *a.* Relating to the world: — rising or setting with the sun; — opposed to *acronyical*.

CŒ'MĒ-CĂ-LY, *ad.* With the sun; not acronyically.

CŒ-MŒG'Q-NIST, *n.* One versed in cosmogony.

CŒ-MŒG'Q-NY, *n.* The science that treats of the origin of the world.

CŒ-MŒG'RA-PHER, *n.* One versed in cosmography.

CŒ-MŒG-RĂPHĒ-CĂ-L, *a.* Relating to cosmography.

CŒ-MŒG-RĂPHĒ-CĂ-L-LY, *ad.* With cosmography.

CŒ-MŒG'RA-PHY (kôz-mŒg'ra-fē), *n.* The science, or a description, of the world, including astronomy, geography, and geology.

CŒ-MŒL'Q-ŒIST, *n.* One versed in cosmology.

CŒ-MŒL'Q-ŒY, *n.* The science that treats of the structure of the world.

CŒ-MŒM'Ē-TRY, *n.* Measurement of the world.

CŒ-MŒ-PLĂS'TIC, *a.* Forming the world.

CŒ-MŒ-PŒLĒ-TAN, *n.* A cosmopolite.

CŒ-MŒP'Q-LĒTE, *n.* A citizen of the world.

CŒ-MŒ-RĂ'MA, *n.* An optical machine, giving a picturesque exhibition of the world.

CŒ-MŒ-RĂM'IC, *a.* Relating to a cosmorama.

CŒ'SET, *n.* A lamb brought up by hand; a pet.

CŒ'SET, *v. a.* To make a pet of; to fondle.

***COST** (kôst or kăwst, 21) [kôst, *S. W. P. F. Ja.*; kăwst, *J. K. Wb. Nares*], *n.* That which is paid

for any thing; price; charge; expense:—luxury:—loss.

Syn.—The price or charge is what is asked for a thing; the cost or expense, what is given; the worth, what it will fetch; the value, what it ought to fetch.

*COST (kōst or kōwst), *v. a.* [*i.* cost; *pp.* costing, cost.] To be bought for; to be had at a price.

COS'TAL, *a.* Belonging to the ribs or side.

COS'TARD, *n.* A head; a large, round apple.

COS'TARD-MON'GER, *n.* A dealer in apples and

COS'TER-MON'GER, *n.* fruit.

COS'TIVE, *a.* Bound in the body; restraining.

COS'TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being costive.

*COST'LY-NESS, *n.* State of being costly.

*COST'LY, *a.* Expensive; dear; of great price.

COS-TIME', *n.* [Fr.] Style or mode of dress.

COT, *n.* A small house; a cottage; a hut:—a dove-cot:—a cover for the finger:—a small bed; a hammock.

CO-TAN'GENT, *n.* The tangent of the complement of an angle or an arc.

CÔTE, *n.* A cottage; a sheepfold; a cot.

CO-TÊM'PO-RA-RY, *n. & a.* See CONTEMPORARY.

CO-TÊ-RIE' (kô-te-re'), *n.* [Fr.] A small association or circle of friends; a society; a club.

CO-THÛR'NUS, *n.*; *pl.* CO-THÛR'NĪ. [L.] A high shoe worn by ancient tragedians; a buskin.

CO-TĪ'L'LOŃ (kô-tĭl'yun) [kô-tĭl'yun, P. F. E. Ja.; kô-tĭl'yōng, W. Sm.], *n.* [Fr.] A brisk, lively dance, performed by eight persons.

COT'QUEAN, *n.* A man who busies himself with women's affairs.

COTS'WOLD, *n.* Sheepcots in an open country.

COT'TAGE, *n.* A hut; a cot; a small dwelling.

COT'TA-GER, *n.* One who lives in a cottage.

COT'TER or COT'TIER (kōt'ter), *n.* A cottager.

COT'TON (kōt'tn), *n.* A plant:—the down of the cotton-tree:—cloth made of cotton.

COT'TON (kōt'tn), *a.* Made of cotton.

COT'TON-GIN, *a.* A machine for cleaning cotton.

COT'TON-Y (kōt'tn-y), *a.* Full of cotton; downy.

COT-Y-LĒ'DON, *n.* (*Bot.*) The seminal leaf of a plant, or the lobe that nourishes the seed of a plant.

COT-Y-LĒD'Q-NOŪS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a seed-lobe.

CŪCH, *v. n.* To lie down; to stoop or bend.

CŪCH, *v. a.* To lay down; to hide; to include:—to remove or depress, as cataracts from the eye.

CŪCH, *n.* A seat of repose; a bed.

CŪCH'ANT, *a.* (*Her.*) Lying down; squatting.

CŪCH'ER, *n.* One who couches cataracts.

CŪCH'FĒL-LŌW (kŭch'fēl-lō), *n.* A bedfellow.

CŪCH'ING, *n.* The act of bending:—the operation of removing a cataract.

*COUGH (kōf or kōwf) [kōf, S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.; kâwf, J. Wb. Nares], *n.* A convulsion of the lungs, with noise.

*COUGH (kōf), *v. n.* To have the lungs convulsed.

*COUGH (kōf), *v. a.* To eject by a cough.

CŪH AGE (kŭ'aj), *n.* An Indian bean.

COULD (kūd), *i.* From *Can.* Was able.

COUL'TER (kōl'ter), *n.* See COLTER.

COŪN'CIL, *n.* A body of councillors; an assembly met for deliberation or to give advice; a convention; *diar.* See ASSEMBLY.

COŪN'CIL-LŌR, *n.* A member of a council.

COŪN'SEL, *n.* Advice; direction:—consultation:—secrecy:—a counsellor or advocate; *lawyer.*

COŪN'SEL, *v. a.* To give advice; to advise.

COŪN'SEL-LA-BLE, *a.* Willing to receive counsel.

COŪN'SEL-LŌR, *n.* One who gives advice:—an attorney at law; a *lawyer*; an advocate.

COŪN'SEL-LŌR-SHĪP, *n.* The office of counsellor.

COŪNT, *v. a.* To number; to tell; to reckon; to compute; to calculate; to estimate; to rate.

COŪNT, *v. n.* To reckon:—to rely on.

COŪNT, *n.* Number:—a charge in an indictment:—a title of nobility, equivalent to earl.

COŪNT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being numbered.

COŪN'TE-NANCE, *n.* Form of the face; air; look; exterior appearance:—patronage; support.

COŪN'TE-NANCE, *v. a.* To support, to encourage

COŪN'TE-NAN-CER, *n.* One who countenances.

COŪN'TER, *n.* Base money:—a reckoner:—the table of a shop, on which money is counted.

COŪN'TER, *ad.* Contrary to; in a wrong way.

COŪN'TER-ACT', *v. a.* To act contrary to; to hinder; to frustrate.

COŪN'TER-ACT'ION, *n.* Opposite action or agency.

COŪN'TER-ACT'IVE, *a.* Tending to counteract.

COŪN'TER-BAL'ANCE, *v. a.* To weigh against.

COŪN'TER-BAL'ANCE, *n.* Opposite weight.

COŪN'TER-CHANGE, *n.* Exchange, reciprocation.

COŪN'TER-CHANGE', *v. a.* To exchange.

COŪN'TER-CHARM, *n.* That which dissolves a charm.

COŪN'TER-CHARM', *v. a.* To destroy enchantment.

COŪN'TER-CHECK', *v. a.* To oppose; to check.

COŪN'TER-CHECK', *n.* A stop; rebuke.

COŪN'TER-CUR-RENT, *n.* An opposite current.

COŪN'TER-DRAW', *v. a.* To trace the lines of a drawing through transparent paper.

COŪN'TER-EV'I-DENCE, *n.* Opposite evidence.

COŪN'TER-FEIT' (kŭn'ter-fit), *v. a.* To copy with an intent to deceive; to feign; to forge; to imitate.

COŪN'TER-FEIT, *v. n.* To feign.

COŪN'TER-FEIT, *a.* Forged; fictitious; *spurious*: feigned; not genuine; deceitful.

COŪN'TER-FEIT, *n.* An impostor:—that which is counterfeited; imposition; forgery.

COŪN'TER-FEIT-ER, *n.* A forger; an impostor.

COŪN'TER-FEIT-LY, *ad.* Falsely; fictitiously.

COŪN'TER-GUARD, *n.* A small rampart.

COŪN'TER-LIGHT, *n.* A counteracting light.

COŪN'TER-MAND', *v. a.* To revoke a command.

COŪN'TER-MAND, *n.* Repeal of a former order.

COŪN'TER-MARCH', *v. n.* To march back.

COŪN'TER-MARCH, *n.* A marching back.

COŪN'TER-MARK, *n.* An after-mark on goods.

COŪN'TER-MARK', *v. a.* To place a countermark on:—to hollow a horse's teeth to conceal his age.

COŪN'TER-MINE, *n.* (*Fort.*) A mine to frustrate the use of one made by an enemy.

COŪN'TER-MINE', *v. a.* To counterwork; to defeat.

COŪN'TER-MŌ'TION, *n.* Contrary motion.

COŪN'TER-MŌVE'MENT, *n.* An opposite movement.

COŪN'TER-MŪRE, *n.* A wall built behind another wall.

COŪN'TER-PANE, *n.* A coverlet for a bed.

COŪN'TER-PART, *n.* A correspondent part; a copy. — (*Law.*) A duplicate or copy of a writing.

COŪN'TER-PLĒA, *n.* (*Law.*) A replication.

COŪN'TER-PLŌT', *v. a. & n.* To oppose one plot by another.

COŪN'TER-PLŌT, *n.* A plot opposed to another.

COŪN'TER-POINT, *n.* The art or science of harmony:—an opposite point:—counterpane.

COŪN'TER-POISE', *v. a.* To counterbalance.

COŪN'TER-POISE, *n.* Equivalence of weight:—a mass of metal used to give steadiness to a machine.

COŪN'TER-PRŌ'SON, *n.* Antidote to poison.

COŪN'TER-PRĒ'SSURE (-prĕsh'yr), *n.* Opposite force.

COŪN'TER-RĒV-O-LŪ'TION, *n.* A revolution succeeding another, and opposite to it.

COŪN'TER-SCĀRP, *n.* (*Fort.*) That side of a ditch which is next to the camp.

COŪN'TER-SĒAL', *v. a.* To seal together with others.

COŪN'TER-SĪGN' (kŭn'ter-sĭn'), *v. a.* To sign an order of a superior, in quality of secretary.

COŪN'TER-SĪGN (-sĭn), *n.* A military watchword:—an official signature, as to a certificate.

COŪN'TER-SIG-NAL, *n.* A corresponding signal.

COŪN'TER-SINK', *v. a.* To let the head of a screw or nail into a board, &c., so that it may not project.

COŪN'TER-STROKE, *n.* A stroke returned.

COÖN'TER-SWĀY, *n.* An opposite influence.
COÖN'TER-TĀL-LY, *n.* A corresponding tally.
COÖN'TER-TĒN'QR, *n.* A middle part of music.
COÖN'TER-TIDE, *n.* A contrary tide.
COÖN'TER-TIME, *n.* Resistance of a horse.
COÖN'TER-TURN, *n.* The height of a play.
COÖN'TER-VĀIL, *v. a.* To be equal to; to balance.
COÖN'TER-VĀIL, *n.* Equal weight or value.
COÖN'TER-VIEW (köön'ter-vū), *n.* Contrast.
COÖN'TER-WORK (-würk'), *v. a.* To counteract.
COÖNT'ESS, *n.* The lady of an earl or count.
COÖNT'ING-HÖUSE, *n.* A house or room where merchants keep their accounts, and transact business.
COÖNT'ING-RÖÖM, *n.* A room for accounts.
COÖNT'LESS, *a.* Not to be counted; innumerable.
COÖN'TRI-FIED (kün'tre-fid), *a.* Rustic; rude.
COÖN'TRY (kün'tre), *n.* A large tract of land; an inhabited territory; a region; one's residence: — rural parts, opposed to *town or city*.
COÖN'TRY (kün'tre), *a.* Rustic; rural; rude.
COÖN'TRY-DANCE, *n.* A kind of dance; — properly contradance. See **CONTRADANCE**.
COÖN'TRY-MAN (kün'tre-mān), *n.* One born in the same country: — a rustic; a farmer.
COÖN'TY, *n.* A shire; a circuit or district.
COUP DE GRACE (kô'de-grās'), *n.* [Fr.] The mercy-stroke; the stroke that puts an end to suffering.
COUP DE MAIN (kô'de-māng'), *n.* [Fr.] A sudden and unexpected attack. [view.]
COUP D'ŒIL (kô-dāl'), *n.* [Fr.] First or slight look.
COUP-PÉE', *n.* [*coupe*, Fr.] A motion in dancing.
COUP'LA-BLE (küp'la-bl), *a.* Fit to be coupled.
COUP'LE (küp'pl), *n.* Two; a pair; man and wife.
COUP'LE (küp'pl), *v. a.* To join; to marry.
COUP'LE (küp'pl), *v. n.* To join in embraces.
COUP'LE-MENT (küp'pl-), *n.* Union; embrace.
COUP'LET (küp'let), *n.* Two verses; a pair.
COUPON (kô-pōng'), *n.* [Fr.] A shred; remnant.
(Comm.) Coupons are those parts of a commercial instrument that are to be cut, and are evidences of something mentioned in the contract.
COU'RAGE (kür'aj), *n.* Bravery; valor.
Syn. — *Courage* is shown in resisting all kinds of danger; *bravery*, *valor*, and *providence* are all used to denote the courage of a soldier in war; *intrepidity* is firm courage; *gallantry* is adventurous courage; *heroism* is heroic courage, founded on contempt of danger and a just confidence in the power of overcoming it; *fortitude* is a virtue partaking of both courage and patience; *resolution* implies firmness of mind, and partakes of courage and fortitude. — *Moral courage* is that firmness of principle which prompts and enables a person to do what he deems his duty, although it may subject him to severe censure, or the loss of public favor.
COU-RĀ'GEŌUS (kür-rā'jus), *a.* Brave; daring.
COU-RĀ'GEŌUS-LY (kür-rā'jus-le), *ad.* Bravely.
COU-RĀ'GEŌUS-NĒSS, *n.* Bravery; boldness.
COU-RĀNT' (kô-rānt'), *n.* [Fr.] A nimble dance: — any thing that spreads quick, as a newspaper.
COU'RĪER (kô'rēr) [kô'rēr, *W. F.*; kô-rēr', *J. Ja.*; kô'rēr, *S. E.*; kô'rē-ā, *P.*; kūr'er-er, *Sm.*], *n.* [Fr.] A messenger sent in haste; an express.
COURSE (kōrs), *n.* A race; career; *progress*: — *series*: — order; conduct: — a service of dishes: — natural bent: — track in which a ship sails: — way; *path*: — *tendency*; direction. — *Pl.* Menses.
COURSE (kōrs), *v. a.* To hunt; to pursue.
COURSE (kōrs), *v. n.* To run; to hunt.
COURS'ER (kōrs'er), *n.* A race-horse; horse-racer.
COURS'ES, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The principal sails of a ship. — (*Med.*) Menses.
COURS'ING (kōrs'ing), *n.* The sport of hunting.
COURT (kōrt), *n.* The palace or residence of a sovereign or a prince; a hall; a palace: — an enclosed place; a narrow street: — a hall or place for administering justice: — the judge or judges: — legislature.
COURT (kōrt), *v. a.* To woo; to solicit; to seek.

COURT-BĀR'ON, *n.* A court incident to a manor.
COURT'-CARD, *n.* A card with a coated figure: — corrupted from *coat-card*.
***COUR'TE-ŌUS** (kür'te-ūs or kōrt'yus) [kür'che-ūs, *W. P.*; kür'chus, *S.*; kür'te-ūs, *J. C.*; kür't'yus, *F.*; kōrt'yus, *E. K. Sm.*; kōrt'ē-ūs, *Ja. Wb.*], *a.* Elegant in manners; *polite*; well-bred; civil; respectful.
***COUR'TE-ŌUS-LY**, *ad.* Politely; respectfully.
***COUR'TE-ŌUS-NĒSS**, *n.* Civility; complaisance.
COUR'TER (kōrt'er), *n.* One who courts.
COÜR-TE-SĀN' [kür'te-zān', *S. W. J. F. Sm. C.*; kōr'te-zān', *E. Ja.*; kür'te-zān' or kūr'te-zān, *P.*; kür'te-zān, *Wb.*], *n.* A prostitute.
COÜR'TE-SY (kür'te-se), *n.* Elegance of manners; politeness; civility; *complaisance*. — *By courtesy*, not of right, but by indulgence.
COÜR'TSY (kür'tse), *n.* Act of respect, reverence, or civility, made by women and girls.
COÜR'TSY (kür'tse), *v. n.* To make a courtesy.
COURT'-HAND (kōrt'hānd), *n.* A manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.
COURT'IER (kōrt'yer), *n.* One who frequents courts; a person of courtly manners.
COURT'-LĒET', *n.* An English court held annually in a hundred, lordship, or manor.
COURT'LIKE (kōrt'lik), *a.* Elegant; courtly.
COURT'LI-NĒSS, *n.* Elegance of manners.
COURT'LING, *n.* A hanger-on at a court.
COURT'LY, *a.* Relating to a court; polite; genteel.
COURT-MĀRTIAL, *n.*; *pl.* **COURTS-MĀRTIAL**. A military court for trying military offences.
COURTSHIP, *n.* A making of love to a woman.
COŪS'IN (kū'z'zn), *n.* The child of an uncle or aunt: — any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister. — *Cousin-german*, a first-cousin.
COUTEAU (kô-tō'), *n.* [Fr., *a knife*.] A hanger.
COVE, *n.* A small creek or bay: — shelter; a recess.
COVE, *v. a.* To arch over; to shelter.
COV'E-NĀNT (kū'v'e-nānt), *n.* A solemn agreement; a written contract; a bargain; a deed.
COV'E-NĀNT, *v. n.* To bargain; to contract.
COV'E-NĀNT, *v. a.* To contract; to stipulate.
COV'E-NĀN-TĒE', *n.* A party to a covenant.
COV'E-NĀNTER, *n.* One who makes a covenant: — one who signed the "Solemn League and Covenant" in Scotland, in 1638.
COV'E-NOŪS, *a.* Fraudulent. See **COVINOUS**.
COV'ER, *v. a.* To overspread; to conceal; to hide.
COV'ER, *n.* A concealment; a screen; defence.
COV'ER-ING, *n.* Dress; vesture; a cover.
COV'ER-LĒT, *n.* The upper covering of a bed.
COV'ERT, *n.* A shelter; a defence; a thicket.
COV'ERT, *a.* Sheltered; private; insidious. — (*Law*.) Under protection, as a married woman.
COV'ERT-LY, *ad.* In a covert manner; secretly.
COV'ER-TŪRE, *n.* Shelter. — (*Law*.) The legal state and condition of a married woman.
COV'ET, *v. a.* To desire eagerly or inordinately; to hanker after; to long for.
COV'ET (kū'v'et), *v. n.* To have a strong desire.
COV'ET-ABLE (kū'v'et-ā-bl), *a.* To be wished for.
COV'ET-ING-LY (kū'v'et-ing-le), *ad.* Eagerly.
***COV'ET-ŌUS** [kū'v'et-ūs, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.*; kū'v'e-chūs, *S.*], *a.* Inordinately desirous; eager for gain; greedy; *avaricious*.
***COV'ET-ŌUS-LY**, *ad.* Avariciously; eagerly.
***COV'ET-ŌUS-NĒSS**, *n.* State of being covetous.
COV'EY (kū'v'e), *n.* A hatch or brood of birds.
COV'IN, *n.* (*Law*.) A fraudulent agreement.
COV'ING, *n.* (*Arch.*) A projection in a building.
COV'IN-ŌUS, *a.* Fraudulent; dishonest.
CŌW, *n.*; *pl.* **CŌWS**, formerly *kine*. The female of the bull, or of the bovine genus of animals.
CŌW (kōū), *v. a.* To depress with fear.
CŌW'ARD, *n.* One wanting courage; a poltroon.
Syn. — *Coward*, *poltroon*, and *dastard*, all signify one wanting courage; but of the three words, *coward* is the least reproachful term.
CŌW'ARD, *a.* Dastardly; timid; base; cowardly.

CŌW'ARD-ICE, *n.* Fear; habitual timidity.
 CŌW'ARD-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a coward.
 CŌW'ARD-LI-NESS, *n.* Timidity; cowardice.
 CŌW'ARD-LY, *a.* Fearful; pusillanimous; mean.
 CŌW'BĒR-RY, *n.* A plant and its fruit.
 CŌW'ĒR, *v. n.* To sink by bending the knees.
 CŌW'HĒRD, *n.* One who tends cows.
 CŌW'HIDE, *v. a.* The skin of a cow:—a whip.
 CŌW'HIDE, *v. a.* To beat or whip with a cowhide.
 CŌWL, *n.* A monk's hood:—a chimney cover.
 CŌW'-LĒECH, *n.* One who cures diseased cows.
 CŌW'LICK, *n.* A reversed tuft of hair on the human forehead.
 CŌWL-STAFF, *n.* The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.
 CŌ-WORK'ĒR (kō-wŭrk'ēr), *n.* A fellow-laborer.
 CŌW'-PŌX, *n.* The vaccine disease.
 CŌW'RY, *n.* A small shell used, in Africa, as coin.
 CŌW'SLIP, *n.* A plant; a species of primrose.
 CŌX'COMB (kōks/kōm), *n.* A fop:—a flower.
 CŌX'COMB-RY (kōks/kōm-rē), *n.* Foppishness.
 CŌX-CŌM'I-CAL, *a.* Foppish; conceited.
 CŌY, *a.* Modest; reserved; shy; not accessible.
 CŌY'ISH, *a.* Somewhat coy; reserved; shy.
 CŌY'LY, *ad.* In a coy manner; with reserve.
 CŌY'NESS, *n.* Reserve; shyness; modesty.
 CŌZ (kūz), *n.* A cant word for *cousin*.
 CŌZ'ĒN (kūz'zn), *v. a.* To cheat; to trick.
 CŌZ'EN-AGE (kūz'zn-aj), *n.* Fraud; deceit.
 CŌZ'EN-ĒR (kūz'zn-ēr), *n.* One who cheats.
 CŌZEY or CŌ'ZY, *a.* Snug. See *Cosey*.
 CRĀB, *n.* A crustaceous fish:—a wild, sour apple:—a peevish person:—an engine or machine for raising weights.
 CRĀB, *c.* Sour and degenerate, as fruit.
 CRĀB'BĒD, *a.* Sour; peevish; morose; *harsh*.
 CRĀB'BĒD-LY, *ad.* Peevishly; morosely.
 CRĀB'BĒD-NESS, *n.* Sourness of taste; asperity.
 CRĀ'BER, *n.* The water-rat.
 CRĀCK, *a.* Excellent; first-rate. *Dibdin*. [*Low*.]
 CRĀCK, *n.* A sudden noise:—a fissure:—a boast.
 CRĀCK, *v. a.* To break into chinks; to split.
 CRĀCK, *v. n.* To burst; to open in chinks.
 CRĀCK'-BRAINED (krāk'brānd), *a.* Crazy.
 CRACK'ĒR, *n.* A charge of gunpowder; a fire-work:—a booster:—a hard biscuit.
 CRĀCK'LE (krāk'kl), *v. n.* To make slight cracks; to make small and frequent sharp sounds.
 CRĀCK'LING, *n.* A small but frequent noise.
 CRĀCK'NEL, *n.* A kind of hard, brittle cake.
 CRĀ'DLE, *n.* A movable bed, on which children are rocked:—a case for a broken bone:—a frame of timber for launching ships:—a frame added to a scythe for cutting grain.
 CRĀ'DLE, *v. a.* To cut with a cradle:—to rock.
 CRAFT (j2), *n.* Manual art; trade:—cunning; art; fraud:—small sea vessels.
 CRAFT'I-LY, *ad.* Cunningly; artfully; skilfully.
 CRAFT'I-NESS, *n.* Cunning; stratagem; art.
 CRAFTSMAN, *n.* An artificer; a mechanic.
 CRAFT'Y, *a.* *Cunning*; artful; shrewd; sly.
 CRĀG, *n.* A rough, steep rock:—[† the neck.]
 CRĀG'GED, *a.* Rough; full of prominences; craggy.
 CRĀG'GED-NESS, *n.* State of being craggy.
 CRĀG'GI-NESS, *n.* The state of being craggy.
 CRĀG'GY, *a.* Rugged; full of prominences; craggy.
 CRAKE, *n.* A bird; the corn-crake.
 CRĀM, *v. a.* To stuff; to thrust in by force.
 CRĀM, *v. n.* To eat greedily or beyond satiety.
 CRĀM'BŌ, *n.* A play in which one gives a word to which another finds a rhyme.
 CRĀMP, *n.* A spasmodic, painful contraction of the limbs: a restriction:—a piece of bent iron.
 CRĀMP, *a.* Difficult; knotty; troublesome. [*R*.]
 CRĀMP, *v. a.* To restrain; to confine; to bind.
 CRĀMP-FISH, *n.* The torpedo.
 CRĀMP-TR-ŌN, *n.* An iron for fastening together.
 CRĀM'PIT, *n.* A thin plate or piece of metal at the bottom of the scabbard of a broadsword.
 CRĀM-PŌONS', *n. pl.* Iron instruments fastened to the shoes of a storming party; iron hooks.

CRĀN'BER-RY, *n.* An acid berry used for sauce.
 CRĀNCH. See *CRAUNCH*.
 CRANE, *n.* A bird:—a machine for raising weights:—a crooked pipe or siphon.
 CRĀNE'S'-BILL, *n.* A plant:—a surgeon's pincers.
 CRA-NI-Ō-LŌG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to craniology.
 CRA-NI-ŌL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in craniology.
 CRA-NI-ŌL'O-GY, *n.* A treatise on the cranium or skull:—the art of discovering men's characters from the skull; phrenology. [*ing* skulls.
 CRA-NI-ŌM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the cranium or skull.
 CRA-NI-ŌM'E-TRY, *n.* Art of measuring the cranium or skull.
 CRĀ-NI-ŌS'CO-PY, *n.* Examination of skulls.
 CRĀ'NI-ŪM, *n.* [*L*.] The skull.
 CRĀNK, *n.* The end of an iron axis turned down; a contrivance for turning; a brace:—a pun.
 CRĀNK, *a.* Liable to be overset, as a ship:—distorted:—healthy; lusty; bold.
 CRĀNK, *v. n.* To turn; to run in and out; to crankle.
 CRĀN'KLE, *v. n.* To run into angles; to crinkle.
 CRĀN'KLE, *v. a.* To break into bends and angles.
 CRĀN'KLE, *n.* A bend; a turn; a crinklo.
 CRĀN'NĒD (krān'nd), *a.* Full of chinks.
 CRĀN'NY, *n.* A chink; a fissure.
 CRAPE, *n.* A species of gauze made of silk, often dyed black, and used in mourning, &c.
 CRĀP'NEL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A hook or drag to draw up any thing from under water.
 CRĀP'Ū-LĀ, *n.* [*L*.] A surfeit; crapulence.
 CRĀP'Ū-LĒNCE, *n.* Sickness caused by excess.
 CRĀP'Ū-LĒNT, *a.* Ill from excess; surfeited.
 CRĀP'Ū-LOUS, *a.* Surfeited; crapulent.
 CRĀSH, *v. n.* To make a loud, complicated noise.
 CRĀSH, *v. a.* To break or bruise; to crush.
 CRĀSH, *n.* A loud, sudden, mixed sound, as of things falling and breaking:—a coarse linen cloth.
 CRĀSH'ING, *n.* A violent, complicated noise.
 CRĀ'SIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Med.*) Due mixture of humors.
 —(*Gram.*) A contraction of two syllables into one.
 CRĀ'SĀ-MĒNT, *n.* Thick, red blood.
 CRĀ'SI-TŪDE, *n.* Grossness; coarseness.
 CRĀS-TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* A putting off till to-morrow.
 CRĀTCH, *n.* A frame for hay to feed cattle in.
 CRĀTE, *n.* A pannier for crockery-ware, &c.
 CRĀ'TER, *n.* [*L*.] The vent or mouth of a volcano.
 CRAUNCH (krānch), *v. a.* To crush in the mouth.
 CRĀ-VĀT, *n.* Any thing worn about the neck.
 CRĀVE, *v. a.* To ask earnestly; to long for; to beg.
 CRĀ'VEN (krā'vn), *n.* A cock conquered:—a CRĀ'VEN (krā'vn), *a.* Cowardly; base. [*coward*.]
 CRĀ'VEN (krā'vn), *v. a.* To make recreant. *Shak*.
 CRĀV'ĒR, *n.* One who craves.
 CRĀV'ING, *n.* Unreasonable desire.
 CRĀV'ING, *a.* That craves; longing for.
 CRĀW, *n.* The crop or first stomach of birds.
 CRĀW'FISH or CRĀV'FISH, *n.* A crustaceous fish.
 CRĀWL, *v. n.* To creep; to move as a worm.
 CRĀWL, *n.* The well in a boat:—an enclosure of hurdles for fish and turtles.
 CRĀWL'ĒR, *n.* One who crawls; a creeper.
 CRĀY'ON (krā'yn), *n.* A kind of pencil for drawing; a design or drawing done with a pencil or crayon.
 CRAZE, *v. a.* To break:—to make crazy.
 CRĀ'ZED-NESS, *n.* Decrepitude; brokenness.
 CRĀ'ZI-NESS, *n.* Disorder of mind; *insanity*.
 CRĀ'ZY, *a.* Weak; disordered in mind; insane.
 CREAK, *v. n.* To make a harsh, protracted noise.
 CREĀK'ING, *n.* A small, harsh noise.
 CRĒAM, *n.* The oily part of milk:—the best part.
 CRĒAM, *v. n.* To gather on the surface.
 CRĒAM, *v. a.* To skim off the cream.
 CRĒAM'Y, *a.* Having the nature of cream.
 CRĒ'ANCE, *n.* A line fastened to a hawk's leash.
 CRĒASE, *n.* A mark made by doubling any thing.
 CRĒASE, *v. a.* To mark any thing by doubling it.
 CRĒ'AT, *n.* [*Fr.*] An usher to a riding-master.
 CRĒ-ĀTE, *v. a.* To cause to exist; to bring into being; to make; to produce; to beget; to form.
 CRĒ-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of creating; that which is created:—the universe.

CRE A TIVE (126), *a.* Having the power to create.
CRE A TOR, *n.* One who creates; the Supreme Being who bestows existence.
CRE A TURE (krät'yur, 24) [kré'chür, *W. J.*; kré'chür, *S.*; kré'tür, *E. F. Ja.*; kré'tyur, *K.*; kré'tür or krät'shür, *Sm.*], *n.* A being created; a man; a brute; any thing created;—a dependant; a word of contempt or of tenderness.
CRE DENCE, *n.* Belief; credit; reputation.
CRE DÉN DA, *n. pl.* [L.] Things to be believed.
CRE DENT, *a.* Believing; easy of belief.
CRE DÉN TIAL, *a.* Giving a title to credit.
CRE DÉN TIAL, *n.* That which gives a title to credit; testimonial.
CRÉD-I-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* State of being credible.
CRÉD'I-BLE, *a.* That may be believed; probable.
CRÉD'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Credibility.
CRÉD'I-BLY, *ad.* In a manner that claims belief.
CRÉD'IT, *n.* Belief in the veracity, virtue, or ability of another; belief; trust:—honor; reputation; esteem; good opinion:—faith:—influence:—property or sum due, correlative of debt.
CRÉD'IT, *v. a.* To believe; to trust; to confide in.
CRÉD'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Reputable; honorable; fair.
CRÉD'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Reputation; estimation.
CRÉD'IT-A-BLY, *ad.* Reputably; honorably.
CRÉD'IT-OR, *n.* One to whom a debt is owed.
CRE DÚ LI TY, *n.* Quality of being credulous; easiness of belief; credulousness.
CRÉD'U-LOUS, *a.* Easy of belief; unsuspecting.
CRÉD'U-LOUS-LY, *ad.* In an unsuspecting manner.
CRÉD'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being credulous.
CRÉED, *n.* A summary of articles of faith; belief.
CRÉEK, *v. n.* To make a harsh noise. See **CREAK**.
CRÉEK, *n.* A small port; a bay; an inlet; a cove:—in some parts of America, a small river.
CRÉEK'Y, *a.* Full of creeks; winding.
CRÉEL, *n.* An osier or wicker basket.
CRÉEP, *v. n.* [*i.* **CREPT**; *pp.* **CREEPING**, **CREPT**.] To move slowly, or as a worm, insect, or reptile; to crawl:—to fawn.
CRÉEP'ER, *n.* A creeping plant:—an insect:—a grapple.
CRÉEP'ING-LE, *n.* A retreat:—a subterfuge.
CRÉEP'ING-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a reptile.
CRÉ-MÓ NA, *n.* [It.] A superior kind of violin.
CRÉ-MÓR, *n.* [L.] A milky or creamy substance.
CRÉ NATE, *a.* Having notches; notched.
CRÉ NAT ED, *a.* Notched, indented.
CRÉ ÓLE, *n.* A person born in Spanish America or the West Indies, but of European descent.
CRÉ O SÓTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A powerful, antiseptic, oily liquid, obtained from distilling tar.
CRÉP'I-TÁTE, *v. n.* To make a crackling noise.
CRÉP'I-TÁ TION, *n.* A small, crackling noise.
CRÉPT, *i. & p.* From **Creep**.
CRÉP'S/CÚ-LAR, *a.* Relating to twilight.
†CRÉP'S/CÚLE, *n.* [*crepusculum*, L.] Twilight.
CRÉ S CEN DÓ, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A direction to the performer to increase the volume of sound.
CRÉS CENT, *a.* Increasing; growing.
CRÉS CENT, *n.* The moon in her state of increase.
CRÉS CIVE, *a.* Increasing; growing.
CRÉSS, *n.* A plant of several species.
CRÉS SET, *n.* A great light or beacon; a torch:—an iron frame used by coopers.
CRÉST, *n.* A plume of feathers:—the comb of a cock:—an ornament; a tuft:—pride; spirit.
CRÉST, *v. a.* To furnish with a crest; to streak.
CRÉST ED, *a.* Adorned with a plume or crest.
CRÉST FÁL LEN (krést'fál-lén), *a.* Dejected; sunk.
CRÉST LESS, *a.* Having no crest.
CRÉ TÁ'CEOUS (kré-tá'shús), *a.* Chalky.
CRÉ TIC, *n.* A poetic foot of three syllables.
CRÉ TIN, *n.* [Fr.] An idiot afflicted with the goitre.
CRÉ TIN ISM, *n.* The goitre or swelling on the throat; a species of idiocy.
CRÉ TÍ SM, *n.* A Cretan practice; falsehood.
CRÉ V ÁSSE, *n.* [Fr.] A gap; a gully; an opening in the embankment of a river.
CRÉV'ICE, *n.* A crack; a cleft; a fissure.

CREW (krü), *n.* A ship's company; a band.
CREW (krü), *i.* From **Crow**. [on a ball
CREW'EL (krü'el), *n.* Yarn twisted and wound
CRIB, *n.* A manger; a stall:—a child's bed.
CRIB, *v. a.* To confine:—to commit petty thefts.
CRIB BAQE, *n.* A game at cards.
CRIB BLE, *n.* A sieve for cleaning corn.
CRIB RI FÖRM, *a.* Having the form of a sieve.
CRICK, *n.* A creaking:—stiffness in the neck.
CRICK ET, *n.* An insect:—a stool:—a game.
CRJ ER, *n.* One who cries; a crier of goods for sale:—an officer who proclaims publicly.
CRIME, *n.* An infraction of law; felony; a great fault; misdemeanor; vice; sin.
Syn.—**Crime** is an infraction of human law; *sin*, of the law of God. **Felony** is a capital crime; **misdemeanor** is less atrocious than a crime; *vice* is the opposite of *virtue*, and is an offence against morality.
†CRIME FÜL, *a.* Wicked; faulty in a high degree.
CRIM'I-NAL, *a.* Faulty; contrary to law; guilty. — **Criminal conversation**, adultery. Abbreviated to *crim. con.*
CRIM'I-NAL, *n.* A person guilty of a crime.
CRIM-I-NÁL'I-TY, *n.* State of being criminal; guilt.
CRIM'I-NAL-LY, *ad.* Wickedly; guiltily.
CRIM'I-NAL-NESS, *n.* Guiltiness.
CRIM'I-NATE, *v. a.* To accuse; to charge with crime; to blame; to censure.
CRIM-I-NÁ TION, *n.* Act of criminating; charge.
CRIM-I-NÁ TO RY, *a.* Accusing; censorious.
CRIMP, *a.* Friable; brittle; easily crumbled.
CRIMP, *n.* An agent for coal-merchants, &c.
CRIMP, *v. a.* To curl or crisp the hair; to plait.
CRIM PLE, *v. a.* To contract; to corrugate.
CRIM'SON (krím'zn), *n.* The color of red somewhat darkened with blue; a deep red color.
CRIM'SON (krím'zn), *a.* Of a deep red.
CRIM'SON (krím'zn), *v. a.* To dye with crimson.
CRINGE, *n.* A servile bow; mean civility.
CRINGE, *v. n.* To bow; to fawn; to flatter.
CRING'ER, *n.* One who cringes or flatters.
CRIN GLE (kríng'gl), *n.* (*Naut.*) A hole in the bolt-rope of a sail:—an iron ring.
CRIN'IG'ER-OUS, *a.* Hairly; overgrown with hair.
CRIN ITE, *a.* Having the appearance of hair.
CRIN KLE, *v. n.* To run in flexures; to wrinkle.
CRIN KLE, *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.
CRIN KLE (kríng'kl), *n.* A wrinkle; a sinuosity.
†CRIN NÖSE, *a.* Hairly; rough; crinite.
CRIP PLE, *n.* One who is lame.
CRIP PLE, *v. a.* To lame; to make lame.
CRIP SIS, *n.*; *pl.* **CRIP SÉS**. The time when any affair comes to its height; a critical time or turn.
CRISP, *a.* Curled; brittle; friable; short; brisk.
CRISP, *v. a.* To curl; to twist; to indent.
CRISP'ING-IRON or **PIN**, *n.* A curling-iron.
CRIS PITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral; titanite.
CRIS PNESS, *n.* Quality of being curled or crisp.
CRISP Y, *a.* Curled; crisp; short and brittle.
CRÍ TE RI ON, *n.* [Gr.] *Pl.* **CRÍ TE RÍ A**, rarely **CRÍ TE RÍ ON S**. A standard by which any thing is judged of or estimated; a test; a measure.
CRIT IC, *n.* One skilled in criticism; a judge of literary merit; a connoisseur; a judge.
CRIT IC, *a.* Critical; relating to criticism.
CRIT'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to criticism; exact; discerning; captious:—relating to or producing a crisis; decisive.
CRIT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a critical manner; exactly.
CRIT'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* Exactness; accuracy; nicety.
CRIT'I-CISE, *v. a.* To examine carefully; to judge; to censure:—often written *criticize*.
CRIT'I-CISE, *v. n.* To act the critic; to judge; to censure.
CRIT'I-CIS ER, *n.* One who criticises.
CRIT'I-CÍ SM, *n.* The art or act of judging of the merits of a literary performance or a work of art; a remark; *animadversion*; stricture; critique.
CRÍ TIQUE (kré-ték'), *n.* A critical examination; critical remark; science of criticism.

CRÍZ/ZLE, *n.* Roughness on glass.
 CRŌAK, *v. n.* To make a hoarse noise; to murmur.
 CRŌAK (krŏk), *n.* The cry of a frog or raven.
 CRŌAK'ER, *n.* One who croaks; a murmurer.
 CRŌ'AT, *n.* A soldier or native of Croatia.
 CRŌC'A-LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of natrolite.
 CRŌC'EOUS (krŏ'shus), *a.* Consisting of saffron.
 CRŌC'HEŠ, *n. pl.* Knobs on a deer's horn.
 CRŌCK, *n.* A vessel made of earth: — black soot.
 CRŌCK, *v. a.* To defile with soot or soot. *Forby.*
 CRŌCK'ER-Y, *n.* Earthen-ware.
 CRŌCK'ET, *n.* An architectural ornament.
 CRŌCK'Y, *a.* Smutty; defiled with soot. *Forby.*
 CRŌC'Q-DILE or CRŌC'Q-DILE [krŏk'q-dil, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; krŏk'q-dil, *Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.*], *n.*
 An animal of the lizard tribe; a saurian.
 CRŌC'QUS, *n.* [*L.*] *L. pl. CRŌC'QI*; Eng. CRŌC'QUS-
 EŠ. A genus of plants: — a flower: — saffron: —
 a yellow powder; a metal calcined.
 CRŌFT, *n.* A little field near a house.
 CRŌI-SADE', *n.* A holy war. See CRUSADE.
 CRŌI'SEŠ, *n. pl.* Pilgrims who carry a cross.
 CRŌM'LECH, *n.* A series of huge, broad, flat
 stones, raised upon other stones set up on end.
 CRŌNE, *n.* An old ewe: — an old woman.
 CRŌNY, *n.* A bosom companion; an associate.
 *CROOK (krŏk, 51) [krŏk, *P. J. F. Sm. Wb. Nares*;
 krŏk, *S. W. E. Ja. K. C.*], *n.* Any thing bent; a
 bend; a curve; a shepherd's hook.
 *CROOK (krŏk), *v. a.* To make crooked; to bend.
 *CROOK (krŏk), *v. n.* To bend; to be bent.
 *CROOK'BACK (krŏk'băk), *n.* A crooked back.
 *CROOK'BACKED (krŏk'băkt), *a.* Having a round
 back.
 *CROOK'ED (krŏk'ed), *a.* Bent; not straight;
 winding: oblique: — perverse; untoward.
 *CROOK'ED-LY (krŏk'ed-le, *ad.*) Not in a straight
 line: — untowardly; not compliantly.
 *CROOK'ED-NESS (krŏk'ed-nēs), *n.* State of being
 crooked; curvity: — perverseness.
 CRŌP, *n.* The harvest; produce: — a bird's craw.
 CRŌP, *v. a.* To cut off; to mow; to reap.
 CRŌP'EARED (krŏp'erd), *a.* Having the ears
 cropped.
 CRŌP'ŌUT, *v. n.* (*Min.*) To rise above the surface.
 CRŌP'SICK, *a.* Sick from repletion.
 CRŌRE, *n.* (*India.*) Ten millions.
 CRŌ'SIER (krŏ'sher), *n.* An archbishop's staff.
 CRŌS'LET, *n.* A small cross.
 *CROSS (krŏs or krăus, 21) [krŏs, *S. W. P. F. Ja.*
Sm.; krăus, *J. Wb. Nares*], *n.* One straight body
 or line placed at right angles over another: — a
 gibbet: — the ensign of the Christian religion: —
 misfortune; vexation; trial of patience.
 *CROSS, *a.* Transverse; oblique: — peevish; fretful.
 *CROSS, *v. a.* To lay athwart: — to sign with the
 cross: — to pass over: — to thwart: —
 to embarrass: to perplex; to vex.
 *CROSS, *v. n.* To lie athwart another thing.
 *CROSS'BĀR, *n.* Part of a carriage; a lever.
 *CROSS'BĀRRED (krŏs'bărd), *a.* Secured by bars.
 *CROSS'BĀR-SHŌT', *n.* A bullet pierced by a bar.
 *CROSS'-BILL, *n.* Bill of a defendant: — a bird.
 *CROSS'BŌW (krŏs'bŏ), *n.* A weapon for shooting.
 *CROSS'-BRĒD, *n.* The offspring of parents of
 different breeds: — applied to animals.
 *CROSS'BŪN, *n.* A cake marked with a cross.
 *CROSS-EX-ĀM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* Act of cross-ex-
 amining; examination of a witness of one party
 by the opposite party.
 *CROSS-EX-ĀM'INE, *v. a.* To examine a witness
 produced by the opposite party; to cross-question.
 *CROSS-EYED (-id), *a.* Having cross-eyes, or hav-
 ing both eyes turned towards the nose.
 *CROSS'-GRAINED (krŏs'grănd), *a.* Having the
 fibres transverse: — ill-natured; troublesome.
 *CROSS'ING, *n.* An impediment; opposition.
 *CROSS'-LĒGGED (-lēgd), *a.* Having the legs
 crossed.
 *CROSS'LET, *n.* See CROSLET. [*crossed.*]
 *CROSS'LY, *ad.* Athwart; adversely: — peevishly.
 *CROSS'NESS, *n.* Transverseness: — peevishness.

*CROSS'PUR-POSE, *n.* A kind of enigma or riddle.
 *CROSS-QUĒS'TION, *v. a.* To cross-examine.
 *CROSS'-ROAD, *n.* A road across the country.
 *CROSS'-WAY, *n.* A path crossing the chief road.
 *CROSS'-WIND, *n.* A wind blowing across a course.
 *CROSS'WISE, *ad.* In form of a cross: — across.
 CRŌTCH, *n.* A hook: — the fork of a tree.
 CRŌTCH'ED, *a.* Having a crotch; forked.
 CRŌTCH'ET, *n.* A note in music equal to half a min-
 im: — a piece of timber for a support: — marks
 or hooks in printing, [thus]: — a fancy; a whim.
 CRŌUCH, *v. n.* To stoop low; to fawn; to cringe.
 CRŌUCH'ED-FRĪ'AR, *n.* One of an order of friars.
 CRŌUP (krŏp), *n.* The rump of a fowl; the but-
 tocks of a horse: — a disease in the throat.
 CRŌU-PĀDE', *n.* [*Fr.*] A higher leap than a curvet.
 CRŌUP'ER, *n.* See CRUPPER.
 CRŌW (krŏ), *n.* A large, black, carnivorous bird:
 — the noise of the cock: — an iron lever.
 CRŌW (krŏ), *v. n.* [*i.* CREW or CROWED; *pp.* CROW-
 ING, CROWED.] To make the noise of a cock: —
 to boast; to exult; to bluster.
 CRŌW'-BĀR, *n.* A strong iron bar, used as a lever.
 CRŌWD, *n.* A confused multitude; the populace.
 CRŌWD, *v. a.* To press close together; to fill
 confusedly; to encumber; to urge.
 CRŌWD, *v. n.* To swarm; to be numerous.
 CRŌW'DY, *n.* Food made of oat-meal, &c.; food
 made of bread boiled in milk.
 CRŌW'FOOT (krŏ'fŭt), *n.* A flower; crow's-foot.
 CRŌW'KEĒP-ER, *n.* A scarecrow.
 CRŌWN, *n.* A diadem worn on the heads of em-
 perors, kings, and other sovereigns: — top of the
 head: — regal power: — honor: — a silver coin:
 — a garland: — completion.
 CRŌWN, *v. a.* To invest with the crown: to digni-
 fy; to adorn: — to reward: — to complete.
 CRŌWN'-GLASS, *n.* A fine sort of window-glass.
 It differs from flint glass in containing no oxide of
 lead.
 CRŌWN'-[M-PĒ'R]-AL, *n.* A large, beautiful flower.
 CRŌWN'ING, *n.* The finishing of any decoration.
 CRŌWN'ING, *p. a.* Investing with a crown: —
 completing: — rising in the middle.
 CRŌWN'-SĀW, *n.* A kind of circular saw.
 CRŌWN'-WHEEL, *n.* The upper wheel of a watch.
 CRŌW'S'-FOOT (-fŭt), *n.*; *pl.* CRŌW'S'-FEĒT.
 Wrinkles under the eyes: — a plant and flower.
 CRŪ-CI-AL (krŭ'she-al), *a.* Transverse; crossing.
 CRŪ-CI-ATE (krŭ'she-at), *a.* (*Bot.*) Like a cross.
 CRŪ-CI-BLE, *n.* A chemist's melting-pot.
 CRŪ-CI-FĒR-ŌUS, *a.* Bearing or having a cross.
 CRŪ-CI-FĒ-ER, *n.* One who crucifies.
 CRŪ-CI-FIX, *n.* A representation, in painting or
 sculpture, of Christ on the cross.
 CRŪ-CI-FIX'ION (krŭ-se-fik'shun), *n.* The act of
 crucifying: — the death of Christ.
 CRŪ-CI-FŌRM, *a.* Having the form of a cross.
 CRŪ-CI-FŪ, *v. a.* To put to death by nailing to the
 cross: — to subdue by religious influence.
 CRŪ-CI-FĒR-ŌUS, *a.* Bearing the cross.
 CRŪDE, *a.* Raw; harsh; unripe; undigested.
 CRŪDE'LY, *ad.* In a crude manner.
 CRŪDE'NESS, *n.* State of being crude; rawness.
 CRŪ'DI-TY, *n.* Unripeness; rawness; crudeness.
 CRŪ'EL, *a.* Inhuman; hard-hearted; savage.
Syn. — Cruel disposition or action; inhuman
 practice; hard-hearted villain; savage or barbarous
 custom; brutal conduct; unmerciful creditor.
 CRŪ'EL-LY, *ad.* In a cruel manner.
 CRŪ'EL-NESS, *n.* Inhumanity; cruelty.
 CRŪ'EL-TY, *n.* Quality of being cruel; barbarity.
 CRŪ'ET, *n.* A vial for vinegar or oil.
 CRŪISE (krŭs), *n.* A small cup. See CRUSE.
 CRŪISE (krŭz), *n.* Voyage in search of plunder.
 CRŪISE, *v. n.* To rove in search of plunder.
 CRŪIS'ER, *n.* A person or vessel that cruises.
 CRŪMB or CRŪM, *n.* The soft part of bread: — a
 small particle of bread: — a fragment.—The weight
 of authority from etymology and the Diction-
 aries, is in favor of *crum*; that of usage, of *crumb*.

CRUMB, *v. a.* To break into crumbs or small pieces.
CRUM/BLÉ, *v. a. & n.* To break into small pieces.
CRUM/MY, *a.* Soft; consisting of crumbs.
CRUMP, *a.* Crooked:—brittle. *Forby.*
CRUM/PET, *n.* A kind of soft cake.
CRUM/PLE, *v. a.* To draw into wrinkles.
CRUM/PLÉ, *v. n.* To shrink up; to contract.
CRUM/PLED (krüm/pl'd), *a.* Twisted; crooked.
CRUM/PLING, *n.* A small, degenerate apple.
CRÜP'ÖR, *n.* [L.] Gore; coagulated blood.
CRÜP'PER [krüp'per, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; krüp'per, *Wb.*], *n.* A leather passing under a horse's tail, to keep a saddle right.
CRÜ/RAL, *a.* Belonging to the leg.
CRU-SADE', *n.* [*croisade*, Fr.] An expedition under the banner of the cross, as against the infidels of the Holy Land:—a coin stamped with a cross.
CRU-SAD'ER, *n.* One employed in a crusade.
CRUSE, *n.* A small cup or vial; a cruet.
CRU/SET, *n.* A goldsmith's melting-pot.
CRUSH, *v. a.* To squeeze; to bruise; to subdue.
CRUSH, *n.* A collision; act of rushing together.
CRÜST, *n.* The hard, outer part of bread; an external coat, covering, or case.
CRÜST, *v. a.* To envelop; to cover with a case.
CRÜST, *v. n.* To gather or contract a crust.
CRÜS-TÄ/CE-A, *n. pl.* (*Zöbl.*) A class of articulated animals, having a shelly coating or crust.
CRÜS-TÄ/CEAN (-shan), *n.* A crustaceous animal.
CRÜS-TÄ/CE-ÖL/O-GY, *n.* That part of zoölogy which treats of crustaceous animals.
CRÜS-TÄ/CEOUS (krüs-tä'shus), *a.* Relating to the crustacea; shelly; jointed. [*shells.*]
CRÜS-TÄ/CEOUS-NESS, *n.* The having jointed
CRÜS-TÄ/TION, *n.* Adherent covering; incrustation.
CRÜST'I-LY, *ad.* Peevishly; snappishly.
CRÜST'I-NESS, *n.* Quality of crust; peevishness.
CRÜST'Y, *a.* Covered with a crust:—morose; surly.
CRÜTCH, *n.* A support used by cripples.
CRÜTCH, *v. a.* To support on crutches as a cripple.
CRÜX, *n.*; *pl.* **CRÜ/CEŠ**. [L.] A cross; any thing very tormenting or difficult.—*Cruz criticorum*, the greatest difficulty that can occur to critics.
CRÿ, *v. n.* To call aloud; to exclaim; to clamor:—to weep as a child; to lament.
CRÿ, *v. a.* To proclaim; to make public.
CRÿ, *n.* Lamentation; shriek; weeping:—clamor.
CRÿ'ER, *n.* A hawk. See **CRÿER**.
CRÿPT, *n.* A subterranean cell or cave; a grave.
CRÿP'TIC or **CRÿP'TI-CAL**, *a.* Hidden; secret.
CRÿP-TO-GÄM'IC, } *a.* Having the fructification
CRÿP-TÖG'A-MÖUS, } concealed, as plants.
CRÿP-TÖG'A-Mÿ, } A concealed fructification.
CRÿP-TÖG/RA-PHY, *n.* Art of writing in cipher.
CRÿP-TÖL/O-GY, *n.* Enigmatical language.
CRÿS-TAL, *n.* A regular, solid body:—a superior kind of glass:—the glass of a watch-case.
CRÿS-TAL, *a.* Consisting of crystal; crystalline.
CRÿS-TAL-LINE or **CRÿS-TAL-LINE** [kris'tal-lin or kris'tal-lin, *S. W. F. K.*; kris'tal-lin, *J. Ja.*; kris'tal-lin, *Sm.*], *a.* Consisting of or like crystal; transparent; clear.
CRÿS-TAL-LI-ZÄ/TION, *n.* Act of crystallizing.
CRÿS-TAL-LIZE, *v. a.* To form into crystals.
CRÿS-TAL-LIZE, *v. n.* To be converted into crystals.
CRÿS-TAL-LÖG/RA-PHY, *n.* The doctrine or science of crystallization.
CÜB, *n.* The young of a beast, as a bear or fox.
CÜB, *v. n.* To bring forth:—used of beasts.
CÜBA-TO-RY, *a.* Recumbent; lying down.
CÜBA-TÜRE, *n.* The finding of the cubic contents.
CÜBE, *n.* A square solid body, of six square and equal sides, and containing equal angles:—the product of a number multiplied twice into itself.—*Cube root*, the number that produces the cube, as 3 is the cube root of 27.
CÜB'EB, *n.* A small, spicy, dried berry.
CÜB'IC, } *a.* Relating to or having the form of
CÜB'I-CAL, } a cube.
CÜB'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a cubical method or form.
CÜB'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being cubical.

CÜ/BI-FÖRM, *a.* Of the shape of a cube.
CÜ/BIT, *n.* The forearm:—the bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist:—a measure.—The Hebrew cubit was nearly 22 inches; the Roman, 17½; the English is 18 inches.
CÜ/BI-TAL, *a.* Containing the length of a cubit.
CÜ/BI-ZIT, *n.* (*Min.*) Cubic zeolite.
CÜBÖID, } *a.* Relating to or resembling a
CÜ-BÖID'AL, } cube. [*scolds.*]
CÜCK'ING-STÖÖL, *n.* An engine for punishing
CÜCK'ÖLD, *n.* The husband of an adulteress.
CÜCK/ÖLD, *v. a.* To wrong a husband by adultery.
CÜCK/ÖL-DÖM, *n.* Adultery; state of a cuckold.
CÜCK'ÖÖ, *n.* A well-known bird.
CÜ-CÜL/LATE or **CÜ/CÜL-LÄTE**, *a.* Hooded.
CÜ/CÜM-BER [kü'kü-m-ber, *E. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; kü'kü-m-ber, *S. W. P. F. Kenrick, Scott*; kü'kü-m-ber, *J.*], *n.* A plant, and its fruit.
CÜ/CÜR-BIT, *n.* A gourd-shaped chemical vessel
CÜ-CÜR-BI-TÄ/CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Resembling a gourd.
CÜD, *n.* Food repositied in the first stomach of an animal in order to rumination.
CÜD'DLE, *v. n.* To lie close or snug; to hug.
CÜD'DY, *n.* An apartment in a ship; a cabin or cook-room:—a three-legged stand:—a clown.
CÜD'GEL, *n.* A short stick to strike with.
CÜD'GEL, *v. a.* To beat with a stick.
CÜD'GEL-LER, *n.* One who cudgels another.
CÜE (kü), *n.* The tail or end of any thing:—a hint; intimation:—a rod used in playing billiards.
CÜERPO (kwër'pö), *n.* [*Sp.*] Bodily shape.—To be in *cuero*, is to be without full dress.
CÜFF, *n.* A blow with the fist; a box; stroke:—the fold at the end of a sleeve.
CÜFF, *v. n.* To fight.—*v. a.* To strike.
Cü bö'nö (kü'bö'nö), [L.] To whose benefit will it tend? to what end, or what good?
CÜI-RÄSS' (kwë-räs' or kwë'räs) [kwë-räs', *W. F. Ja. Wb. C.*; kü'räs, *S. K.*; kwë'räs, *P. J. Sm.*], *n.* A breastplate. [*armor.*]
CÜI-RAS-SIER' (kwë-ras-sër'), *n.* A soldier in
CÜISH (kwis) [kwis, *W. F. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.*; küsh, *S. K.*; kwish, *P.*], *n.* Armor for the thighs.
CÜI-SINE' (kwë-zën'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A kitchen:—cookery.
CÜISSE (kwis), *n.* [*Fr.*] Cuirass. See **CÜISH**.
CÜL-DÉES' [kü'l'déz, *S. J. F. Wb.*; kü'l-déz', *W. Ja. Sm.*], *n. pl.* Monks in Scotland and Ireland.
CÜ/LI-NA-Rÿ, *a.* Relating to the kitchen or cookery.
CÜLL, *v. a.* To select from others; to pick out.
CÜLL'ER, *n.* One who culls or chooses.
CÜLL'ION (kü'l'yün), *a.* A scoundrel; a wretch.
CÜLL'ION-Lÿ (kü'l'yün-le), *a.* Mean; base; vile.
CÜLL'IS, *n.* [*Arch.*] A gutter in a roof.
CÜLL'LY, *n.* A man deceived; a mean dupe.
CÜL'LY, *v. a.* To befool; to cheat.
CÜL'LY-ISM, *n.* The state of a cully.
CÜLM, *n.* A kind of fossil coal:—stem of grass.
CÜL/MEN, *n.* [L.] A summit; a roof.
CÜL-MIE'ER-OÜS, *a.* Producing stalks.
CÜL/MI-NÄTE, *v. n.* To be vertical or in the meridian; to rise to the highest point.
CÜL/MI-NÄT-ING, *p. a.* Rising to the top.
CÜL/MI-NÄ/TION, *n.* Act of culminating:—transit of a planet through the meridian:—top or crown.
CÜL-PA-BIL'I-Tÿ, *n.* State of being culpable.
CÜL/PA-BLE, *a.* Criminal; guilty; blamable.
CÜL/PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness; guilt.
CÜL/PA-BLY, *ad.* In a culpable manner.
CÜL/PRIIT, *n.* A person arraigned; a criminal.
CÜL/TI-VÄ-BLE, *a.* Capable of cultivation.
CÜL/TI-VÄTE, *v. a.* To improve by tillage, care, or study; to till; to labor on.
CÜL/TI-VÄT-ED, *p. a.* Improved by culture; tilled.
CÜL-TI-VÄ/TION, *n.* Act of cultivating; culture.
Syn.—*Cultivation* of the earth or corn; *culture* of the earth.
CÜL/TI-VÄ-TOR, *n.* One who cultivates; *farmer*.
CÜL/TRÄTE, *a.* Shaped like a coulter or knife.
CÜLT'URE (kült'yür), *n.* *Cultivation*; tillage.

CURT SY. See **COURTESY.**

CJ'RÛLE, a. Belonging to a chariot.

CÛR'VA-TËD, a. Bent; crooked; curved.

CÛR'VA-TÏON, n. Act of bending or crooking.

CÛR'VA-TÛRE, n. Crookedness; curve; flexure.

CÛRVE (kÛrv), a. Crooked; bent; inflected.

CÛRVE, v. a. To bend; to crook; to inflect.

CÛRVE, n. Any thing bent:—part of a circle.

CÛR-VËT' or CÛR'VËT [kÛr-vËt', S. W. P. J. F. Jz.: kÛr'vet, K Sm. C. W.], v. n. To leap, as a horse; to bound; to fish.

CÛR'VËT [kÛr-vËt', S. W. P. J. E. F.; kÛr'vet, Ja. K. Sm. C.], n. A leap; a bound; a frolic.

CÛR-VÏ-LÏN'E-ÄL, a. Same as *curvilinear*.

CÛR-VÏ-LÏN'E-ÄR [kÛr-ve-lin'yar, S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kÛr-ve-lin'e-ar, P. J. R. C.], a. Consisting of a curved line; composed of curved lines.

CÛR'VÏ-TÏY, n. Crookedness; curvature.

CÛSH'ÄT, n. The wood-pigeon or ring-dove.

CÛSH'ÏON (kâsh'un), n. A pillow for a seat.

CÛSH'ÏONED (kâsh'und), a. Seated on a cushion.

CÛSP, n. A point; the point or horn of the moon.

CÛS'TÏ-DÄL, a. Sharp; ending in a point.

CÛS'PI-DÄT-ED, a. Ending in a point; pointed.

CÛS'PÏS, n. [L.] The sharp end of a thing.

CÛS'TÄRD, n. Food made of eggs, milk, sugar, &c.

CÛS-TÖ'DI-ÄL, a. Relating to custody; guarding.

CÛS-TÖ'DI-ÄN, a. A keeper; a curator.

CÛS'TQ-DÏY, n. Imprisonment; care; security.

CÛS'TQM, n. The frequent repetition of the same act; habit; habitual practice; usage:—patronage:—duties on exports and imports. See **TÄXES.**

Syn.—Custom is a frequent repetition of the same act; *habit* is the effect of such repetition; *fashion* is the custom of numbers; *usage*, the habit of numbers.

CÛS'TQM-A-BLE, a. Common; liable to duties.

CÛS'TQM-A-BLE-NËSS, n. Conformity to custom.

CÛS'TQM-A-BLY, ad. According to custom.

CÛS'TQM-A-RÏ-LÏ, ad. Habitually; commonly.

CÛS'TQM-A-RÏ-NËSS, n. Frequency; commonness.

CÛS'TQM-A-RÏY, a. Conformable to custom; usual.

CÛS'TQM-ÄR, n. An accustomed buyer; a dealer.

CÛS'TQM-HÖÛSE, n. A house where the duties upon goods, imported or exported, are collected.

CÛS'TQ-MÄ-RÏY, n. A book of laws and customs.

CÛT, v. a. [L. cut; pp. cutting, cut.] To make an incision; to divide; to hew; to carve; to pierce:—to shun; to avoid. [*Low.*]

CÛT, v. n. To make use of an edged tool.

CÛT, n. A gash or wound made by an edged tool; a blow:—a printed picture:—fashion; shape.

CÛ-TÄ'NE-ÖFÛS, a. Relating to the skin; cuticular.

CÛTE, a. Sharp; shrewd; acute. [*Vulgar.*]

CÛ-TÏ-CLE, n. The exterior membranous covering of the body; the scarf-skin:—a thin skin.

CÛ-TÏC'Û-LÄR, a. Belonging to the skin or cuticle.

CÛT'LASS, n. A broad cutting sword.

CÛT'LER, n. One who makes or sells knives, &c.

CÛT'LER-Y, n. A cutler's business or ware.

CÛT'LET, n. A small piece of meat; a steak.

CÛT'PÛRSE, n. A pickpocket; a thief.

CÛT'TER, n. One that cuts:—a fast-sailing vessel.

CÛT'THROÄT, n. A murderer; an assassin.

CÛT'THROÄT (kÛt'thröt), a. Cruel; inhuman.

CÛT'TÏNG, n. A piece cut off; a chop; a branch.

CÛT'TLE, n. A sort of fish:—[a vile fellow. *Shak.*]

CÛT-WÄ-TER, n. The fore part of a ship's prow:

—the lower portion of a pier.

CÛT'-WORM (-würm), n. A destructive insect.

CÛ'ÄN-ÏDE, n. (Chem.) A compound of cyanic acid with a base.

CÛ'ÄN-ÏTE, n. A mineral of blue color.

CÛ'ÄN'Q-QËN, n. (Chem.) A gas of strong odor.

CÛ'Ä-NÖM'E-TER, n. An instrument for measuring the intensity of the color of the sky.

CÛ'ÄN'Q-TÏPE, n. A species of photography.

CÛ'CLE, n. A revolution of a certain period of time; a periodical space of time:—a circle.

CÛ'CLÖD, n. (Geom.) A kind of geometrical curve, which is traced out by any point of a circle rolling on a straight line.

CÛ'CLÖD'ÄL, a. Relating to a cycloid.

CÛ'CLÖM'E-TRY, n. Art of measuring cycles.

CÛ'CLQ-PË'DI-Ä (sÏ-klo-pë'de-ä), n. A circle or dictionary of the arts and sciences:—an encyclopædia.

CÛ'CLQ-PË'ÄN or CÛ'CLQ'PË'ÄN [sÏ-klo-pë'än, Ja. Sm. R. C. Wb.; sÏ-klo'pë-än, K. Ash, Brande], a. Relating to the Cyclops; vast; terrific.

CÛ'CLÖP'ÏC, a. Vast; terrific; cyclopean.

CÛ'DER, n. See **CIDER.**

CÛ'NET (sÏg'net), n. A young swan.

CÛL'IN-DER, n. A long, round body; a roller.

CÛ-LÏN'DRIC, } a. Formed like or resembling

CÛ-LÏN'DRI-CÄL, } a cylinder.

CÛL'IN-DRÖID, n. A body resembling a cylinder.

CÛ'MÄ, n. [L.] (Arch.) A moulding; cymæ.

CÛ-MÄR', n. A slight covering; a scarf; sinar.

CÛM'BÄL, n. An ancient musical instrument.

CÛME, n. (Bot.) An inflorescence; cymæ.

CÛ-MÖSE', a. Relating to or like a cyme.

CÛ-NÄN'ÖHE, n. (Med.) A disease of the throat; a species of quinsy or croup.

CÛ-NÄN'THRO-PÏY, n. A sort of canine madness.

CÛN-ÄRC-TÖM'Ä-ÖHY, n. Bear-baiting with a dog.

†CÛN'E-GËT'ÏCS, n. pl. Art of hunting with dogs.

CÛN'ÏC, n. A follower of Diogenes; a snarling philosopher:—a morose man; a snarler.

CÛN'ÏC, } a. Having the qualities of a surly

CÛN'Ï-CÄL, } dog; snarling; snappish.

CÛN'Ï-CÏSM, n. Misanthropy; moroseness.

CÛ'NO-SÛRE [sÏ'no-sür, S. E.; sÏn'q-sür, J. Wb.; sÏn'q-shür or sÏ'no-shür, W.; sÏn'q-sür or sÏ'no-sür, F.; sÏ'no-shür, Ja.; sÏ'no-zür or sÏ'no-zhör, Sm.], n. The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer:—point of attraction; any thing used as a guide.

CÛ'PHER. See CIPHER.

CÛ'PRESS, n. A tree; an emblem of mourning.

CÛ'P'RI-ÄN, a. Relating to Cyprus:—lewd.

CÛ'PRINE, n. (Min.) A variety of green garnet.

CÛ'PRUS, n. A thin, transparent stuff.

CÛR-I-Q-LÖG'ÏC, a. Relating to capital letters.

CÛST, n. A bag containing morbid matter.

CÛST'ED, a. Enclosed in a bag or cyst.

CÛS'TÏC, a. Contained in a bag or cyst.

CÛS'TQ-CËLE, n. (Med.) A hernia or rupture arising from the protrusion of the bladder.

CÛS-TÖT'Q-MÏY, n. (Surg.) The operation of cutting into the bladder, or the opening of incysted tumors.

CÛT'I-SÛS, n. [L.] A genus of shrubs:—trefoil.

CZÄR (zär), n. The title of the emperor of Russia.

CZÄ-RÏ'Ä (zä-re'ä), n. The empress of Russia.

CZÄR'Q-WÏTZ (zär'q-wits), n. The title of the Czar's oldest son.

D.

D, the fourth letter and third consonant of the alphabet, is a dental and mute, and has a uniform sound, nearly approaching to that of *t*.—*D* is used as a key in music:—as an abbreviation, it stands for *doctor*; as, *D. D.*, doctor of divinity;

M. D., doctor of medicine:—as a numeral, for 500.

DÄB, v. a. To strike gently; to touch; to slap.

DÄB, n. A small lump:—a gentle blow:—a soft substance:—an adept; a dabster; an artist.

DÄB'BLE, *v. a.* To smear; to daub; to spatter.
 DÄB'BLE, *v. n.* To play in water: — to tamper.
 DÄB'BLER, *n.* One who dabbles or meddles.
 DÄB'CHICK, *n.* A small water-fowl.
 DÄB'STER, *n.* An adept in any thing. [*Vulgar.*]
 Dä cū'pō, [It.] (*Mus.*) Again; signifying that the first part of the tune should be repeated.
 DÄCE, *n.* A small river-fish like the roach.
 DÄC'TYL, *n.* [*dactylus*, L.] A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.
 DÄC'TYL'IC [däk-til'ik, *Ja. Sm.*; däk'te-lik, *K. Wb.*], *a.* Relating to the dactyl.
 DÄC'TYL'IQ-GLYPH, *n.* A name inscribed on a gem.
 DÄC'TYL-I-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* Gem-engraving.
 DÄC'TYL-IST, *n.* One who writes flowing verse.
 DÄC'TYL-ÖL'O-Q'Y, *n.* Art of conversing by the fingers.
 DÄC'TYL-O-MÄN-CY, *n.* Divination by the fingers.
 DÄD or DÄD'DY, *n.* A child's term for father.
 DÄ'DÖ, *n.* [It.] Plain part of a column; the die.
 DÄ-DA'LI-ÄN, *a.* Like a labyrinth; dedalous.
 †DÄFF, *v. a.* To toss aside; to put off; to daunt.
 DÄF'FO-DIL or DÄF'FO-DIL-LY, *n.* The narcissus.
 DÄG'GER, *n.* A short sword; poniard: — mark [†].
 DÄG'GERS-DRÄW'ING, *n.* A drawing of daggers.
 DÄG'GLE, *v. a.* To trail in mire or water; to draggle.
 DÄG'GLE, *v. n.* To pass through wet or dirt.
 DÄG'GLE-TÄIL, *a.* Bemired; bespattered.
 DÄG'LÖCK, *n.* A loose end of a lock of wool.
 DA-GUËRRE-O-TYPE (dä-žër'o-tip), *n.* A method of fixing images, by means of the camera obscura, on metal plates; — invented by *M. Daguerre*.
 DA-GUËRRE-O-TYP'IC, *a.* Relating to daguerreotypes.
 DÄH'LI-A [dä'le-a, *Sm.*; dä'le-a, *Wb. Ogilvie*, *Boag*; dä'le-a, *Craig*], *n.* A plant and beautiful flower; — called by some *georgina*.
 DÄI'LY (dä'le), *a.* Happening every day; diurnal.
Syn. — Daily occurrences; diurnal motion of the earth; quotidian fever.
 DÄI'LY, *ad.* Every day; very often.
 DÄIN'TI-LY, *ad.* Delicately; nicely; fastidiously.
 DÄIN'TI-NËSS, *n.* Delicacy; fastidiousness.
 DÄIN'TY, *a.* Delicious; fine; nice; squeamish.
 DÄIN'TY, *n.* Something nice or delicate; a tidbit.
 DÄI'RY (dä're), *n.* The making of butter and cheese: — the place where milk is preserved or made into butter, &c.; a milk farm.
 DÄI'RY-MAID, *n.* A female who manages a dairy.
 DÄIS or DÄIS, *n.* [Fr.] A platform or raised floor.
 DÄI'SJED (dä'jid), *a.* Full of daisies.
 DÄI'SY (dä'ze), *n.* A perennial plant and flower.
 DALE, *n.* A space between hills; a vale; valley.
 DÄLI-ÄNCE, *n.* Mutual caresses; acts of fondness: — [delay; procrastination. *Shak.*]
 DÄLI-ER, *n.* A trifter; a fondler.
 DÄL'LY, *v. n.* To trifle; to fondle: — to delay.
 DÄM, *n.* A mole or bank to confine water: — a female parent, used of beasts.
 DÄM, *v. a.* To confine water by dams.
 DÄM'AGE, *n.* Mischief; hurt; detriment; loss. — [*Law.*] Pl. Indemnity for injuries.
 DÄM'AGE, *v. a.* To injure; to impair; to hurt.
 DÄM'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of damage.
 DÄM'ÄSCENE (däm'zn), *n.* A plum. See DAMSON.
 DÄM'ÄSK, *n.* Figured cloth or silk: — a red color.
 DÄM'ÄS-KËEN, *v. a.* To inlay iron with gold, &c.
 DÄM'ÄS-KIN, *n.* A sabre made at Damascus.
 DÄM'ÄSK-RÖSE', *n.* Rose of Damascus; a red rose.
 DÄME, *n.* Formerly a title of honor for a woman: — a lady; matron; a mistress of a family.
 DÄMN (däm), *v. a.* To doom to eternal punishment; to curse; to condemn: — to hoot; to hiss.
 DÄM'NA-BLE, *a.* Most wicked; pernicious. [*Love.*]
 DÄM-NÄ'TION, *n.* Exclusion from divine mercy; eternal punishment; condemnation.
 DÄM'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing condemnation.
 DÄMNED (dämd or däm'ned), *p. a.* Condemned; hateful; detestable; abhorred. [*Vulgar.*]

DÄM-NIF'IC, *a.* Procuring loss; mischievous.
 DÄMP, *a.* Moist; wet; foggy: — dejected; sunk.
 DÄMP, *n.* Fog; moisture; vapor: — dejection.
 DÄMP, *v. a.* To wet; to moisten; to depress.
 DÄMP'EN (dämp'pn), *v. a.* To make damp.
 DÄMP'ER, *n.* He or that which damps or checks.
 DÄMP'ISH, *a.* Moist; inclining to wet; humid.
 DÄMP'ISH-NËSS, *n.* Tendency to moisture.
 DÄMP'NESS, *n.* State of being damp; moisture; fogginess.
 †DÄMP'Y, *a.* Dejected; gloomy: — moist; damp.
 DÄM'SEL, *n.* A young maid; a girl.
 DÄM'SON (däm'zn) *n.* A small, dark-colored plum.
 †DÄN, *n.* The old term of honor for men.
 DÄN, *n.* A truck or sledge used in coal-mines.
 DÄNCE (12), *v. n.* To move with regulated motions of the feet; to move amibly.
 DÄNCE, *v. a.* To make to dance.
 DÄNCE, *n.* A regulated movement of the feet.
 DÄN'CER, *n.* One who practises dancing.
 DÄN'CING, *n.* Act of moving with steps to music.
 DÄN'CING-MÄS'TER, *n.* A teacher of dancing.
 DÄN-DE-LI'ON, *n.* A plant and yellow flower.
 DÄN'DI-PRÄT, *n.* A conceited little fellow.
 DÄN'DLE, *v. a.* To fondle; to treat like a child.
 DÄN'DLER, *n.* One who candles children.
 DÄN'DRUFF, *n.* Scurf on the head.
 DÄN'DY, *n.* A worthless cockcomb; a fop.
 DÄN'DY-ISM, *n.* The qualities of a dandy.
 DÄNE, *n.* A native of Den mark.
 DÄNE'GELD, *n.* Danish money: — a tax laid upon the English nation by the Danes.
 DÄN'GER, *n.* Exposure to injury; hazard; peril.
Syn. — Man is always exposed to danger, is in perils by sea and land, engages in a battle at the hazard of life, and runs a risk in enterprise.
 DÄN'GER, *v. a.* To endanger. *Shak.* [R.]
 DÄN'GER-LESS, *a.* Without hazard; without risk.
 DÄN'GER-OUS, *a.* Full of danger: perilous.
 DÄN'GER-OUS-LY, *ad.* Hazardously; with danger.
 DÄN'GER-OUS-NËSS, *n.* Danger; peril.
 DÄN'GLE, *v. n.* To hang loose; to follow.
 DÄN'GLER, *n.* One who dangles or hangs about.
 DÄN'ISH, *a.* Relating to the Danes.
 †DÄNK, *a.* Damp; humid; moist; wet. *Shak.*
 DÄ-NÜ'BI-ÄN, *a.* Relating to the Danube.
 DÄPH'NE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the laurel.
 DÄP'I-FER, *n.* [L.] One who serves food at table.
 DÄP'PER, *a.* Little and active; pretty; neat.
 DÄP'PER-LING, *n.* A dwarf; a dandiprat.
 DÄP'PLE, *a.* Of various colors; variegated.
 DÄP'PLE, *v. a.* To streak; to vary; to spot.
 DÄP'PLED (däp'pld), *a.* Being of different colors.
 DÄP'PLE-GRAY, *a.* Gray marked with spots.
 DÄRE, *v. n.* [*i.* DURST; *pp.* DARING, DARED.] To have courage; not to be afraid; to venture.
 DÄRE, *v. a.* [*i.* DARED; *pp.* DARING, DARED.] To challenge; to defy; to brave.
 DÄR'ER, *n.* One who dares or defies.
 DÄR'ING, *a.* Bold; adventurous; fearless.
 DÄR'ING-LY, *ad.* Boldly; courageously.
 DÄR'ING-NËSS, *n.* Boldness; fearlessness.
 DÄRK, *a.* Wanting light; not light; opaque; obscure; gloomy; dismal.
 DÄRK, *n.* Darkness; obscurity; want of light.
 DÄRK'EN (där'kn), *v. a.* To make dark; to cloud.
 DÄRK'EN (där'kn), *v. n.* To grow dark.
 DÄRK'EN-ER (där'kn-er), *n.* That which darkens.
 DÄRK'ISH, *a.* Dusky; approaching to dark.
 DÄRK'LY, *ad.* With darkness; obscurely.
 DÄRK'NESS, *n.* Absence of light; obscurity.
Syn. — Darkness of night, of ignorance; obscurity of condition, of meaning.
 DÄRK'SOME (därk'sum), *a.* Gloomy; obscure.
 DÄR'LING, *a.* Favorite; dear; beloved.
 DÄR'LING, *n.* One much beloved; a favorite.
 DÄRN, *v. a.* To mend a rent or hole by sewing.
 DÄR'NEL, *n.* A weed growing in the fields.
 DÄRN'ING, *n.* The act of mending holes.
 DÄRT, *n.* A weapon thrown by the hand; a spear.
 DÄRT, *v. a.* To throw; to shoot; to emit.

DART, *v. n.* To fly rapidly, as a dart.
DART'ER, *n.* One who throws a dart.
DART'ING-LY, *ad.* Very swiftly; like a dart.
DASH, *v. a.* To strike against; — to besprinkle; to mingle: — to obliterate; to blot; to confound.
DASH, *v. n.* To fly off; to rush; to strike.
DASH, *n.* A mark or line in writing, thus [—]: — a blow: — an ostentatious show.
DASH/BOARD, { *n.* A board in the fore part of vehi-
DASH'ER, { cles to defend persons from mud.
DASH'ING, *a.* Precipitate; rushing: — foppish.
DAS'TARD, *n.* A base coward; a poltroon.
DAS'TARD-IZE, *v. a.* To intimidate.
DAS'TARD-LI-NESS, *n.* Cowardliness.
DAS'TARD-LY, *a.* Cowardly; mean.
DĀ'TA, *n. pl.* [L.] Truths admitted. See **DATUM**.
DĀ'TA-RY, *n.* A papal officer in Rome, who receives petitions, and affixes to the Pope's bulls the words *Datum Rome*.
DATE, *n.* The time of any event; epoch; era: — time at which a letter is written: — a fruit.
Syn. — *Date* of a letter; the Christian era; the epoch of the Hegira.
DATE, *v. a.* To note with the time. — *v. n.* To begin.
DATE/LESS, *a.* Without any date or fixed term.
DĀTE/'TRĒĒ, *n.* A kind of palm that bears dates.
DĀ'TIVE, *a.* (*Gram.*) Noting the third case of Greek and Latin nouns, relating to giving.
DĀ'VUM, *n.; pl. DĀ'TA*. [L.] A thing given; a proposition or truth admitted.
DAUB, *v. a.* To smear; to paint coarsely; to flatter.
DAUB, *n.* Coarse painting; plaster.
DAUB'ER, *n.* One who daubs; a coarse painter.
DAUB'ER-Y, *n.* A daubing; any thing artful.
DAUB'ING, *n.* Plaster; coarse painting.
DAUB'Y, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; smeary.
DAUGH'TER (dāw'ter), *n.* A female offspring of a man or woman; a female child.
DAUGH'TER-IN-LĀW', *n.* A son's wife.
DAUGH'TER-LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of a daughter.
DAUGH'TER-LY (dāw'ter-le), *a.* Like a daughter.
***DAUNT** (dānt, 33) [dānt, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.*: dāwnt, *S. E. K.*; dāwnt or dānt, *P.*], *v. a.* To discourage; to frighten; to intimidate; to appall.
***DAUNT/LESS** (dānt'les), *a.* Fearless; bold.
***DAUNT/LESS-NESS**, *n.* Fearlessness.
DAU'PHIN, *n.* The title formerly given to the eldest son of the king of France.
DAU'PHIN-ESS, *n.* The wife of the dauphin.
DAU'RITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of tourmaline.
DĀ'VIT, *n.* (*Naut.*) A short piece of timber, used in managing an anchor: — a sort of crane.
DĀW, *n.* A bird; the jackdaw.
DĀW'DLE, *v. n.* To waste time; to trifle; to dally.
DĀW'DLER, *n.* A trifler; a dallier.
DĀWN, *v. n.* To grow light; to glimmer; to open.
DĀWN, *n.* The first appearance of light; break of day: — beginning; rise.
DĀWN'ING, *n.* Break of day: — beginning; dawn.
DAY (dā), *n.* The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the *artificial day*; the time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the *natural day*; 24 hours, beginning and ending at midnight, called the *civil day*: — an age: — life: — light. — *To-day*, on this day.
DAY/BOOK (dā'būk), *n.* A tradesman's journal.
DAY/BREAK, *n.* Dawn; first appearance of day.
DAY/DREAM, *n.* A dream, vision, or scheme, conceived or formed when one is awake.
DAY'-LA-BOR, *n.* Labor by the day.
DAY'-LA-BOR-ER, *n.* One who works by the day.
DAY/LIGHT (dā'lit), *n.* The light of the day.
DAY/LIL-Y, *n.* A plant and flower; asphodel.
DAY-RULE, *n.* (*Law.*) A release for one day.
†DAY'S/MĀN, *n.* An umpire; a judge.
DAY/SPRING, *n.* Rise of the day; the dawn.
DAY/STAR, *n.* The morning star; Venus.
DAY'S-WORK', *n.* Work of a day. — (*Naut.*) A ship's course for 24 hours.
DAY/TIME, *n.* Time in which there is light.
DAY'-WORK (-wŭrk), *n.* Work imposed by the day.

DĀY'-WRIT (dā'rīt), *n.* (*Law.*) Same as *day-rule*.
DĀZE, *n.* (*Min.*) A glittering stone.
†DĀZE, *v. a.* To overpower with light; to dazzle.
DĀZ/ZLE, *v. a.* To overpower with light.
DEA/CON (dē'kn), *n.* An ecclesiastical officer: — an Episcopal clergyman of the lowest order.
DEA/CON-ESS (dē'kn-ēs), *n.* A female deacon.
DEA/CON-RY, **DEA/CON-SHIP**, *n.* Office of a deacon.
DEAD (dēd), *a.* Deprived of life; *lifeless*; *inanimate*: — dull; spiritless; still: — tasteless; rapid.
DEAD (dēd), *n.* Stillness; depth. — *Pl.* dead men.
DEAD'-DRUNK, *a.* So drunk as to be motionless.
DEAD'EN (dēd'dn), *v. a.* To deprive of life or vigor; to make dead, vapid, or spiritless.
DEAD'ISH, *a.* Resembling what is dead: dull.
DEAD'-LIFT, *n.* A lift made with main strength.
DEAD'-LIGHT (dēd'lit), *n.* (*Naut.*) A sort of shutter placed over the glass window of a cabin.
DEAD/LI-NESS, *n.* State of being dead.
DEAD/LY (dēd'le), *a.* Destructive; mortal.
Syn. — *Deadly* poison; *destructive* fire; *mortal* hatred; *fatal* blow.
DEAD/LY (dēd'le), *ad.* Mortally; implacably.
DEAD/NESS (dēd'nes), *n.* Want of life or vigor.
DEAD/NĒT-TLE (dēd'nēt-il), *n.* A weed.
DEAD'-RECK-ONING (dēd'rēk-ning), *n.* Estimation of the place where a ship is, by the log-book.
DEAD'-WĀ-TER, *n.* The eddy of water that closes in with a ship's stern.
***DEAF** (dēf, 36) [dēf, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; dēf, *Wb.*], *a.* Wanting the sense of hearing; not hearing.
***DEAF'EN** (dēf'fn) [dēf'fn, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; dēf'fn, *Wb.*], *v. a.* To make deaf.
***DEAF/LY** (dēf'le), *ad.* In a deaf manner.
***DEAF/NESS** (dēf'nes), *n.* State of being deaf.
DEAL (dēl), *n.* Part; quantity; a dole: — fir or pine timber sawed into planks or boards.
DEAL, *v. a.* [*i. DEALT*; *pp. DEALING, DEALT.*] *To* distribute; to divide; to scatter; to throw about.
DEAL, *v. n.* To traffic; to transact; to act.
DEAL'ER, *n.* One who deals; a trader.
DEAL'ING, *n.* Practice; intercourse; traffic.
DEALT (dēlt), *i. & p.* From *Deal*.
†DE-AM'BU-LĀTE, *v. n.* To perambulate.
†DE-AM'BU-LĀ-TŌ-RY, *n.* A place to walk in.
DEAN, *n.* An ecclesiastical dignitary next to a bishop: — an officer in a college or literary institution. See **CLERGYMAN**.
DEAN'ER-Y, *n.* The office or house of a dean.
DEAN/SHIP, *n.* The office of a dean; deanery.
DEAR (dēr), *a.* Beloved; highly esteemed; precious: — of high price; costly.
DEAR, *n.* A darling; a word of endearment.
DEAR/BORN, *n.* A light four-wheeled carriage.
DEAR'-BOUGHT (-bāwt), *a.* Purchased at a high price.
DEAR'-LOVED (dēr'lŭd), *a.* Much loved. [*price*.
DEAR/LY (dēr'le), *ad.* In a dear manner; fondly.
DEAR/NESS, *n.* Fondness; love: — costliness.
DEARTH (dērth), *n.* Scarcity; want; famine.
DEAR'Y, *n.* The diminutive of *dear*; a darling.
DEATH (dēth), *n.* Extinction of life; mortality.
Syn. — *The death* of man, of beast, of plants, &c.; *decease* of a human being; *demise* of the king; *mortality* of all.
DEATH'-BED, *n.* The bed on which a person dies.
DEATH'-BOD-ING, *p. a.* Portending death.
DEATH/LESS, *a.* Immortal; never-dying.
DEATH/LIKE (dēth'lik), *a.* Resembling death.
DEATH'S'-DŌOR, *n.* A near approach to death.
DEATH'S/MAN (dēth's'man), *n.* An executioner.
DEATH/WARD (dēth'wŭrd), *ad.* Toward death.
DEATH'-WAR-RANT (dēth'wŭr-rant), *n.* An order for the execution of a criminal.
DEATH/WATCH (dēth'wŭch), *n.* An insect whose noise is imagined to prognosticate death.
DE-BĀ/CLE (dē-bā'kl), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Geol.*) A deluge a great rush of waters, breaking down obstacles.
DE-BĀR', *v. a.* To exclude; to hinder.
DE-BĀRK', *v. a.* To land; to disembark.
DE-BĀR-KĀ'TION, *n.* Act of disembarking.

DE-BĀSE', *v. a.* To degrade; to lower; to humble; to abase:—to vitiate; to adulterate.
 DE-BASE'MENT, *n.* Act of debasing; *abasement*.
 DE-BĀS'ER, *n.* One who debases.
 DE-BĀT'ABLE, *a.* Disputable; contestable.
 DE-BĀTE', *n.* A discussion; a dispute; a quarrel; a contest; a difference.
 DE-BĀTE', *v. a.* To controvert; to dispute; to argue; to discuss.
 DE-BĀTE', *v. n.* To deliberate; to dispute.
 DE-BĀTE'FUL, *a.* Contentious; contested.
 DE-BĀTE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a contentious manner.
 DE-BĀTE'MENT, *n.* Controversy; debate. *Shak.*
 DE-BĀT'ER, *n.* One who debates; a disputant.
 DE-BĀUCH', *v. a.* To corrupt; to vitiate; to ruin.
 DE-BĀUCH', *v. n.* Drunkenness; excess; lewdness.
 DE-BĀUCHE' (de-bāuch't), *p. a.* Corrupted by debauchery or excess; *dissolute*; intemperate.
 DE-BĀUCH'ED-NĒSS, *n.* Intemperance; excess.
 DEB-AU-CHĒE' (deb-ō-shē'), *n.* A rake; drunkard.
 DE-BĀUCH'ER, *n.* One who debauches.
 DE-BĀUCH'ER-Y, *n.* Intemperance:—lewdness.
 DE-BĀUCH'MENT, *n.* Act of debauching.
 DE-BĒNT'URE (de-bēnt'yr), *n.* (*Law.*) An instrument by which a debt is claimed:—a certificate of drawback of duties or allowance.
 †DEB'ILE, *a.* Weak; feeble; faint. *Shak.*
 DE-BIL'I-TATE, *v. a.* To weaken; to make faint.
 DE-BIL-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* Act of weakening; debility.
 DE-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Weakness; feebleness; languor.
Syn.—*Debility* of body; *weakness* or *feebleness* of body or mind; *imbecility* of mind; *infirmity* of age; *languor* of feeling.
 *DEB'IT (dēb'it, *F. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; dē'bīt, *Ja.*), *n.* Money due for goods sold on credit.
 *DEB'IT, *a.* Noting the debtor side of a book.
 *DEB'IT, *v. a.* To charge with debt.
 DEB-O-NAIR', *a.* Elegant; civil; well-bred.
 DEB-O-NAIR'LY, *ad.* Elegantly; with civility.
 DEB-O-NAIR'NESS, *n.* Civility; complaisance.
 DE-BŌUCH' (de-bōsh'), *v. n.* To march out of a wood or narrow pass.
 DEBOUCHURE (dā-bō-shūr'), *n.* [Fr.] The mouth of a river or strait.
 DÉBRIS (dā-brē'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Geol.*) Fragments of rocks, gravel, &c. detached from the sides of mountains; rubbish.
 DÉBT (dēt), *n.* What one man owes to another.
Syn.—*Pay a debt*; give to every one his *due*.
 DÉBT-ÉE' (dēt-ē'), *n.* One to whom a debt is due.
 DÉBT'OR (dēt'or), *n.* One who owes money, &c.
 DÉBUT (dā-būt'), *n.* [Fr.] An entrance upon any thing; first attempt; first step; first appearance.
 DÉB-V-TĀNT' (dēb-ū-tāng'), *n.* [Fr.] One who makes a debut or first effort.
 DEC'A-CHÖRD, } *n.* A musical instrument;
 DEC'A-CHÖR'DON, } that which has ten parts.
 DEC-A-CŪMI-NĀT-ED, *a.* Having the top cut off.
 DEC'A-DĀL, *a.* Consisting of tens.
 DEC'ADE, *n.* The sum or number of ten:—ten parts:—a space of ten days.
 DE-CĀ'DENCE, *n.* Decay; decadency.
 DE-CĀ'DEN-CY [de-kā'den-se, *S. W. P. J. K. Sm. R.*; dēk'a-dēn-se, *Ja.*], *n.* Decay; fall.
 DEC'A-GÖN, *n.* A figure having ten equal sides.
 DEC'A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* Having ten sides.
 DEC'A-HĒ'DRON, *n.* A figure having ten sides.
 DE-CĀL'O-QÜST, *n.* An expositor of the decalogue.
 DEC'A-LÖGUE (-lög), *n.* The ten commandments.
 DE-CĀM'E-RÖN, *n.* A volume having ten books.
 DE-CĀMP', *v. n.* To shift a camp; to move off.
 DE-CĀMP'MENT, *n.* A shifting of the camp.
 DEC'A-NĀL or DE-CĀ'NAL (dēk'a-nāl, *Sm. Wb.*; de-kā'nāl, *Ja. K.*), *a.* Pertaining to a decanery.
 DE-CĀN'DROUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having ten stamens.
 DE-CĀN'GU-LAR, *a.* Having ten angles.
 DE-CĀNT', *v. a.* To pour off gently.
 DE-CĀN-TĀ'TION, *n.* Act of pouring off clear.
 DE-CĀN'TER, *n.* One who decants:—a glass vessel for liquor.
 DE-CĀPI'YL-LOUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Ten-leaved.

DE-CĀP'I-TĀTE, *v. a.* To behead; to decollate.
 DE-CĀP-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* Act of beheading.
 DEC'A-PÖD, *n.* An animal having ten feet.
 DE-CĀR-BON-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of decarbonizing.
 DE-CĀR'BON-IZE, *v. a.* To deprive of carbon.
 DEC'A-STICH, *n.* A poem of ten lines.
 DEC'A-STYLE, *n.* An assemblage of ten pillars.
 DEC-A-SYL-LĀB'IC, *a.* Having ten syllables.
 DE-CĀV', *v. n.* To lose excellence; to decline; to waste away; to putrefy; to rot.
 DE-CĀV', *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay.
 DE-CĀV', *n.* A decline; gradual failure.
Syn.—*Decay* in old age; *decline* or *failure* of health; a *wasting consumption*.
 DE-CĀV'ED-NĒSS, *n.* A state of decay.
 DE-CĒASE', *n.* Departure from life; *death*.
 DE-CĒASE' (de-sēs'), *v. n.* To die; to expire.
 DE-CĒASE'D, *p. a.* Departed from life; dead.
 DE-CĒIT' (de-sēt'), *n.* Fraud; a cheat; artifice.
 DE-CĒIT'FUL, *a.* Fraudulent; full of deceit; deceptive; delusive; *fallacious*.
 DE-CĒIT'FUL-LY, *ad.* Fraudulently; with deceit.
 DE-CĒIT'FUL-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being deceitful.
 DE-CĒIV'ABLE, *a.* Liable to be deceived.
 DE-CĒIV'ABLE-NĒSS, *n.* Liableness to be deceived.
 DE-CĒIVE' (de-sēv'), *v. a.* To cause to mistake; to delude; to impose on; to mock; to cheat.
 DE-CĒIV'ER, *n.* One who deceives; a cheat.
Syn.—*A deceiver* or *cheat* imposes on individuals; an *impostor*, on the public.
 DE-CĒM'BER, *n.* The last month of the year.
 DE-CĒM'PER-DAL, *a.* Ten feet in length. [*R.*]
 DE-CĒM'VIR [de-sēm'vir, *Sm. C.*; dēs'em-vīr, *Wb.*], *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* DE-CĒM'VI-RĪ; Eng. DE-CĒM'VIRŌ. One of the ten governors of ancient Rome.
 DE-CĒM'VI-RĀL, *a.* Belonging to a decemvirate.
 DE-CĒM'VI-RATE, *n.* A government by ten rulers.
 DE-CĒN-CY, *n.* Propriety; decorum; modesty.
 DE-CĒN'NA-RY, *n.* A tithing of ten families:—a period of ten years.
 DE-CĒN'NI-AL, *a.* Continuing ten years.
 DE-CĒNT, *a.* Becoming; fit; suitable; modest.
 DE-CĒNT-LY, *ad.* In a decent, proper manner.
 DE-CĒNT-NĒSS, *n.* Decency; due formality.
 †DE-CĒPT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Liableness to be deceived.
 †DE-CĒPT'I-BLE, *a.* Liable to be deceived.
 DE-CĒP'TION, *n.* Act of deceiving; fraud; deceit.
 †DE-CĒPTIOUS (de-sēp'shus), *a.* Deceitful. *Shak.*
 DE-CĒP'TIVE, *a.* Tending to deceive; deceiving; deceitful; deluding; delusive; *fallacious*.
 DEC'EP-TO-RY [dēs'ep-tūr-e, *W. Ja.*; de-sēp'tur-e, *S. P. Sm. C. Wb.*], *a.* Containing means of deceit.
 DE-CĒRP-TION, *a.* A cropping, or taking off. [*R.*]
 DE-CĒR-TĀ'TION, *n.* A contention; a dispute. [*R.*]
 DE-CHĀRM', *v. a.* To counteract a charm.
 DE-CID'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being determined.
 DE-CIDE, *v. a.* To fix the event of; to conclude on; to determine; to end; to settle.
 DE-CIDE', *v. n.* To determine; to conclude.
 DE-CID'ED, *p. a.* Determined; resolute.
 DE-CID'ED-LY, *ad.* In a determined manner.
 DEC'I-DENCE, *n.* The act of falling away.
 DE-CID'ER, *n.* One who decides or determines.
 DE-CID'Ü-ÖFS, *a.* Falling off every season, as leaves; not evergreen; not perennial.
 DE-CID'Ü-ÖVS-NĒSS, *n.* State of being deciduous.
 DEC'I-MĀL, *a.* Numbered or multiplied by ten.
 DEC'I-MĀL, *n.* A tenth:—a decimal fraction.
 DEC'I-MATE, *v. a.* To tithe; to take the tenth.
 DEC'I-MĀ'TION, *n.* A selection of every tenth.
 DEC'I-MĀ-TÖR, *n.* One who decimates.
 DEC'I-MŌ-SĒX'TÖ, *n.* [*L.*] A book is in *decimosexto* when a sheet is folded into 16 leaves.
 DE-CI'PHER, *v. a.* To explain what is written in cipher:—to unfold; to unravel.
 DE-CI'PHER-ER, *n.* One who deciphers.
 DE-CI'SION (de-sizh'yun), *n.* Act of deciding; determination of a difference, doubt, or event.

DE-CÍ'SIVE, *a.* Causing decision; determining; *conclusive*; final; positive.
 DE-CÍ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a conclusive manner.
 DE-CÍ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being decisive.
 DE-CÍ'SO-RY, *a.* Able to determine.
 DECK, *v. a.* To cover; to dress; to array; to adorn.
 DECK, *n.* The floor of a ship: — a pack of cards.
 DECK'ER, *n.* One who decks: — a coverer.
 DECK'ING, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.
 DE-CLAIM', *v. n.* To speak oratorically; to speak to the passions: — to harangue; to inveigh.
 DE-CLAIM'ER, *n.* One who declaims.
 DE-CLAIM'ING, *n.* An harangue; declamation.
 DE-CLÁ-MÁ'TION, *n.* Act of declaiming; an exercise in speaking; a speech; an harangue.
 DE-CLÁ-MA-TOR, *n.* A declaimer. [*R.*]
 DE-CLÁM'A-TO-RY, *a.* Partaking of declamation; vehement; rhetorical and inflated.
 DE-CLARÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be declared.
 DE-CLÁ-RÁ'TION, *n.* Act of declaring; the thing declared; a proclamation; an affirmation.
 DE-CLÁR'A-TIVE, *a.* Proclaiming; explanatory.
 DE-CLÁR'A-TO-RÍ-LY, *ad.* Affirmatively.
 DE-CLÁR'A-TO-RY, *a.* Affirmative; clear; expressive.
 DE-CLÁRE', *v. a.* To make known; to proclaim.
Syn. — *Declare* or *proclaim* a fact or opinion; *declare* or *proclaim* war; *affirm* the fact; *assert* the truth; *utter* it with the lips, and *publish* it to the world.
 DE-CLÁRE', *v. n.* To make a declaration.
 DE-CLÁR'ED-LY, *ad.* Avowedly; openly.
 DE-CLÁR'ER, *n.* One who declares; a proclaimer.
 DE-CLÁR'ING, *n.* Publication; declaration.
 DE-CLÉN'SION (de-klén'shun), *n.* Act of declining; descent; degeneracy: — variation of nouns.
 DE-CLINÁ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being declined.
 DECLÍ-NATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Curved downwards.
 DECLÍ-NÁ'TION, *n.* Act of declining; declension; descent. — (*Astron.*) The angular distance of a celestial body from the equator, north or south.
 DECLÍ-NÁ-TOR, *n.* An instrument used in dialing.
 DE-CLÍN'A-TO-RY [de-klín'a-túr-e, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. C.*; de-klín'a-túr-e, *S.*], *n.* Same as *declinator*.
 DE-CLÍN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Turning away.
 DE-CLÍ'NÁ-TURE, *n.* Act of declining; declination.
 DE-CLINE', *v. n.* To lean; to fail; to decay.
 DE-CLINE', *v. a.* To bring down: — to shun; to avoid; to *refuse*: — to vary or inflect, as words.
 DE-CLINE', *n.* A falling off; diminution; decay; loss of vigor or health; consumption.
 DE-CLÍ-NÓM'E-TER, *n.* An apparatus for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle.
 DE-CLIV'I-TOUS, *a.* Having declivity; sloping.
 DE-CLIV'I-TY, *n.* Inclination reckoned downwards; a slope; gradual descent.
 DE-CLÍ'VOUS, *a.* Gradually descending; sloping.
 DE-CÓCT', *v. a.* To prepare by boiling; to digest.
 DE-CÓCT'I-ELE, *a.* Capable of being decocted.
 DE-CÓCT'ION, *n.* Act of boiling; matter boiled.
 DE-CÓL'LÁTE [de-kól'lát, *Ja. Sm. R. C.*; dèk'q-lát, *W. b.*], *v. a.* To behead; to decapitate.
 DE-CÓL-LÁ'TION, *n.* The act of beheading.
 DE-CÓL'OR, *v. a.* To deprive of color.
 DE-CÓL-OR-Á'TION, *n.* Privation of color.
 DE-CÓM-PÓŠ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be decomposed.
 DE-CÓM-PÓŠ'E', *v. a.* To separate, as the constituent parts of a body; to resolve; to dissolve; to decompose; to analyze.
 DE-CÓM-PÓŠ'ITE, *a.* Compounded a second time.
 DE-CÓM-PÓŠ'Í'TION, *n.* Act of decomposing; separation into parts or elements; *analysis*.
 DE-CÓM-PÓUND', *v. a.* To compound anew: — to resolve a compound into parts; to decompose.
 DE-CÓM-PÓUND', *a.* Compounded a second time.
 DE-CÓM-PÓUND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be decomposed.
 DE-CÓ-Q-RÁTE, *v. a.* To adorn; to embellish.
 DE-CÓ-Q-RÁ'TION, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.
 DE-CÓ-Q-RÁ-TIVE, *a.* Bestowing decoration.

DE-CÓ-Q-RÁ-TOR, *n.* One who decorates.
 *DE-CÓ'ROUS or DE-CÓ'-ROUS [de-kó'rus, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Johnson*; dèk'q-rús, *P. E. W. Ash*; dèk'q-rús or de-kó'rus, *K. C.*], *a.* Decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper.
 *DE-CÓ'ROUS-LY, *ad.* In a becoming manner.
 DE-CÓR'TÍ-CÁTE, *v. a.* To peel; to strip off, as bark.
 DE-CÓR-TÍ-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act of stripping off.
 DE-CÓ'RUM, *n.* Becoming formality; proper ceremony; decency; order; propriety.
 DE-CÓY', *v. a.* To lure; to entrap; to ensnare.
 DE-CÓY', *n.* Allurement to mischief; a snare.
 DE-CÓY'-DÜCK, *n.* A duck that lures others.
 DE-CREÁSE', *v. n.* To grow less; to *abate*; to lessen.
 DE-CREÁSE', *v. a.* To make less; to diminish.
 DE-CREÁSE', *n.* State of growing less; decay.
 DE-CREÉ', *v. a.* To assign by a decree; to ordain.
 DE-CREÉ', *n.* An edict; a law; a proclamation.
 — (*Law.*) The determination of a suit.
Syn. — *Decree* of the court; *edict* of the emperor; *law* of the state; *proclamation* of the governor.
 DE-CRE-MENT, *n.* Gradual diminution; decrease.
 DE-CREP'IT, *a.* Wasted and worn with age; weak.
 DE-CREP'Í-TÁTE, *v. a. & n.* To roast, calcine, or crackle in the fire.
 DE-CREP-I-TÁ'TION, *n.* Act of decrepitating; a crackling noise.
 DE-CREP'Í-TÜDE, *n.* Last stage of decay; old age.
 DE-CRÉS'CENT, *a.* Growing less; decreasing.
 DE-CRÉ'TAL [de-kré'tál, *S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R. C. W. b.*; de-kré'tal or dèk're-tál, *W. Ja.*], *n.* A decree of the pope: — a book of decrees or edicts.
 DE-CRÉ'TAL, *a.* Pertaining to a decree.
 DE-CRÉ'TIST, *n.* One versed in the decretal.
 DE-CRÉ'TIVE, *a.* Making a decree; disposing.
 *DE-CRE-TO-RÍ-LY, *ad.* In a definitive manner.
 *DE-CRE-TO-RY [dèk're-túr-e, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C. W. b.*; de-kré'túr-e, *E. Ash*], *a.* Judicial; definitive; critical.
 DE-CRÍ'AL, *n.* Act of decrying; clamorous censure.
 DE-CRÍ'ER, *n.* One who decries.
 DE-CRÍ', *v. a.* To clamor against; to censure; to undervalue; to *depreciate*.
 DE-CÚM'BENCE, { *n.* Act of lying down; prostra-
 DE-CÚM'BEN-CY, { tion; a lying down.
 DE-CÚM'BENT, *a.* Lying on the ground; low.
 DE-CÚM-BÍ-TÜRE, *n.* Time of confinement to bed.
 DE-CÚ-PLE (dèk'u-pl), *a.* Tenfold.
 DE-CÚ-PLE, *n.* A number ten times repeated.
 DE-CÚ'RÍ-ON, *n.* A commander over ten men.
 DE-CÚ'RENT, *a.* Running downward.
 DE-CÚR'SION, *n.* Act of running down.
 DE-CÚS'SIVE, *a.* Running or tending down.
 DE-CÚS'SÁTE, *v. a.* To intersect at acute angles.
 DE-CÚS-SÁ'TION, *n.* Act of crossing; intersection.
 DÉD'A-LOUS, *a.* Having various turnings.
 DE-DÉC'O-ROUS, *a.* Disgraceful; reproachful.
 DÉD-EN-TÍ'TION, *n.* The shedding of the teeth.
 DÉD'I-CÁTE, *v. a.* To consecrate; to devote.
Syn. — *Dedicate* a house of worship; *consecrate* a church; *devote* yourself to the duties of your profession.
 DÉD'I-CÁTE, *a.* Consecrated; devoted; dedicated.
 DÉD-I-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act of dedicating; consecration: — an address to a patron.
 DÉD'I-CÁ-TOR, *n.* One who dedicates.
 DÉD'I-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to a dedication.
 DE-DÍ'TION (de-dish'un), *n.* A surrender. *Hale.*
 DE-DUCE', *v. a.* To draw from; to infer; to *derive*.
 DE-DUCE'MENT, *n.* Deduction; thing deduced.
 DE-DÚ-CÍ-BLE, *a.* That may be deduced or inferred.
 DE-DÚ'CÍVE, *a.* Performing deduction.
 DE-DÚCT', *v. a.* To subtract; to take away.
 DE-DÚC'TION, *n.* Act of deducting: — that which is drawn from premises; inference. See *IN-DUCTION*.
 DE-DÚC'TIVE, *a.* Deducible; inferable.
 DE-DÚC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* By regular deduction.
 DÉED, *n.* Action; act; exploit; feat: — a written instrument for transferring real estate.

Syn.—A noble or ignoble deed; a good or base action or act; a horseman's feat; an illustrious exploit; a remarkable achievement.

DEED, *v. a.* To convey or transfer by deed. [*U. S.*]

DEEM, *v. n.* To judge; to think; to estimate.

DEEM, *v. a.* To judge; to determine; to suppose.

DEEMSTER, *n.* A judge, in the Isle of Man.

DEEP, *a.* Reaching far below the surface; profound; not superficial:—artful; sagacious:—dark-colored:—grave in sound.

DEEP, *n.* The sea; the main; the ocean.

DEEP'EN (dē'pn), *v. a.* To make deep; to darken.

DEEP'EN (dē'pn), *v. n.* To grow deep or deeper.

DEEP'LY, *ad.* To a great depth; profoundly.

DEEP'NESS, *n.* Depth; profundity; sagacity.

DEER, *n.* A forest animal hunted for venison.

†DE'ESS, *n.* A goddess.

DE-FACE', *v. a.* To destroy; to raze:—to disfigure; to deform.

DE-FACE'MENT, *n.* Violation; rasure; destruction.

DE-FAC'ER, *n.* One who defaces.

De fāc'tō, [*L.*] (*Law.*) In fact; in reality.

DE-FAL'CATE, *v. n.* To cut off; to lop.

DEE-AL-CA'TION, *n.* Diminution; abatement:—a breach of trust in public accounts.

DEE-A-MAT'ION, *n.* Act of defaming; slander; calumny; reproach.

DE-FAM'A-TO-RY, *a.* Calumnious; libellous.

DE-FAME', *v. a.* To slander; to calumniate; to reproach; to asperse; to revile; to vilify.

DE-FAM'ER, *n.* One who defames.

†DE-FAT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* Liable to be weary.

DE-FAULT', *n.* Omission of the performance of some duty; failure; fault; defect.

DE-FAULT', *v. n.* To fail in performing a contract.

DE-FAULT'ER, *n.* One guilty of default:—one who fails to account for public money.

DE-FEA'SANCE, *n.* (*Law.*) Act of annulling; a condition annexed to a deed, which being performed by the obligee, the deed is rendered void.

DE-FEAS'T-BLE, *a.* Capable of being annulled.

DE-FEAT', *n.* An overthrow; frustration.

DE-FEAT', *v. a.* To overthrow; to vanquish; to undo; to frustrate.

DE-FE-CATE, *v. a.* To purify; to refine; to clear.

DE-FE-CATE, *a.* Purged from lees; defecated.

DE-FE-CAT'ION, *n.* Act of defecating; purification.

DE-FECT', *n.* A fault; imperfection; a blemish.

DE-FECT'I-BLE, *a.* Imperfect; deficient; wanting.

DE-FECT'ION, *n.* Act of falling away; failure; apostasy; revolt.

DE-FECT'IVE, *a.* Having defects; imperfect; deficient; wanting; faulty.

Syn.—A book is defective or imperfect, if some leaves are deficient or wanting.

DE-FECT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a defective manner.

DE-FECT'IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being imperfect.

DE-FENCE', *n.* Guard; vindication; resistance.

—(*Law.*) The defendant's reply.

DE-FENCE'LESS, *a.* Unarmed; unguarded; weak.

DE-FENCE'LESS-LY, *ad.* In an unprotected manner.

DE-FENCE'LESS-NESS, *n.* An unprotected state.

DE-FEND', *v. a.* To protect; to vindicate; to repel.

Syn.—Defend the innocent; protect the weak; vindicate those who are unjustly accused; repel aggression.

DE-FEND'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being defended.

DE-FEND'ANT, *n.* (*Law.*) A person accused or sued in a personal action;—opposed to plaintiff.

DE-FEND'ER, *n.* One who defends: an advocate.

DE-FENS'A-TIVE, *n.* Defence:—a bandage.

DE-FENS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be defended; right.

DE-FENS'IVE, *a.* Serving to defend; resisting aggression;—opposed to offensive.

DE-FENS'IVE, *n.* A safeguard; state of defence.

DE-FENS'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a defensive manner.

DE-FER', *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to prolong.

DE-FER', *v. n.* To delay to act:—to pay deference.

DE-FER-ENCE, *n.* A yielding of opinion; submission; complaisance; regard; respect.

DE-FER-ENT, *n.* A vessel conveying fluid.

DE-FER-ENT'IAL, *a.* Implying deference; respectful.

DE-FER'ER, *n.* A delayer; a putter-off.

DE-FI'ANCE, *n.* A challenge; contempt of danger.

DE-FI'CIENCE (de-fish'ens), *n.* Want; defect.

DE-FI'CIENT-CY (de-fish'en-se), *n.* Imperfection.

DE-FI'CIENT (de-fish'ent), *a.* Insufficient; falling short; failing; wanting; imperfect; defective.

DE-FI'CIENT-LY, *ad.* In a defective manner.

DE-FI-CITY, *n.* [*L.*] Want; deficiency.

DE-FI'ER, *n.* One who defies.

DE-FI'LE', *v. a.* To make foul or impure; to pollute; to corrupt; to vitiate.

DE-FI'LE', *v. n.* To march; to go off file by file.

DE-FI'LE' [de-fil', *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. C. Wb.*; dē-fē-lē, *S.*; dē-fil, *Sm.*], *n.* A long, narrow pass.

DE-FI'LEMENT, *n.* Corruption; pollution.

DE-FI'LER, *n.* One who defiles.

DE-FIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being defined.

DE-FINE', *v. a.* To give a definition of; to explain; to describe:—to circumscribe; to limit.

DE-FIN'ER, *n.* One who defines or describes.

DE-FI-NITE, *a.* Certain; limited; exact; precise.

DE-FI-NITE-LY, *ad.* In a definite manner.

DE-FI-NITE-NESS, *n.* Certainty; limitedness.

DE-FI-NI'TION (dē-fē-nish'ūn), *n.* A short description of a thing by its properties; explanation.

Syn.—A concise definition; an ample explanation; a minute description.

DE-FI-NI-TIVE, *a.* Determinate; positive; express; fixed; final.

DE-FI-NI-TIVE, *n.* That which defines.

DE-FI-NI-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Positively; decisively.

DE-FI-NI-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Decisiveness.

DE-FI-LA-GRÄ-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Combustibility. [*R.*]

DE-FI-LA-GRÄ-BLE or DE-FLÄ'GRÄ-BLE, *a.* Combustible.

DE-FI-LA-GRÄTE, *v. a.* To set fire to; to burn.

DE-FI-LA-GRÄTE, *v. n.* To take fire and explode.

DE-FI-LA-GRÄTION, *n.* Utter destruction by fire.

DE-FI-LA-GRÄTOR, *n.* (*Chem.*) A galvanic instrument for producing intense heat.

DE-FLECT', *v. n.* To turn aside; to deviate.

DE-FLECTION, *n.* Deviation; a turning aside.

DE-FLEX'URE (de-flek'shūr), *n.* A deviation.

DE-FLO-RÄTION, *n.* Act of deflowering; a rape.

DE-FLOÛR', *v. a.* To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity:—to take away beauty.

DE-FLOÛR'ER, *n.* One who deflowers.

DE-FLOÛTION, *n.* A downward flow of humors.

DE-FE-DÄTION (dē-fē-dä'shūn), *n.* Pollution.

DE-FÖ-LÄ'TION, *n.* The falling of leaves.

DE-FÖRCE', *v. a.* (*Law.*) To keep out of possession by force.

DE-FÖRCE'MENT, *n.* (*Law.*) A withholding from rightful possession by force.

DE-FÖR-CI-ANT (de-för'shē-ant), *n.* (*Law.*) One who wrongfully keeps an owner of land, &c. out of possession.

DE-FÖRM', *v. a.* To disfigure; to spoil the form of.

DE-FÖR-MÄTION, *n.* A defacing; a disfiguring.

DE-FÖR'MED (de-förmd), *p. a.* Ugly; disfigured.

DE-FÖR'MED-LY, *ad.* In a deformed manner.

DE-FÖR'MED-NESS, *n.* Ugliness; deformity.

DE-FÖR'M'ER, *n.* One who defaces or deforms.

DE-FÖR'M-I-TY, *n.* Want of beauty; ugliness.

DE-FRÄUD', *v. a.* To rob by trick; to cheat.

DE-FRÄU-DÄTION, *n.* Privation by fraud.

DE-FRÄUD'ER, *n.* One who defrauds.

DE-FRAY', *v. a.* To bear the charges of; to pay.

DE-FRAY'ER, *n.* One who defrays.

DE-FRAY'MENT, *n.* Payment; compensation.

†DEFT, *a.* Neat; handsome; gentle. *Dryden.*

DE-FUNCT', *n.* One who is deceased or dead.

DE-FUNCT', *a.* Dead; deceased.

DE-FY', *v. a.* To challenge; to dare; to brave.

DE-GÄR'NISH, *v. a.* To disgarish; to strip.

DE-GEN'ER-ACY, *n.* Decay of virtue or goodness.

DE-GEN'ER-ÄTE, *v. n.* To fall from the virtue of ancestors; to decay in virtue or in kind.

DE-GĚN'ER-ATE, *a.* Decayed in virtue; degenerated; corrupt; base; vile.
 DE-GĚN'ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* In a degenerate manner.
 DE-GĚN'ER-ATE-NĚSS, *n.* Degeneracy.
 DE-GĚN'ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Act of degenerating.
 DE-GĚN'ER-OŮS, *a.* Degenerate; vile; base. [R.]
 DE-GLŮ'TI-NĀTE, *v. a.* To unglue; to loosen.
 DĚG-LŮ-TŮ' TION (dĚg-lu-tŭsh'un), *n.* Act of swallowing.
 DĚG-RA-DĀ'TION, *n.* Act of degrading; baseness; abasement; debasement.
 DĚ-GRĀDE', *v. a.* To place lower; to lower; to humble; to disgrace; to depreciate.
 †DĚ-GRĀDE'MENT, *n.* Degradation. *Milton.*
 DĚ-GRĀD'ING-LY, *ad.* In a degrading manner.
 DĚ-GRĚĚ', *n.* Quality; rank; station: — step: — a title or rank conferred by a college: — the 360th part of a circle; 60 geographical miles.
 DĚ-HIS'CENCE, *n.* Act of opening.
 DĚ-HÖR'S', *prep.* [Fr.] Without.
 DĚ-HÖRT', *v. a.* To dissuade. *Bp. Hall.*
 DĚ-HÖR-TĀ'TION, *n.* Dissuasion.
 DĚ-HÖR'TA-TÖ-RY, *a.* Tending to dissuade.
 DĚ-I-CIDE, *n.* The murder of a divine being.
 DĚ-I-FIC, DĚ-I-FI-CAL, *a.* Making divine.
 DĚ-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of deifying.
 DĚ-I-FI-ER, *n.* One who deifies.
 DĚ-I-FÖRM, *a.* Of a godlike form.
 DĚ-I-FY, *v. a.* To make a god of; to adore.
 DEIGN (dān), *v. n.* To condescend; to vouchsafe.
 DEIGN (dān), *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow.
 DĚ-i Grā'ti-q, [L.] By the grace of God.
 DĚ-ISM, *n.* The doctrine or creed of a deist.
 DĚ-IST, *n.* One who believes in the existence of God, but disbelieves revealed religion; *infidel.*
 DĚ-IS'TIC, { *a.* Partaking of or belonging to
 DĚ-IS'TI-CAL, { deism.
 DĚ-I-TY, *n.* The Divine Being; God.
Syn. — *Deity* signifies the person, *divinity* the essence or nature of God.
 DĚ-JĚCT', *v. a.* To cast down; to depress.
 DĚ-JĚCT'ED, *a.* Cast down; low-spirited.
 DĚ-JĚCT'ED-LY, *ad.* In a dejected manner.
 DĚ-JĚCT'ED-NĚSS, *n.* State of being cast down.
 DĚ-JĚCT'ER, *n.* One who dejects or casts down.
 DĚ-JĚCTION, *n.* Lowness of spirits; depression.
Syn. — *Dejection* implies more than *depression*, and less than *melancholy*. *Depression* of spirits; incurable *melancholy*.
 DĚ-JĚCT'URE (dĚ-jĚkt'yur), *n.* Excrement.
 DÉJŮNER (dā'zhu-nā'), *n.* [Fr.] A breakfast.
 DĚ jŭ're, [L.] (*Law*.) By or of right; by law.
 DĚ-LĀPSE', *v. a.* To glide or fall down.
 DĚ-LĀ'TION, *n.* Conveyance: — an accusation.
 DĚ-LĀY', *v. a.* To defer; to put off; to hinder.
 DĚ-LĀY', *v. n.* To linger; to stop; to procrastinate.
 DĚ-LĀY', *n.* A deferring; stay; stop.
 DĚ-LĀY'ER, *n.* One who delays.
 DĚ'LE, *v. a.* [L. *v. imperative*, from *deleo*.] (*Printing*.) Delete; erase; blot out.
 DĚ-LĚ-BLE, *a.* [*delebilis*, L.] That may be effaced.
 DĚ-LĚCT'ABLE, *a.* Pleasing; delightful; pleasant.
 DĚ-LĚCT'ABLE-NĚSS, *n.* Delightfulness.
 DĚ-LĚCT'ABLEY, *ad.* Delightfully; pleasantly.
 DĚ-LĚC-TĀ'TION, *n.* Pleasure: delight.
 DĚ-LĚ-GĀTE, *v. a.* To send on an embassy; to depute; to intrust.
 DĚ-LĚ-GATE, *n.* One who is sent or deputed by others; a deputy; a *representative*.
 DĚ-LĚ-GATE or DĚ-LĚ-GĀT-ED, *a.* Deputed.
 DĚ-LĚ-GĀ'TION, *n.* Act of sending away; a putting in commission: — the persons deputed.
 DĚ-LĚN'DA, *n. pl.* [L.] Things to be erased.
 DĚ-LĚTE', *v. a.* To blot out; to efface; to erase.
 DĚ-LĚ-TĚR-I-OŮS, *a.* Destructive; injurious.
 DĚ-LĚ'TION, *n.* Act of blotting out; erasure.
 DĚLET or DĚLF, *n.* Earthen-ware; counterfeit China ware, originally made at *Delft*.
 DĚ-LIB'ER-ATE, *v. n.* To ponder in the mind; to think; to consider; to hesitate.
 DĚ-LIB'ER-ATE, *v. a.* To weigh; to consider.

DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *a.* Cautious; considerate; slow.
 DE-LIB'ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* In a deliberate manner.
 DE-LIB'ER-ATE-NĚSS, *n.* Caution; deliberation.
 DE-LIB'ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Act of deliberating; thought.
 DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Containing deliberation.
 DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a deliberate manner.
 DĚL'I-CĀ-CY, *n.* Something delicate; daintiness; nicety; softness; politeness; tenderness.
 DĚL'I-CATE, *a.* Nice; dainty; fine; polite; soft.
 DĚL'I-CATE-LY, *ad.* In a delicate manner; softly.
 DĚL'I-CATE-NĚSS, *n.* Tenderness; softness.
 DĚ-LI'CIOUS (dĚ-lŭsh'us), *a.* Highly pleasing; very grateful; sweet; agreeable; charming.
 DĚ-LI'CIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a delicious manner.
 DĚ-LI'CIOUS-NĚSS, *n.* Delight; great pleasure.
 DĚL-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* (*Surgery*.) Act of binding up.
 DĚ-LIGHT' (dĚ-lŭt'), *n.* Pleasurable emotion; joy; great pleasure; high satisfaction.
 DĚ-LIGHT' (dĚ-lŭt'), *v. a.* To please greatly; to gratify; to satisfy; to charm.
 DĚ-LIGHT' (dĚ-lŭt'), *v. n.* To have pleasure.
 DĚ-LIGHT'EŮL (dĚ-lŭt'fŭl), *a.* Highly pleasing.
Syn. — *Delightful* scene or spectacle; *charming* music; *pleasing* address.
 DĚ-LIGHT'EŮL-LY, *ad.* In a delightful manner.
 DĚ-LIGHT'EŮL-NĚSS, *n.* Great pleasure; delight.
 DĚ-LIGHT'SÖME (dĚ-lŭt'sŭm), *a.* Delightful.
 DĚ-LIN'E-A-MĚNT, *n.* A drawing; delineation.
 DĚ-LIN'E-ATE, *v. a.* To design; to sketch; to paint.
 DĚ-LIN'E-Ā'TION, *n.* The first draught; a drawing.
 DĚ-LIN'E-A-TÖR, *n.* One who delineates.
 DĚ-LIN'QUEN-CY, *n.* A fault; a misdeed; offence.
 DĚ-LIN'QUENT (dĚ-lŭng'kwent), *n.* An offender.
 DĚ-LIN'QUENT, *a.* Failing in duty; faulty.
 †DĚ-LI-QUĀTE, *v. n. & a.* To melt; to deliquesce.
 DĚ-LI-QUĚSC' (dĚ-lŭ-kwĚs'), *v. n.* To melt slowly in the air; to attract water from the air.
 DĚ-LI-QUĚS'CENCE, *n.* A melting in the air.
 DĚ-LI-QUĚS'CENT, *a.* Melting in the air.
 DĚ-LI'QUI-ATE (dĚ-lŭk'wĚ-āt), *v. n.* To deliquesce.
 DĚ-LI'QUI-ĪŮM (dĚ-lŭk'wĚ-ūm), *n.* [L.] A melting in the air; deliquescence; a fainting.
 †DĚ-LIN-A-MĚNT, *n.* A doting or foolish fancy.
 DĚ-LIR'I-OŮS, *a.* Light-headed; raving; doting.
 DĚ-LIR'I-OŮS-NĚSS, *n.* The state of one raving.
 DĚ-LIR'I-ŮM, *n.* [L.] A disorder of the intellect; alienation of mind, as in fever; *insanity*.
 DĚ-lŭr'i-ūm trĚ'mĚns, [L.] (*Med.*) A disorder of the brain, almost peculiar to drunkards.
 DĚ-LI-TĚS'CENCE, *n.* Retirement; subsidence.
 DĚ-LI'VER, *v. a.* To set free; to release; to rescue: — to surrender; to give up: — to speak; to utter.
Syn. — *Deliver* from the hands of an enemy; *set free* or *liberate* from prison; *release* from bondage; *rescue* from captivity; *surrender* to an enemy; *deliver* a discourse; *speak* the truth; *utter* a sentiment.
 DĚ-LI'VER-ANCE, *n.* Release; rescue; delivery.
 DĚ-LI'VER-ER, *n.* One who delivers.
 DĚ-LI'VER-Y, *n.* Act of delivering; deliverance; release; rescue: — a surrender: — pronunciation; utterance; speech: — childbirth.
 DELL, *n.* A pit; a cavity; a shady covert; a dale.
 DELPHI, *n.* Earthen-ware. See *DELFT*.
 DĚL'PHIC, *a.* Relating to Delphi; oracular.
 DĚL'PHINE, *a.* Relating to the dauphin of France, or to an edition of the classics: — relating to the dolphin.
 DĚL'PHIN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of epidote.
 DĚL'TA, *n.* The Greek letter Δ: — a term applied to an alluvial tract of country shaped like that letter, between diverging mouths of a river, and subject to inundation.
 DĚL'TÖID (dĚl'töid), *n.* A triangular muscle.
 DĚL'TÖID, *a.* Resembling the Greek letter delta.
 DĚ-LŮD'ABLE, *a.* Liable to be deluded or deceived.
 DĚ-LŮDE', *v. a.* To impose upon; to deceive; to cheat; to disappoint; to *mislead*.
 DĚ-LŮD'ER, *n.* One who deludes.
 DĚ-LŮD'ING, *n.* Deception; collusion; falsehood.

DĒL'ŪGE (dĕl'ūj), *n.* A general inundation; an overflowing of water; a flood.
DĒL'ŪGE, *v. a.* To drown; to overwhelm.
DĒ-LŪ'SION (dĕ-lū'zhun), *n.* Act of deluding; state of being deluded; deceit; illusion.
DĒ-LŪ'SIVE, } *a.* Tending to delude; deceptive;
DĒ-LŪ'SQ-RY, } illusory.
DĒLVE, *v. a.* To dig; to open with a spade.
DĒLVE (dĕlv), *n.* [A cave:] a quantity of coals.
DĒLVER, *n.* One who delves; a digger.
DĒM'A-GOGUE (dĕm'ā-gōg), *n.* A ringleader of a faction; a popular and factious orator.
DĒ-MĀIN' or **DĒ-MĒSNE'** (dĕ-mān' or dĕ-mĕn'), [dĕ-mĕn', *W. J. F. K. Sm.*; dĕ-mān', *S. E. Ja.*; dĕ-mān' or dĕ-mĕn', *P. J. n.* A manor-house and adjacent land; estate in land.
DĒ-MAND', *v. a.* To ask with authority; to claim; to call for; to challenge; to exact.
DĒ-MAND', *n.* A claim; a question; a calling.
DĒ-MAND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be demanded.
DĒ-MAND'ANT, *n.* (*Law.*) A plaintiff in an action.
DĒ-MAND'ER, *n.* One who demands.
DĒ-MAR-CĀ'TION, *n.* Division; boundary.
DĒ-MĒAN', *v. a.* To behave; to carry one's self.
DĒ-MĒAN'OR, *n.* Carriage; behavior; conduct.
DĒ-MĒEN-CY, *n.* Loss of mind or understanding; folly; dementia; insanity.
DĒ-MĒN'TATE, *v. a.* To make mad or insane.
DĒ-MĒN'TATE, *a.* Infatuated; insane.
DĒ-MĒN'TĀ'TION, *n.* Act of making mad or frantic.
DĒ-MĒN'TED, *a.* Insane; mad; infatuated.
DĒ-MĒN'TI-A, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) Insanity; demency.
DĒ-MĒPH'I-TIZE, *v. a.* To cleanse from foul air.
DĒ-MĒR'IT, *n.* Desert of ill or blame; ill desert.
DĒ-MĒR'SION (dĕ-mĕr'shun), *n.* Immersion.
DĒ-MĒS'MER-IZE, *v. a.* To free from the influence of Mesmerism.
DĒ-MĒSNE' (dĕ-mĕn'), *n.* See **DEMAIN**.
DĒM'I (dĕm'ē), [*demī*, Fr.] A prefix or inseparable particle, used in composition, and signifying half; as, *demigod*, that is, *half a god*.
DĒM'I-DEV'IL (dĕm'ē-dĕv'vl), *n.* Half a devil.
DĒM'I-GOD, *n.* Half a god; a great hero.
DĒM'I-JOHN (dĕm'ē-jōn), *n.* A large glass vessel.
DĒM'I-QUA-VER, *n.* (*Mus.*) Half a quaver.
DĒM'I-RĒP, *n.* A woman of suspicious character.
DĒ-MĒSE', *n.* Death of a royal person; decease.
DĒ-MĒSE', *v. a.* To grant at one's death; to will.
DĒ-MĒSEM'I-QUA-VER, *n.* Half a semiquaver.
DĒ-MĒS'ION (dĕ-mĒsh'ūn), *n.* Degradation.
DĒ-MĒT', *v. a.* To depress; to let fall.
DĒM'I-TINT, *n.* A sort of medial or half-tint.
DĒ-MŌC'RA-CY, *n.* A government administered by the people; a republic.
DĒM'O-CRĀT, *n.* One devoted to democracy.
DĒM'O-CRĀT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to democracy;
DĒM'O-CRĀT'IC-AL, } popular.
DĒM'O-CRĀT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a democratical manner.
DĒ-MŌC'RA-TĪST, *n.* A democrat. [*R.*]
DĒ-MŌL'ISH, *v. a.* To throw down; to destroy.
Syn. — *Demolish* the walls; *overthrow* the columns; *raz* the city; *dismantle* the towers; *destroy* the fortifications.
DĒ-MŌL'ISH-ER, *n.* One who demolishes.
DĒ-MŌL'ISH-MĒNT, *n.* Destruction; demolition.
DĒM-O-LĪ'TION (dĕm-o-lġsh'ūn), *n.* Destruction.
DĒMŌN, *n.* A spirit; an evil spirit; a devil.
DĒ-MŌN'Ī-ĀC, *n.* One possessed by a demon.
DĒ-MŌN'Ī-ĀC, } *a.* Belonging to a demon or an
DĒM-O-NĪ'A-CAL, } evil spirit; devilish.
DĒ-MŌN'Ī-AN, *a.* Devilish; demoniac.
DĒMŌN-ĪSM, *n.* The worship of demons.
DĒMŌN-ŌC'RA-CY, *n.* Government of demons.
DĒMŌN-ŌL'A-TRY, *n.* Worship of demons.
DĒMŌN-ŌL'Q-GY, *n.* A treatise on evil spirits.
DĒMŌN-SHIP, *n.* The state of a demon.
DĒ-MŌN'STRA-BLE, *a.* That may be demonstrated.
DĒ-MŌN'STRA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being demonstrable.
DĒ-MŌN'STRA-BLY, *ad.* Evidently; clearly.

DĒ-MŌN'STRĀTE [dĕ-mŏn'strāt, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; dĕm'ŏn'strāt, *Wb.*], *v. a.* To prove with certainty; to make evident; to evince; to show by experiment. See **CONTEMPLATE**.
DĒM-ŌN-SRĀ'TION, *n.* Act of demonstrating; indubitable proof.
DĒ-MŌN'STRĀ-TĪVE, *a.* Invincibly conclusive.
DĒ-MŌN'STRĀ-TĪVE-LY, *ad.* Clearly; plainly.
DĒM'ŌN-SRĀ-TOR or **DĒ-MŌN'STRĀ-TOR** [dĕm'ŏn-srāt-tur, *S. R. Wb.*; dĕm-ŏn'strāt-tur, *P. Ja.*; dĕm-ŏn-srāt-tur or dĕ-mŏn'strāt-tur, *W. K. Sm.*], *n.* One who demonstrates.
DĒ-MŌN'STRĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Tending to demonstrate.
DĒ-MŌR-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Destruction of morals.
DĒ-MŌR'AL-IZE, *v. a.* To destroy the morals of.
DĒ-MŌR'IC, *a.* Popular; applied to a kind of hieroglyphical writing of the ancient Egyptians.
DĒ-MŪL'CENT, *a.* Softening; mollifying.
DĒ-MŪL'CENT, *n.* (*Med.*) A softening or mollifying application or medicine.
DĒ-MŪR', *v. n.* To delay; to pause; to hesitate.
DĒ-MŪR', *n.* Doubt; hesitation; a pause.
DĒ-MŪRE', *a.* Sober; grave; downcast; modest.
DĒ-MŪRE'LY, *ad.* In a demure manner.
DĒ-MŪRE'NESS, *n.* Affected modesty; gravity.
DĒ-MŪR'RA-BLE, *a.* That may be demurred to.
DĒ-MŪR'RAGE, *n.* Delay of a vessel: — an allowance for delaying ships.
DĒ-MŪR'ER, *n.* One who demurs. — (*Law.*) An issue between the plaintiff and defendant; a stop.
DĒ-MŪ', *n.* A particular size of paper.
DĒN, *n.* A cavern; the cave of a wild beast.
DĒN, *v. n.* To dwell as in a den.
DĒ-NĀ'RI-ŪS, *n.*; pl. **DĒ-NĀ'RI-Ū**. [*L.*] A Roman silver coin, of the value of about 16 cents.
DĒN'A-RY, *a.* Containing ten. — *n.* Ten.
DĒ-NĀ'TION-AL-IZE (dĕ-nāsh'ŏn-āl-iz), *v. a.* To deprive of national rights.
DĒ-NĀT'U-RAL-IZE, *v. a.* To make unnatural.
DĒN'DRITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral having figures of trees or shrubs.
DĒN-DRĪ'IC, *a.* Veined like the leaves of trees.
DĒN'DRŌID, *a.* Resembling a tree or shrub.
DĒN-DRŌL'Q-GĪST, *n.* One versed in dendrology.
DĒN-DRŌL'Q-GY, *n.* The natural history of trees.
DĒN-DRŌM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring trees.
DĒ-NĪ'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being denied.
DĒ-NĪ'AL, *n.* Negation; refusal; abjuration.
DĒ-NĪ'ER, *a.* One who denies; a refuser.
DĒN'I-GRĀTE [dĕn'ē-grāte, *P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; dĕ-nī'grāt, *S. J. F.*; dĕn'ē-grāt or dĕ-nī'grāt, *W.*], *v. a.* To blacken. [*R.*]
DĒN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of enfranchising.
DĒN'I-ZEN, *n.* A foreigner enfranchised.
DĒN'I-ZEN (dĕn'ē-zn), *v. a.* To enfranchise.
DĒ-NŌM'Ī-NA-BLE, *a.* That may be named.
DĒ-NŌM'Ī-NĀTE, *v. a.* To confer a name upon, or give a name to; to name; to style.
DĒ-NŌM'Ī-NĀ'TION, *n.* Act of naming; a name: — a sect or class, as of Christians.
DĒ-NŌM'Ī-NA-TĪVE, *a.* That gives a name.
DĒ-NŌM'Ī-NĀ-TŌR, *n.* The giver of a name. — (*Vulgar Fractions.*) The number below the line.
DĒ-NŌT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being marked.
DĒN-Q-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of denoting.
DĒ-NŌTE', *v. a.* To mark; to signify; to betoken.
DĒ-NŌTE'MENT, *a.* A sign; an indication. *Shak.*
DĒNOUEMENT (dĕn-ŏ-nuāng'), *n.* [*Fr.*] The discovery of the plot of a drama or poem; catastrophe.
DĒ-NŌUNCE', *v. a.* To threaten and censure publicly; to condemn; to accuse; to censure.
DĒ-NŌUNCE'MENT, *n.* Denunciation.
DĒ-NŌUN'ČER, *n.* One who denounces.
DĒNŌ'VE, [*L.*] Anew; from the beginning.
DĒNSE, *a.* Close; compact; thick; almost solid.
DĒN'SĪ-TY, *n.* Closeness; compactness.
DĒNT, *v. a.* To mark with a dent; to indent.
DĒNT, *n.* A mark; an indentation.
DĒN'TĀL, *a.* Belonging to the teeth.

DĒN'TAL, *n.* A letter pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth. The dentals are *d, j, s, t, z*, and *g* soft.

DĒN'TATE, **DĒN'TĀT-ĒD**, *a.* Pointed, like teeth.

DĒN-TĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Formation of teeth.

DĒN'TĒD, *a.* Notched; indented.

DĒN-TĒL'LI, *n. pl.* [It.] (*Arch.*) Modillions.

DĒN'TI-CLE, *n.* An ornament resembling a tooth; a projecting point; dentil.

DĒN-TIC'V-LĀTE, } *a.* Set with small teeth;

DĒN-TIC'V-LĀT-ĒD, } having small teeth.

DĒN-TIC'V-LĀ'TIŌN, *n.* State of being denticulated.

DĒN'TI-FŌRM, *a.* Having the form of teeth.

DĒN'TI-FRICE, *n.* A powder for the teeth.

DĒN'TIL, *n.* A modillion; denticle.

DĒN'TIST, *n.* A surgeon or doctor for the teeth.

DĒN'TIS-TRY, *n.* The business of a dentist.

DĒN-TI'TIŌN, *n.* The breeding of teeth.

DĒN'TŌID, *a.* Resembling a tooth.

DĒ-NŪ'DĀTE, *v. a.* To make bare by flow of water; to divest; to strip.

DĒN-U-DĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Act of denudating; a stripping or making naked.

DĒ-NŪDE', *v. a.* To strip.

DĒ-NŪN'CI-ĀTE (dē-nūn'shē-āt), *v. a.* To denounce; to threaten.

DĒ-NŪN'CI-Ā'TIŌN (dē-nūn'shē-ā'shun), *n.* The act of denouncing; public menace.

DĒ-NŪN'CI-Ā-TŌR (dē-nūn'shē-ā-tŭr), *n.* One who denounces or threatens.

DĒ-NŪN'CI-Ā-TŌ-RY (dē-nūn'shē-ā-tŏ-rē), *a.* Containing denunciation; censorious.

DĒ-NŪ', *v. a.* To contradict; to disown; to refuse.

Syn. — He denied the fact, contradicted the statement, disowned his connection with it, and refused compliance with the request.

DĒ-ŌB'STRU-ENT, *a.* Removing obstructions.

DĒ-ŌB'STRU-ENT, *n.* An aperient medicine.

DĒ'Ō-DĀND, *n.* A thing given or forfeited to God.

DĒ-Ō'DOR-IZ-ER, *n.* A disinfecting substance which destroys fetid effluvia.

DĒ-ŌN-TŌL'Ō-GĪST, *n.* One versed in dentology.

DĒ-ŌN-TŌL'Ō-GĪY, *n.* The science of dentics.

DĒ-ŌX'ID-ĀTE, *v. a.* To deoxidize.

DĒ-ŌX'ID-Ā'TIŌN, } *n.* The process of extract-

DĒ-ŌX'ID-IZE-MENT, } ing oxygen.

DĒ-ŌX'ID-IZE, *v. a.* To deprive of oxygen; to reduce to the state of an oxide.

DĒ-PĀRT', *v. n.* To go away; to leave; to de cease.

DĒ-PĀRT'ING, *n.* A going away; separation.

DĒ-PĀRT'MENT, *n.* A province or territorial division: — a division of executive government: — separate part, office, or division.

DĒ-PĀRT'MENT'AL, *a.* Relating to a department.

DĒ-PĀRT'URE (dē-pārt'yŭr), *n.* A going away; a forsaking; an abandoning: — death; de cease.

DĒ-PĀST'URE (dē-pāst'yŭr), *v. n.* To pasture.

DĒ-PAU'PER-ĀTE, *v. a.* To make poor.

DĒ-PĒC-U-LĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Peculation.

DĒ-PĒND', *v. n.* To hang from; to rely; to adhere.

DĒ-PĒND'ANT, *n.* One who is subordinate or dependent: — written also *dependent*.

DĒ-PĒND'ENCE, } *n.* State of being subordinate;

DĒ-PĒND'EN-CY, } connection; trust; reliance.

DĒ-PĒND'ENT, *a.* Hanging down; subordinate.

DĒ-PĒND'ENT, *n.* One subordinate; a dependant.

DĒ-PĒND'ER, *n.* One who depends; a dependent.

DĒ-PHLEG'MĀTE, *v. a.* To clear from phlegm: — to clear from water; to distil.

DĒPH-LEG-MĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Separation of phlegm.

DĒPH-LO-GĪS'TI-CĀTE, *v. a.* To deprive of phlogiston, or the principle of inflammability.

DĒ-PICT', *v. a.* To paint; to portray; to describe.

DĒ-PICT'URE (dē-pikt'yŭr), *v. a.* To depict.

DĒP'I-LĀTE, *v. a.* To pull off hair. [*R.*]

DĒP-I-LĀ'TIŌN, *n.* A pulling off the hair.

***DĒ-PĪL'Ā-TŌ-RY** [dē-pīl'ā-tŭr ē, *W. P. Sm. 17b.*; dē-pīl'ā-tŭr ē, *S. Ja.*], *a.* Taking away the hair.

***DĒ-PĪL'Ā-TŌ-RY**, *n.* That which takes away hair.

DĒ-PĪ'LOUS or **DĒP'I-LOŪS** [dē-pī'lus, *S. W. F. Ja.*; dēp'e-lus, *K. Sm.*], *a.* Without hair.

DĒP-LAN-TĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Act of taking up plants.

DĒ-PLĒ'TIŌN, *n.* An emptying; a blood-letting.

DĒ-PLĒ'TŌ-RY, *a.* Causing depletion.

DĒ-PLŌR'Ā-BLE, *a.* That is to be deplored; lamentable; sad; calamitous; grievous.

DĒ-PLŌR'Ā-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being deplorable.

DĒ-PLŌR'Ā-BLY, *ad.* Lamentably; miserably.

DĒ-PLO-RĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Act of deploring; lamentation.

DĒ-PLŌRE', *v. a.* To lament; to bewail; to mourn.

DĒ-PLŌR'ER, *n.* A lamenter; a mourner.

DĒ-PLŌY', *v. a.* To display; to open; to unfold.

DĒP-LY-MĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Loss of feathers or eyelashes.

DĒ-PLŪME', *v. a.* To strip of feathers.

DĒ-PŌ'NENT, *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes a deposition; a witness. — (*Gram.*) A deponent verb.

Syn. — A deponent gives a deposition as written testimony; a witness gives verbal testimony.

DĒ-PŌ'NENT, *a.* Nothing Latin verbs which have a passive form, but an active meaning.

DĒ-PŌP'U-LĀTE, *v. a.* To dispeople; to lay waste.

DĒ-PŌP'U-LĀTE, *v. n.* To become dispeopled.

DĒ-PŌP'U-LĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Destruction; havoc; waste.

DĒ-PŌP'U-LĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who depopulates.

DĒ-PŌRT', *v. a.* To carry; to demean; to behave.

DĒ-PŌRT', *n.* Demeanor; deportment. *Milton.*

DĒP-ŌR-TĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Transportation; exile.

DĒPŌRT'MENT, *n.* Manner of conducting one's self, carriage; conduct; bearing; demeanor.

DĒ-PŌS'Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be deposed.

DĒ-PŌS'ĀL, *n.* Act of depriving of sovereignty.

DĒ-PŌSE', *v. a.* To degrade; to divest; to attest.

DĒ-PŌSE', *v. n.* To bear witness; to testify.

DĒ-PŌS'ER, *n.* One who deposes or degrades.

DĒ-PŌS'IT, *v. a.* To lay up; to lodge; to place.

DĒ-PŌS'IT, *n.* That which is deposited; a pledge; a pawn; a security: — a depository.

Syn. — He made a deposit of money; gave security for performance; gave a pledge; redeemed the pawn.

DĒ-PŌS'IT-Ā-RY, *n.* One to whom a thing is intrusted.

DĒP-Ō-ŠI'TIŌN (dēp-ŏ-zīsh'un), *n.* Act of depositing: — the testimony of a witness or deponent reduced to writing and signed. See *AFFIDAVIT*.

DĒ-PŌS'ITŌR, *n.* One who makes a deposit.

DĒ-PŌS'ITŌ-RY, *n.* A place for lodging any thing.

DĒ-PŌS'IT-TŪM, *n.* [*L.*] A deposit.

DĒ-PŌT' (dē-pŏt') [dē-pŏt', *K. R. C.*; dā-pŏt', *Ja. Sm.*], *n.* [*R.*] A place of deposit; a magazine: — a place for stopping and starting on a railroad.

DĒP-RĀ-VĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Corruption; depravity.

DĒ-PRĀVE', *v. a.* To make bad; to corrupt.

DĒ-PRĀV'ER, *n.* One who depraves; a corrupter.

DĒ-PRĀV'ITY, *n.* State of being depraved; depravation; corruption; a vitiated state.

Syn. — Depravity of mind; depravation of morals; corruption of principle, of language.

DĒP'RE-CĀTE, *v. a.* To beg off; to pray against.

DĒP'RE-CĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Prayer against evil; entreaty.

DĒP'RE-CĀ-TIVE, } *a.* That serves to deprecate;

DĒP'RE-CĀ-TŌ-RY, } entreating; apologetic.

DĒP'RE-CĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who deprecates.

DĒ-PRĒ'CI-ĀTE (dē-prē'shē-āt), *v. a.* To lower the price of; to lessen in value; to disparage.

DĒ-PRĒ-CI-Ā'TIŌN (dē-prē'shē-ā'shun), *n.* Act of depreciating; decrease of value.

DĒP'RE-DĀTE, *v. a.* To rob; to pillage; to spoil.

DĒP'RE-DĀ'TIŌN, *n.* A robbing; a spoiling; waste.

DĒP'RE-DĀ-TŌR, *n.* A robber; a devourer.

DĒ-PRESS', *v. a.* To cast down; to humble; to deject; to dispirit; to discourage.

DĒ-PRES'SION (dē-prēsh'un), *n.* Act of depressing; abasement: — melancholy; dejection.

DĒ-PRES'SIVE, *a.* Tending to depress.

DĒ-PRES'SOR, *n.* He or that which depresses.

DĒ-PRIV'Ā-BLE, *a.* Liable to deprivation.

DĒ-PRIV'Ā'TIŌN, *n.* Act of depriving; loss.

DĒ-PRIVE', *v. a.* To take from; to bereave; to debar.

Syn. — Deprived of comforts ; bereft of children ; debarred from privileges.

DE-PRIV'ER, *n.* He or that which deprives.

DÉPTH, *n.* Distance below the surface ; deepness : — middle : — abstruseness ; obscurity : — sagacity.

DE-PŪL'SION, *n.* A driving or thrusting away.

DE-PŪL'SO-RY, *a.* Putting away ; averting.

DÉP-U-RATE, *v. a.* To purify ; to cleanse.

DÉP-U-RATE, *a.* Cleansed ; pure ; freed from dregs.

DÉP-U-RATION, *n.* Act of cleansing.

DÉP-U-RATION, *n.* Act of deputing ; delegation : — the persons deputed.

DE-PŪTE', *v. a.* To send with a special commission ; to empower to act ; to delegate.

DÉP-U-TIZE, *v. a.* To depute. — [Not in good use.]

DÉP-U-TY, *n.* One appointed to act for another ; a representative : — a lieutenant ; a viceroy.

DE-RÂC'I-NATE, *v. a.* To pluck up by the roots.

†DE-RÂIGN' (de-rân'), *v. a.* To prove ; to justify.

DE-RÂNGE', *v. a.* To disorder ; to disarrange.

DE-RÂNGED' (de-rânjd'), *p. a.* Displaced : — disordered in mind ; insane.

DE-RÂNGEMENT, *n.* Act of deranging ; disarrangement ; disorder : — mental disorder ; insanity.

DÉR'E-LICT, *n.* (*Law.*) Any thing forsaken or left by the owner.

DÉR'E-LICT, *a.* Purposely relinquished ; forsaken.

DÉR'E-LICT'ION, *n.* Act of forsaking ; desertion.

DE-RIDE', *v. a.* To laugh at ; to scoff at ; to mock ; to jeer ; to ridicule.

DE-RID'ER, *n.* One who derides ; a scoffer.

DE-RID'ING-LY, *ad.* In a jeering manner.

DE-RIZ'ION (de-rizh'un), *n.* Act of deriding or laughing at ; mockery ; scorn ; ridicule.

Syn. — Derision and mockery are applied to persons ; ridicule, to persons or things.

DE-RIS'IVE, *a.* Containing derision ; mocking.

DE-RIS'O-RY, *a.* Mocking ; ridiculing ; derisive.

DE-RIV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be derived ; deducible.

DÉR-I-VATION, *n.* Act of deriving ; deduction.

DE-RIV'A-TIVE, *a.* Derived from another.

DE-RIV'A-TIVE, *n.* The thing or word derived.

DE-RIV'A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a derivative manner.

DE-RIVE', *v. a.* To deduce ; to draw ; to trace.

Syn. — Words are derived from their etymons, and are traced to their sources : — deduce principles : draw inferences.

DE-RIV'ER, *n.* One who derives or draws.

DÉRM, *n.* The skin or integument of animals.

DÉR'MAL, *a.* Relating to the derm or skin.

DERNIER (dern-yâr' or dèr'ne-er) [dern-yâr', *S. W. J. F.* ; dèr'ne-er, *P. Sm.*], *a.* [Fr.] Last ; final : — used only in the phrase *dernier resort*.

DÉR'O-GATE, *v. a.* To disparage ; to diminish.

DÉR'O-GATE, *v. n.* To detract ; to take away.

DÉR'O-GATE, *a.* Degraded ; damaged.

DÉR'O-GATION, *n.* A defamation ; detraction.

DE-RÔG'A-TO-RI-LY, *ad.* In a detracting manner.

DE-RÔG'A-TO-RI-NÉSS, *n.* State of being derogatory.

DE-RÔG'A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to lessen or degrade ; degrading ; detracting ; dishonorable.

DÉR/RICK, *n.* (*Naut.*) A tackle consisting of a double and single block. — (*Arch.*) A machine for raising heavy weights.

DÉR/VIS, *n.* A Turkish priest or monk.

DÉS/CANT, *n.* A song : — a discourse ; a disputation.

DÉS-CANT' (114), *v. n.* To sing : — to discourse.

DE-SCÉND' (de-sénd'), *v. n.* To come or go down.

DE-SCÉND'ANT, *n.* The offspring of an ancestor.

DE-SCÉND'ENT, *a.* Falling ; descending.

DE-SCÉND-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being descendible.

DE-SCÉND'I-BLE, *a.* That may descend.

DE-SCÉN'SION, *n.* A going downward ; declension.

DE-SCÉN'SION-AL, *a.* Relating to descent.

DE-SCÉN'SIVE, *a.* Descending ; tending downward.

DE-SCÉNT', *n.* Progress downwards ; declivity ; inclination : — invasion : — birth ; extraction.

DE-SCRIB'A-BLE, *a.* That may be described.

DE-SCRIBE', *v. a.* To define by properties ; to represent by words ; to delineate ; to mark out.

DE-SCRIB'ER, *n.* One who describes.

DE-SCRIB'ER, *n.* One who describes ; a discoverer.

DE-SCRIP'TION, *n.* Act of describing ; delineation of properties ; representation ; definition.

DE-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Containing description.

DÉS-SCRÏ', *v. a.* To spy out ; to detect ; to discover.

DÉS-E-CRATE, *v. a.* To profane by misapplication : — to divert from a sacred purpose ; to dishonor.

DÉS-E-CRÂ'TION, *n.* Act of desecrating ; profanation.

DÉS'ERT, *n.* A wilderness ; solitude ; waste.

DÉS'ERT, *a.* Wild ; waste ; solitary ; lonely ; void.

DE-SËRT', *v. a.* To forsake ; to abandon ; to leave.

DE-SËRT', *v. n.* To run away clandestinely.

DE-SËRT', *n.* Claim to reward ; merit or demerit.

Syn. — Good or ill desert ; high merit ; just claim ; moral worth.

DE-SËRT'ER, *n.* One who deserts.

DE-SËRT'ION, *n.* Act of deserting ; dereliction.

DE-SËRVE', *v. n.* To be worthy of good or ill.

DE-SËRVE', *v. a.* To be worthy of ; to merit.

DE-SËRVED' (de-zêrvd'), *p. a.* Merited ; earned.

DE-SËRVED-LY (de-zêrv'ed-le), *ad.* Worthily.

DE-SËRVER, *n.* One who merits reward.

DE-SËRV'ING, *a.* Worthy ; meritorious.

DE-SËRV'ING-LY, *ad.* Worthily ; meritoriously.

DÉS-HA-BILLE', *n.* See DISHABILLE.

DE-SIC'CANT, *n.* An application that dries up.

*DE-SIC'CATE [de-sik'kât, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.* ; dés'e-kât, *Wb.*], *v. a.* To dry up.

*DE-SIC'CATE, *v. n.* To grow dry.

DÉS-IC-CATION, *n.* The act of making dry.

DE-SIC'CA-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of drying.

DE-SID'ER-ATE, *v. a.* To want ; to miss ; to de-

DE-SID'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Implying desire. [*Sire.*]

DE-SID-ER-Â'TUM, *n.* ; *pl.* DE-SID-ER-Â'TA. [*L.*] Something not possessed, but desired or wanted.

*DE-SIGN' (de-sîn' or de-zîn') [de-sîn', *W. P. J. F. Sm. C. Wb.* ; de-zîn', *S. E. Ja. K.*], *v. a.* To purpose ; to intend ; to plan ; to project ; to sketch out ; to delineate.

*DE-SIGN' (de-sîn' or de-zîn'), *n.* An intention ; a purpose ; a scheme ; a plan of action ; a sketch.

Syn. — He formed a design, cherished an intention, devised a scheme, executed a purpose, and made a sketch.

*DE-SIGN'A-BLE (de-sîn'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being designed.

DÉS'IG-NATE [dés'ig-nât, *W. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.* ; dés'ig'nât, *P. J.*], *v. a.* To point out ; to mark.

DÉS-IG-NATION, *n.* Appointment ; direction.

DÉS'IG-NÂ-TIVE, *a.* Appointing ; showing. [*R.*]

*DE-SIGN'ED-LY (de-sîn'ed-le), *ad.* Purposely.

*DE-SIGN'ER (de-sîn'er), *n.* One who designs : — one who forms a plan in painting, &c.

*DE-SIGN'ING (de-sîn'ing), *p. a.* Insidious.

*DE-SIGN'ING (de-sîn'ing), *n.* Act of delineating ; delineation.

*DE-SIGN'MENT (de-sîn'ment), *n.* Design. *Shak.*

DE-SÏP'IENT, *a.* Foolish ; trifling ; playful.

DE-SÏR'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of desire ; pleasing.

DE-SÏR'A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being desirable.

DE-SÏRE', *n.* Wish ; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

DE-SÏRE', *v. a.* To wish ; to long for ; to covet.

DE-SÏR'ER, *n.* One who is eager for any thing.

DE-SÏR'OUS, *a.* Full of desire ; eager ; coveting.

DE-SÏR'OUS-LY, *ad.* Eagerly ; with desire.

DE-SÏR'OUS-NÉSS, *n.* Fulness of desire.

*DE-SIST' [de-sist', *W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.* ; de-zist', *S.*], *v. n.* To cease from ; to stop.

*DE-SIS'TANCE, *n.* Desisting ; cessation.

DÉS'K, *n.* An inclining table for writers or readers : — a pulpit.

DÉS/MINE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of foliated zeolite.

DÉS-MÔL'O-Q-Y, *n.* That part of anatomy which relates to the tendons and ligaments.

DÉS'O-LATE, *v. a.* To depopulate ; to lay waste.

DÉS'O-LATE, *a.* Laid waste ; uninhabited ; solitary ; lonely ; comfortless.

DÉS'O-LATE-LY, *ad.* In a desolate manner.

DES-O-LĀT-ER, *n.* One who causes desolation.
 DES-O-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of desolating; a desolate place; loneliness; gloominess; destruction.
 DES-O-LĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Causing desolation.
 DE-SPĀIR', *n.* Hopeless state; despondence.
Syn. — *Despair* or *hopelessness* checks exertion; *despondence* or *despondency* unfits for exertion; *desperation* impels to greater exertion.
 DE-SPĀIR', *v. n.* To be without hope; to despond.
 DE-SPĀIR'-ER, *n.* One without hope.
 DE-SPĀIR'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a despairing manner.
 DE-SPĀTCH', *v. a.* To send away hastily; to hasten: — to kill: — written also *dispatch*.
 DE-SPĀTCH', *n.* Haste; an express; message.
 DE-SPĀTCH'-ER, *n.* He or that which despatches.
 DE-SPĀTCH'-FUL, *a.* Bent on haste. *Milton.* [R.]
 DES-PE-RĀ'DŌ [dēs-pe-rā'dō, P. E. F. Sm. Wb.; dēs-pe-rā'dō, Ja.], *n.* One who is desperate.
 DES-PE-RATE, *a.* Hopeless; mad; rash; furious.
 DES-PE-RATE-LY, *ad.* Hopelessly; furiously.
 DES-PE-RATE-NESS, *n.* Madness; fury.
 DES-PE-RĀ'TION, *n.* Absence of hope; *despair*.
 DES-PI-CĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be despised; base; mean; contemptible; vile; worthless.
 DES-PI-CĀ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Meanness; vileness.
 DES-PI-CĀ-BLY, *ad.* In a despicable manner.
 DE-SPIS'-A-BLE, *a.* Contemptible; despicable. [R.]
 DE-SPISE', *v. a.* To scorn; to *contemn*; to disdain.
 DE-SPIS'-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being despised.
 DE-SPIS'-ER, *n.* A contemner; a scorner.
 DE-SPITE', *n.* Malice; anger; malignity; defiance.
 DE-SPITE'-FUL, *a.* Malicious; full of spleen.
 DE-SPITE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Maliciously; malignantly.
 DE-SPITE'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Malice; hate; malignity.
 DE-SPŌIL', *v. a.* To rob; to deprive; to divest.
 DE-SPŌIL'-ER, *n.* One who despoils; a plunderer.
 DE-SPŌ-LI'-TION, *n.* The act of despoiling.
 DE-SPŌND', *v. n.* To lose hope; to despair.
 DE-SPŌND'-EN-CY, *n.* Loss of hope; hopelessness; dejection; *despair*.
 DE-SPŌND'-ENT, *a.* Despairing; hopeless.
 DE-SPŌND'-ER, *n.* One who desponds.
 DE-SPŌND'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a hopeless manner.
 †DES-PŌN-SĀ'TION, *n.* The act of betrothing.
 DES-PŌT, *n.* An absolute sovereign; a tyrant.
 DES-PŌT'IC, } *a.* Relating to despotism; *ab-*
 DES-PŌT'I-CAL, } *solute*; arbitrary; tyrannical.
 DES-PŌT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an arbitrary manner.
 DES-PŌT-ISM, *n.* Absolute power; *tyranny*.
 DE-SPŪ'MĀTE [dē-spū'māt, S. P. Ja. K. Sm.; dēs'-pu-māt, Wb.], *v. n.* To foam; to froth.
 DES-PU-MĀ'TION, *n.* Scum; frothiness.
 DES-QUA-MĀ'TION, *n.* Act of scaling bones.
 DES-SĒRT', *n.* A service of fruits after meat.
 †DES-TI-NĀTE, *v. a.* To design; to destine.
 DES-TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Act of destining; purpose; fate; end; ultimate design; *destiny*.
 DES-TINE, *v. a.* To doom; to appoint; to devote.
 DES-TI-NIST, *n.* A believer in destiny.
 DES-TI-NY, *n.* Fate; invincible necessity; doom.
Syn. — *Destiny* and *fate* are pagan terms, corresponding nearly to *necessity* and *providence*. *Destiny* of man; *fate* of mortals. *Destiny* to a particular purpose; *absolute necessity*; the human lot; final doom.
 DES-TI-TŪTE, *a.* Forsaken; friendless; in want.
 DES-TI-TŪ'TION, *n.* State of being destitute; want.
 DE-STROÛ', *v. a.* To lay waste; to ruin; to kill; to overthrow; to demolish.
 DE-STROÛ'-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being destroyed.
 DE-STROÛ'-ER, *n.* One who destroys.
 DE-STRUÛCT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Liableness to destruction.
 DE-STRUÛCT'-I-BLE, *a.* Liable to destruction.
 DE-STRUÛ'TION, *n.* Act of destroying; extinction; a killing; ruin; overthrow.
 DE-STRUÛ'TIVE, *a.* Causing destruction; ruinous; deadly; fatal.
 DE-STRUÛ'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a destructive manner.
 DE-STRUÛ'TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of destroying. — (*Phren.*) A propensity to destroy or kill.

DĒS-Ū-DĀ'TION, *n.* A profuse sweating.
 DĒS'UE-TŪDE [dēs'we-tūd, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.; dēs'we-tūd, S.; dē-sū'e-tūd, E. Ash], *n.* Discontinuance of habit; disuse.
 DE-SŪL'-PHU-RATE, *v. a.* To free from sulphur.
 DĒS'-Ū-TO-RY [dēs'ul-tūr-e, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.; dē-sul'tūr-e, Ash, Entick], *a.* Loose; unconnected; unsettled; inmethodical; cursory; hasty; slight.
 DE-TĀCH', *v. a.* To separate; to send off a party.
 DE-TĀCH'-MENT, *n.* Act of detaching; a thing detached; a body of troops detached.
 DE-TĀIL', *v. a.* To relate particularly.
 DE-TĀIL'-OR DĒ'TĀIL (114) [dē-tāl', S. W. P. J. F. E. F. Ja. K. R. C. Wb.; dē'tāl', Sm.], *n.* A minute account; recital; narration.
 DE-TĀIL'-ER, *n.* One who relates particulars.
 DE-TĀIN', *v. a.* To withhold; to keep; to hold.
 DE-TĀIN'-ER, *n.* (*Law.*) A writ; detainee.
 DE-TĀIN'-ER, *n.* He or that which detains.
 DE-TĀIN'-MENT, *n.* Act of detaining.
 DE-TĒCT', *v. a.* To lay bare what was concealed; to discover; to find out; to convict.
 DE-TĒCT'-ER, *n.* One who detects; a discoverer.
 DE-TĒCT'-ION, *n.* Discovery of guilt or wrong.
 DE-TĒCT'-IVE, *a.* That detects; discovering.
 DE-TĒNT', *n.* A stop to a clock in striking.
 DE-TĒN'-TION, *n.* Act of keeping; restraint.
 DE-TĒR', *v. a.* To discourage by terror; to hinder.
 DE-TĒRGE', *v. a.* To cleanse; as a sore.
 DE-TĒR'-GENT, *a.* Having the power of cleansing.
 DE-TĒR'-GENT, *n.* That which cleanses.
 DE-TĒR'-I-O-RATE, *v. a.* To impair; to make worse.
 DE-TĒR'-I-O-RATE, *v. n.* To grow worse.
 DE-TĒR'-I-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* Act of making worse.
 DE-TĒR'-MENT, *n.* Act of deterring; hindrance.
 DE-TĒR'-MI-NĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be determined.
 †DE-TĒR'-MI-NĀTE, *v. a.* To determine. *Shak.*
 DE-TĒR'-MI-NĀTE, *a.* Definite; decisive; fixed.
 DE-TĒR'-MI-NĀTE-LY, *ad.* Definitely; certainly.
 DE-TĒR'-MI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Act of determining; direction; resolution; decision.
 DE-TĒR'-MI-NĀ-TIVE, *a.* Directing to an end.
 DE-TĒR'-MI-NĀ-TOR, *n.* One who determines.
 DE-TĒR'-MINE, *v. a.* To fix permanently; to settle; to adjust; to conclude; to limit; to resolve; to decide.
 DE-TĒR'-MINE, *v. n.* To conclude; to decide.
 DE-TĒR'-MINED, *p. a.* Decided; fixed; resolute.
 DE-TĒR'-MIN-ER, *n.* One who determines.
 DE-TĒR'-MĀ'TION, *n.* Removal of earth.
 DE-TĒR'-RENT, *n.* That which deters.
 DE-TĒR'-SION, *n.* The act of cleansing a sore.
 DE-TĒR'-SIVE, *a.* Having power to cleanse.
 DE-TĒR'-SIVE, *n.* A cleansing application.
 DE-TĒST', *v. a.* To hate; to abhor; to abominate.
 DE-TĒST'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be detested; very odious; — hateful; execrable; *abominable*.
 DE-TĒST'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being detestable.
 DE-TĒST'-A-BLY, *ad.* Hathefully; abominably.
 DĒT-ĒS-TĀ'TION, *n.* Hatred; abhorrence.
 DE-TĒST'-ER, *n.* One who detests or abhors.
 DE-TĒRŌNE', *v. a.* To depose from a throne; to divest of regality.
 DE-TĒRŌNE'-MENT, *n.* The act of dethroning.
 DE-TĒRŌN'-ER, *n.* One who dethrones.
 DĒT'I-NŪE OR DE-TĒN'ŪE [dēt'e-nū, K. Sm. C. Wb.; dē-tin'p, S. W. Ja.], *n.* (*Law.*) A kind of writ or action.
 DĒT'O-NĀTE, *v. n. & a.* To explode or cause to explode with noise: — to inflame.
 DĒT-O-NĀ'TION, *n.* An explosion with noise.
 DĒT'O-NIZE, *v. n. & a.* Same as *detonate*.
 DE-TŌR'-SION, *n.* A perversion; a wresting.
 DE-TŌRT', *v. a.* To wrest from the original design.
 DE-TŌUR' (dā-tŏr'), *n.* [Fr.] A turning; a circuit.
 DE-TRĀC', *v. n.* To derogate; to defame; to slander: — followed by *from*.
 DE-TRĀC'-TION, *n.* Act of detracting; *slander*.
 DE-TRĀC'-TIOUS, *a.* Containing detraction. [R.]
 DE-TRĀC'-TIVE, *a.* Tending to detract; detracting.

DE-TRÁC/TOR, *n.* One who detracts.
 DE-TRÁC/TÓ-RY, *a.* Defamatory; derogatory.
 DE-TRÁC/TRESS, *n.* A censorious woman.
 DET-RI-MENT, *n.* Loss; damage; mischief.
 DET-RI-MÉN'TAL, *a.* Mischievous; causing loss.
 DE-TRÍ/TAL, *a.* Relating to or containing detritus.
 DE-TRÍ/TION, *n.* The act of wearing away.
 DE-TRÍ/TUS, *n.* [L.] (*Geol.*) Earthy substance worn away by attrition or the action of water.
 DE-TRŮDE/, *v. a.* To thrust down; to depress.
 DE-TRŮN/CÁTE, *v. a.* To lop; to cut; to shorten.
 DET-RUN-CÁ/TION, *n.* The act of cutting off.
 DE-TRŮSION, *n.* The act of thrusting down.
 DEŮCE (dūs), *n.* The two in cards or dice.
 DEŮSE (dūs), *n.* A cant name for the devil.
 DEŮ-TER-ŮG'A-MIST (dū-ter-Ůg'a-mist), *n.* One who enters into a second marriage.
 DEŮ-TER-ŮG'A-MY, *n.* A second marriage.
 DEŮ-TER-ŮN'Q-MY, *n.* The second law; the fifth book of Moses.
 DEŮ-TER-ŮS'CO-PY, *n.* Second meaning or sight.
 DEŮ-TŮX/IDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound containing two parts of oxygen and one of base.
 DE-VÁS/TÁTE or DÉV'AS-TÁTE [de-vás'tát, *W. Ja. Sm. R.*; de-vás'tát, *P.*; dév'as-tát, *K. Wb.*], *v. a.* To lay waste; to ravage.
 DÉV-AS-TÁ/TION, *n.* Waste; havoc; desolation.
 DE-VĚL'OP, *v. a.* To make known; to disclose; to lay open; to unfold; to unravel; to uncover; to disentangle: — written also *develope*.
 DE-VĚL'OP-MĚNT, *n.* Act of developing; an unravelling; a disclosure; an unfolding.
 DE-VĚST/, *v. a.* To alienate. See *Divest*.
 DE-VĚX'I-TY, *n.* Incurvation; declivity.
 DÉ-VI-ÁTE, *v. n.* To wander; to go astray; to err.
 DE-VI-Á/TION, *n.* Act of deviating; offence.
 DE-VÍCE/, *n.* A contrivance: — a design; emblem.
Syn. — A crafty device an ingenious contrivance; a pleasing or expressive device, design, or emblem.
 DÉVIL (dév'vl), *n.* A fallen angel; the evil spirit.
 DÉVIL-ING (dév'vl-ing), *n.* A young devil.
 DÉVIL-ISH (dév'vl-ish), *n.* Diabolical; wicked.
 DÉVIL-ISH-LY, *ad.* Diabolically.
 DÉVIL-ISH-NĚSS, *n.* The quality of the devil.
 DÉVIL-KIN (dév'vl-kin), *n.* A little devil.
 DÉVIL-SHIP, *n.* The character of a devil.
 DÉVIL-TRY, *n.* Gross villany. [*Low.*]
 DÉ-VI-ŮS, *a.* Out of the common way; erring.
 DE-VIS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be devised.
 DE-VIŠE/, *v. a.* To contrive; to invent: — to bequeath; to grant by will.
Syn. — Devise a scheme; contrive a machine; invent an instrument: — devise by will or testament; bequeath by word or will.
 DE-VIŠE/, *v. n.* To consider; to contrive.
 DE-VIŠE/, *n.* A gift or bequest by will. See *Devise*.
 DÉV-I-SĚE/, *n.* He to whom a thing is bequeathed.
 DE-VIŠ'ER, *n.* One who devises; a contriver.
 DÉV-I-ŠŮR or DE-VIŠ'OR [dév-e-zör', *Ja. Maund.*; de-vi'zur, *K. Sm. C. R. Wb.*], *n.* (*Law.*) One who gives by will.
 DE-VŮID/, *a.* Empty; vacant; void; free from.
 DEVOIR (dév-wör), *n.* [Fr.] An act of civility.
 DÉV-O-LŮ'TION, *n.* Act of devolving; removal.
 DE-VŮLVE/, *v. a. & n.* To roll down; to fall to.
 DE-VŮTE/, *v. a.* To dedicate; to consecrate: — to apply; to addict: — to give up.
 DE-VŮT'ED, *p. a.* Consecrated; given up.
 DE-VŮT'ED-NĚSS, *n.* Consecration; addictiveness.
 DÉV-O-TĚE/, *n.* One entirely devoted; a bigot.
 DE-VŮTE'MENT, *n.* Act of devoting; devotion.
 DE-VIŠ'ER, *n.* One who devotes.
 DE-VŮ/TION, *n.* State of being devoted; piety; worship; prayer: — strong affection; ardor.
 DE-VŮ/TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to devotion; devout.
 DE-VŮ/TION-IST, *n.* One who is formally devout.
 DE-VŮR/, *v. a.* To eat up greedily; to consume.
 DE-VŮR'ER, *n.* One who devours.
 DE-VŮR'ING-LY, *ad.* In a consuming manner.
 DE-VŮŮT, *a.* Pious; religious; earnest; sincere.

DE-VŮŮT/LY, *ad.* In a devout manner; piously.
 DE-VŮŮT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being devout; piety.
 DEW (dū), *v. a.* To wet, as with dew; to moisten.
 DEW (dū), *n.* Moisture deposited in the night.
 DEW'-DROP (dū'dröp), *n.* A drop of dew.
 DEW'LAP, *n.* A membranous or fleshy substance hanging from the throat of an ox.
 DEW'Y, *a.* Like dew; partaking of dew.
 DEX'TER, *a.* [L.] (*Her.*) Right, as opposed to *left*.
 DEX-TĚR/I-TY, *n.* Activity of limbs or mind; readiness; expertness; skill; *ability*.
 DEX'TER-ŮS, *a.* Expert; active; ready; prompt; quick; skilful; ingenious; *clever*.
 DEX'TER-ŮS-LY, *ad.* Expertly; skilfully.
 DEX'TER-ŮS-NESS, *n.* Skill; dexterity.
 DEX'TRAL, *a.* The right; not the left.
 DEX'TRAL-I-TY, *n.* State of being dextral.
 DE-XTRŮR'I-AL, *a.* Rising from right to left.
 DEV (dā), *n.* The title, formerly, of the governor of Algiers.
 DĪ-A-BĚ/TĚŠ, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) An immoderate and morbid flow of urine.
 DĪ-A-BĚT'IC, *a.* Relating to diabetes.
 DIABLERIE (dē-ä'ble-rē'), *n.* [Fr.] Incantation.
 DĪ-A-BŮL'IC, *a.* Relating to the devil; devil.
 DĪ-A-BŮL'I-CAL, *a.* ish; atrocious; impious.
 DĪ-A-BŮL'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a diabolical manner.
 DĪ-A-BŮL'I-CAL-NĚSS, *n.* The quality of a devil.
 DĪ-ÄB'Q-LĚM, *n.* The actions of the devil.
 DĪ-ÄCH'Y-LŮN, *n.* (*Med.*) A mollifying plaster.
 DĪ-A-CŮ'DI-ŮM, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Sirup of poppies.
 DĪ-ÄC'Q-NÄL, *a.* Of or belonging to a deacon.
 DĪ-A-CŮB'STICS, *n. pl.* The science of refracted sounds; diaphonics.
 DĪ-A-CRIT'IC, *a.* Distinguishing by a point.
 DĪ-A-CRIT'I-CAL, *a.* or mark; distinctive.
 -DĚM, *n.* A crown; the mark of royalty.
 -DĚMED (dĭ-ä-dēmd), *a.* Crowned.
 DĪ-A-DRŮM, *n.* A course; a vibration.
 DĪ-ÄR'E-SIS (dĭ-är'e-sis) [dĭ-är'e-sis, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; dĭ-är'e-sis, *S. K.*], *n.*; *pl.* DĪ-ÄR'E-SĚS. [*L.*] (*Gram.*) The mark ['], used to separate a diphthong or two vowels into two syllables; as, *aer*; dialysis.
 DĪ-ÄG-NŮ/SIS, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) The art of distinguishing one disease from another.
 DĪ-ÄG-ŮS'TIC, *n.* A distinguishing symptom.
 DĪ-ÄG-ŮS'TIC, *a.* Distinguishing; symptomatic.
 DĪ-ÄG'Q-NÄL, *a.* Reaching from angle to angle.
 DĪ-ÄG'Q-NÄL, *n.* A line drawn through a square or other rectilinear figure, joining opposite angles.
 DĪ-ÄG'Q-NÄL-LY, *ad.* In a diagonal direction.
 DĪ-A-GRÄM, *n.* A geometrical figure or scheme.
 DĪ-A-GRÄPH, *n.* An instrument used in perspective.
 DĪ-A-GRÄPH'I-CAL, *a.* Descriptive.
 DĪ'AL, *n.* An instrument for showing the hour of the day, by means of the sun's shadow.
 DĪ'A LĚCT, *n.* A variety in the form of a language: — a language: — idiom; style; speech.
 DĪ-A-LĚC'TI-CAL, *a.* Respecting dialects or dialectics; local.
 DĪ-A-LĚC'TI'CIAN (dĭ-ä-lek-tish'an), *n.* Logician.
 DĪ-A-LĚC'TICS, *n. pl.* Logic; the art of reasoning.
 DĪ'AL-ING, *n.* The art of constructing dials.
 DĪ'AL-IST, *n.* A constructor of dials.
 DĪ-ÄL'Q-GIST, *n.* A speaker or writer of dialogue.
 DĪ-ÄL'Q-GIS'TIC, *a.* Having the form of, or DĪ-ÄL'Q-GIS'TI-CAL, *a.* relating to, a dialogue.
 DĪ-ÄL'Q-GIS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of dialogue.
 DĪ-ÄL'Q-GIZE, *v. n.* To discourse in dialogue.
 DĪ'A-LŮGE (dĭ-ä-lög), *n.* A discourse or conversation between two or more; a conference.
 DĪ'AL-PLÄTE, *n.* The marked plate of a dial.
 DĪ-ÄL'Y-SIS, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A diarsis; asyndeton.
 — (*Med.*) Weakness of the limbs.
 DĪ-ÄM'E-TER, *n.* A right line, which, passing through the centre of a circle, divides it into equal parts. [*rect.*]
 DĪ-A-MĚT'RICAL, *a.* Describing a diameter: *dĭ-*
 DĪ-A-MĚT'RICAL-LY, *ad.* In a diametrical direction.

DĪ'A-MOND or DĪA'MOND [dī'a-mund, *W. P. J. J.*; dī'mund, *S. J. E. K.*; dī'a-mund or dī'mund, *F. Sm.*], *n.* The hardest and most valuable of all precious stones or gems: — a very small printing-type: — rhombus.

DĪ-A-PĀ'SON, n. (*Mus.*) An interval used to express the octave of the Greeks; a scale; a chord.

DĪ-A-PĒN'TE, n. (*Mus.*) A complete fifth.

DĪ-A-PER, n. Linen cloth woven in figures.

DĪ-A-PHĀ-NĒ'I-TY, n. Transparency; pellucidness.

DĪ-A-PHĀ'IC, a. Transparent; pellucid.

DĪ-APHĪ'A-NOŪS, a. Transparent; translucent.

DĪ-A-PHŌN'ICS, n. pl. The science of refracted sounds; diacoustics.

DĪ-A-PHŌ-RĒ'SIS, n. [Gr.] Perspiration.

DĪ-A-PHŌ-RĒT'IC, } a. Producing perspiration;

DĪ-A-PHŌ-RĒT'I-CAL, } sudorific.

DĪ-A-PHŌ-RĒT'ICS, n. pl. Sudorific medicines.

DĪ'A-PHĪ'AGM (dī'a-fram), n. The midriff.

DĪ-A-RĪST, n. One who keeps a diary.

DĪ-AR-RHŒ'A (dī-ar-rŏ'a), n. (*Med.*) A disease characterized by frequent alvine evacuations; a flux.

DĪ-AR-RHĒT'IC (dī-ar-rĕt'ik), a. Purgative.

DĪ-AR-THRŌ'SIS, n. Movable connection of bones.

DĪ'A-RŪM, n. A daily account; a journal.

DĪ'A-STĒM, n. (*Mus.*) A simple interval.

DĪ-S'TO-LE, n. (*Rhet.*) The making of a short syllable long. — (*Med.*) Dilatation of the heart.

DĪ-A-STŪLE, n. A mode of arranging columns.

DĪ-A-TĒS'SA-RŌN, n. The four Gospels: — a harmony of the four Gospels. — (*Mus.*) The interval of a fourth.

DĪ-ATH'E-SIS, n. (*Med.*) The state of the body.

DĪ-A-THŌ'IC, a. (*Mus.*) Proceeding by tones.

DĪ'A-TRĪBE or DĪ-Ā'T'RĪ-BE (dī'a-trib, K. C. Wb.; dī-ā't'rĕ-be, Ash, Todd; dī'a-trib, P.; dī'a-tri-bĕ, Sm.), n. [Gr.] A disputation; a discourse.

DĪB'BER, n. An agricultural instrument.

DĪB'BLE, n. A gardener's tool; a small spade.

DICE, n. pl. of *Die*. — *v. n.* To game with dice.

DICE'-BOX, n. A box from which dice are thrown.

DĪC'ER, n. A player at dice.

DĪ-CHŌT'O-MY, n. Division of ideas by pairs.

DĪ-CHRO-ISM, n. (*Optics.*) A property of some crystallized bodies of appearing under two distinct colors.

†DICK'ER, n. Ten; as, "a *dicker* of hides."

DICK'Y, n. A linen shirt-collar.

DĪC'Ō-TŪS, n. [Gr.] (*Med.*) A rebounding or double pulse.

DĪC'TĀTE, v. a. To tell what to write: — to order.

DĪC'TĀTE, n. A precept; rule; maxim; order.

DĪC TĀ'TION, n. The act of dictating; precept.

DĪC-TĀ'TOR, n. [L.] A Roman magistrate invested, for a time, with absolute power; a ruler.

DĪC TA-TŌ'RĪ-AL, a. Authoritative; overbearing.

DĪC-TĀ'TOR-SHIP, n. The office of dictator.

DĪC TA-TŌ-RY, a. Overbearing; dogmatical.

DĪC-TĀ'TRIX, n. A female dictator.

DĪC-TĀ'TŪRE (dik-tār'yur), n. Office of dictator.

DĪC'TION, n. Manner of expressing ideas by words;

style; language; expression.

DĪC'TION-A-RY, n. A book in which the words of a language are arranged alphabetically and explained; a word-book; a lexicon.

Syn. — *Dictionary* of a living language, of the arts and sciences, &c.; a Greek *lexicon*; a *vocabulary* of English words; a *glossary* of obsolete terms; a *nomenclature* of botany; an *encyclopedia*, embracing the whole circle of science, literature, and art.

DĪC'TUM, n.; *pl.* **DĪC'TA.** [L.] A word; an as-
did, *n.* From *Do*. [section]

***DĪ-DĀC'TIC or DĪ-DĀC'TIC, a.** Giving instruction; teaching; preceptive.

***DĪ-DĀC'TI-CAL, a.** Same as *didactic*.

***DĪ-DĀC'TICS, n. pl.** The art of teaching.

DĪ-DĀC'TYL, n. An animal having two toes.

DĪD'AP-ER, n. A bird that dives into the water.

DĪD-AS-CĀL'IC, a. Preceptive; didactic.

DĪD'DLE, v. n. To totter as a child; to trifle.

DĪDST. The 2d person sing. i. From *Do*.

DĪ-DŪC'TION, n. Separation of parts.

DĪE (dī), v. n. To lose life; to expire; to perish.

DĪE (dī), v. a. To tinge. See *Dye*.

DĪE, n.; *pl.* **DICE.** A small cube to play with.

DĪE (dī), n.; *pl.* **DĪES.** The stamp used in coinage.

DĪ'E-SIS, n. [Gr.] (*Mus.*) An interval less than a comma. — (*Printing.*) The double-dagger or mark thus [‡]. [is held.]

DĪ'ēs nŏn, [L.] (*Law.*) A day on which no court

DĪ'ET, n. Food; victuals; — an assembly.

DĪ'ET, v. a. To supply with food. — *v. n.* To eat.

DĪ'ET-A-RY, a. Pertaining to the rules of diet.

DĪ'ET-A-RY, n. A system or course of diet.

DĪ'ET-DRINK, n. Medicated liquor.

DĪ'ET-ER, n. One who diets or prescribes diet.

DĪ-E-TĒT'IC, } a. Relating to diet or dietet-

DĪ-E-TĒT'I-CAL, } ics.

DĪ-E-TĒT'ICS, n. pl. The regulation of diet.

DĪ'ET-IST, n. One skilled in diet.

DĪE-FĀR-RE-Ā'TION, n. The parting of a cake.

DĪ'FER, v. n. To be unlike; to vary; to disagree.

DĪ'FER-ENCE, n. State of being different; distinction; diversity: — dispute; debate.

Syn. — *Distinction* is applied to delicate variations; *diversity*, to glaring contrasts; *difference*, to hostile unlikeness; *discrimination*, to formal criticism. A distinction without a difference is a pretended dissimilarity. — We end a dispute or debate; we make up a difference.

DĪ'FER-ENT, a. Distinct; unlike; dissimilar.

DĪ'FER-EN'TIAL, a. Infinitely small. — *Differential calculus*, a term applied to one of the most important branches of the higher mathematics.

DĪ'FER-ENT-LY, ad. In a different manner.

DĪ'FI-CŪLT, a. Hard; not easy; arduous; rigid.

DĪ'FI-CŪLT-LY, ad. Hardly; with difficulty.

DĪ'FI-CŪL-TY, n. Something difficult; an impediment; obstacle; distress; perplexity.

DĪ'FI-DENCE, n. Distrust; want of confidence.

DĪ'FI-DENT, a. Distrustful; not confident.

DĪ'FI-DENT-LY, ad. In a diffident manner.

†DĪ-FĪN'I-TIVE, a. Determinate; definitive.

DĪ'FLU-ENCE, } n. A flowing away; the effect

DĪ'FLU-ENC-Y, } of fluidity.

DĪ'FLU-ENT, a. Flowing every way; not fixed.

DĪ'FORM, a. Not uniform; unlike; irregular.

DĪ-FŌR'M-I-TY, n. Irregularity of form.

DĪ-FRĀC'TION, n. (*Optics.*) Inflection of light.

DĪ-FRĀN'CHĪSE-MĒNT, n. See *Disfranchisement*.

DĪ-FŪSE', v. a. To pour out; to spread; to scatter.

DĪ FŪSE', a. Widely spread; copious; not concise; not precise; amplified; prolix.

DĪ-FŪS'ED-LY, ad. Widely; dispersedly.

DĪ-FŪS'ED-NESS, n. State of being diffused.

DĪ-FŪSE'LY, ad. Extensively; copiously.

DĪ-FŪS'ER, n. One who diffuses or disperses.

DĪ-FŪS'I-BLE, a. Capable of being diffused.

DĪ-FŪ'SIŌN (dī-fū'zhun), n. Act of diffusing; dispersion; amplification.

DĪ-FŪ'SIVE, a. Scattered; dispersed; extended.

DĪ-FŪ'SIVE-LY, ad. Widely; extensively.

DĪ-FŪ'SIVE-NESS, n. Extension; dispersion.

DIG, v. a. [i. *DUG* or *DIGGED*; *pp.* *DIGGING*, *DUG* or *DIGGED*.] To pierce with a spade; to turn up or cultivate land; to excavate.

DIG, v. n. To work with a spade, &c.

DĪ-GĀM'MA, n. [Gr.] A name of the letter F.

DĪ-GĀS'TRIC, a. Having a double belly.

DĪ'GEST, n. A body or system of laws; a pandect of the civil law; a code; a system.

DĪ-ĠEST', v. a. To arrange in order; to dispose: — to dissolve or concoct food in the stomach.

DĪ-ĠEST'ER, n. He or that which digests.

DĪ-ĠEST'I-BĪL'I-TY, n. State of being digestible.

DĪ-ĠEST'I-BLE, a. Capable of being digested.

DĪ-ĠEST'TION (de-ġest'yun), n. Act of digesting food in the stomach; concoction.

DĪ-ĠEST'TIVE, a. Causing digestion; dissolving.

DĪG'GER, n. One who digs or opens the ground.

DIG'IT, *n.* Three fourths of an inch : — the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon : — one of the ten-figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

DIG-I-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to a digit or finger.

DIG-I-TÁL'IS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A plant; foxglove.

DIG-I-TÁTE, *a.* Having the form of fingers.

DIG-I-TÁT-ED, *a.* Branched out like fingers.

DIG-I-TÁ'TION, *n.* Division in the form of fingers.

DIG-I-TI-GRÁDE, *n.* An animal or quadruped that walks on its toes.

DI-GLÁ'DI-ÁTE, *v. n.* To fence; to quarrel. [*R.*]

DI-GLÁ-DI-Á'TION, *n.* A combat with swords.

DIG'NI-FIED (*dig'ne-fid*), *a.* Invested with dignity; exalted; honored; noble.

DIG'NI-FY, *v. a.* To invest with dignity or honor; to advance; to exalt; to honor.

DIG'NI-TÁ-RY, *n.* A clergyman advanced to some rank above that of a parochial priest.

DIG'NI-TY, *n.* Elevation of rank, character, or conduct; true honor; high rank; grandeur.

DÍ-GRÁPH, *n.* A union of two vowels, or of two consonants, in one sound, as in *head*.

DI-GRÉSS', *v. n.* To turn aside; to wander.

DI-GRÉSS'ION (*de-grésh'un*), *n.* Act of digressing; an excursion; a turning aside; deviation.

DI-GRÉSS'ION-AL (*de-grésh'un-al*), *a.* Deviating.

DI-GRÉSS'IVE, *a.* Tending to digress; deviating.

DI-GRÉSS'IVE-LY, *ad.* In way of digression.

DI-JÚ'DI-CÁTE, *v. a.* To determine by censure.

DI-JÚ-DI-CÁ'TION, *n.* Judicial distinction. [*R.*]

DIKE, *n.* A channel; a ditch : — a bank; a mound.

DI-LÁC'ER-ÁTE, *v. a.* To tear; to rend.

DI-LÁC-ER-Á'TION, *n.* The act of rending; a rent.

DI-LÁP'I-DÁTE, *v. n.* To go to ruin; to fall.

DI-LÁP'I-DÁTE, *v. a.* To pull down; to waste.

DI-LÁP-I-DÁ'TION, *n.* Waste; decay; ruin.

DI-LÁP-I-DÁ-TOR, *n.* One who causes dilapidation.

DI-LÁ-TÁ-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being dilatible.

DI-LÁ'TÁ-BLE, *a.* Capable of extension; expansive.

DIL-A-TÁ'TION, *n.* Expansion; extension.

DI-LÁTE, *v. a.* To extend in all directions; to expand; to distend; to spread out; to enlarge.

DI-LÁTE, *v. n.* To grow wide : — to speak largely.

DI-LÁT'ER, *n.* One who enlarges or extends.

DI-LÁ'TION, *n.* Extension; enlargement.

DI-LÁTOR, *n.* That which widens or extends.

DIL-A-TÓ-RÍ-LY, *ad.* In a dilatory manner.

DIL-A-TÓ-RÍ-NESS, *n.* Slowness; sluggishness.

DIL'A-TÓ-RÍ, *a.* Tardy; late; slow; loitering.

DI-LÉM'MA, *n.* [*Gr.*] A difficult alternative.

DIL-ET-TÁN'TE, *n.* [*pl.* *DIL-ET-TÁN'TI* [*It.*]]

A lover of the fine arts; an amateur in music, &c.

DIL-ET-TÁN'TE-ISM, *n.* Quality of a dilettante.

DIL'I-QUENCE, *n.* Industry; assiduity in business; activity. — [*Fr.*] A stage-coach.

DIL'I-QUENT, *a.* Assiduous; not idle; attentive.

Syn. — Diligent in employment; assiduous in the pursuit of learning; attentive to study; industrious in habit.

DIL'I-QUENT-LY, *ad.* In a diligent manner.

DILL, *n.* An annual, aromatic plant.

DIL'U-ENT, *a.* Making thin or more fluid.

DIL'U-ENT, *n.* That which thins other matter.

DI-LÚTE, *v. a.* To make thin; to weaken.

DI-LÚTE, *a.* Thin; attenuated; poor diluted.

DI-LÚT'ER, *n.* He or that which makes thin.

DI-LÚ'TION, *n.* Act of diluting : — weak liquid.

DI-LÚ'VI-AL, *n.* Relating to the deluge or flood.

DI-LÚ'VI-AL-IST, *n.* One who holds that the deluge was the cause of certain geological phenomena.

DI-LÚ'VI-AN, *a.* Same as *diluvial*.

DI-LÚ'VI-ŪM, *n.* [*L.*] (*Geol.*) A deluge : — a deposit of earth, sand, &c., caused by a deluge or flow of water.

DÍM, *a.* Not seeing clearly; obscure; not clear.

DÍM, *v. a.* To cloud; to darken; to obscure.

DÍME, *n.* A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents.

DI-MEN'SION, *n.* Space; bulk; extent; capacity.

DI-MEN'SIVE, *a.* Marking boundaries.

DÍM'E-TER, *a.* Having two poetical measures.

DÍM'E-TER, *n.* A verse of two measures.

DI-MID'I-ÁTE, *v. a.* To divide into two parts.

DI-MID-I-Á'TION, *n.* Act of halving.

DI-MÍN'ISH, *v. a.* To make less; to lessen; to abate.

DI-MÍN'ISH, *v. n.* To grow less; to decrease.

DI-MÍN-U-É'N'DŌ, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mas.*) A direction to the performer to lessen the volume of sound.

DIM-I-NŪ'TION, *n.* Act of making less; decrease.

DI-MÍN'U-TIVE, *a.* Small; little; contracted.

DI-MÍN'U-TIVE, *n.* A thing little of the kind : —

a word expressing littleness, as *manikin*.

DI-MÍN'U-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a diminutive manner.

DI-MÍN'U-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Smallness; littleness.

DIM'IS-SŌ-RY [*dim'is-sŭr-e*, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.* ;

di-mis'sŭr-e, *S. K.*], *a.* Dismissing.

DIM'I-TY, *n.* A fine fustian or cloth of cotton.

DÍM'LY, *ad.* In a dim manner; obscurely.

DÍM'MISH, *a.* Somewhat dim.

DÍM'NESS, *n.* Dulness of sight; obscurity.

DÍ-MŌR'PHISM, *n.* The assumption of two forms.

DÍ-MŌR'PHOUS, *a.* Having two forms.

DÍM'PLE, *n.* An indentation in the cheek or chin.

DÍM'PLE, *v. n.* To form dimples or cavities.

DÍM'PLED (*dím'pld*), *a.* Set with dimples.

DÍM'-SÍGH'T-ED (*dím'sít-ed*), *a.* Having weak eyes.

DÍN, *n.* A loud noise; a continued sound.

DÍN, *v. a.* To stun or confound with noise.

DÍN'AR-CHY, *n.* A government by two persons.

DINE, *v. n.* & *a.* To eat or to give a dinner.

DING, *v. a.* [*i.* *DINGED*; *pp.* *DINGING*, *DINGED* : — *ding* is nearly obsolete.] To dash with violence; to impress with force.

DING, *v. n.* To bluster; to bounce. [*bells.*]

DÍNG'DŌNG, *n.* A word expressing the sound of

DÍNG'NESS, *n.* The quality of being dingy.

DÍNG'LE, *n.* A hollow between hills; a dale.

DÍNG'Y, *a.* Dark brown; dun : — dirty; soiled.

DÍN'ING-RŌŌM, *n.* A room to dine in.

DÍN'NER, *n.* The chief meal of the day.

DÍN'NER-TÍME, *n.* The time of dining.

DINT, *n.* [*†* *A blow*; *dent*] violence; force.

DI-NŪ-MÉ-RÁ'TION, *n.* A numbering one by one.

***DÍ-ŌC'E-SÁN** or **DÍ-Q-CĒ'SAN** [*dí-ŏs'e-sán*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. R. C.* ; *dí-ŏs'e-zán*, *P. Sm.* ; *dí-q-sē-sán*, *Bailey, Johnson, Barclay, Dyche, Rees* ; *dí-q-sē-sán*, *Wb.*], *n.* A bishop, as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

***DÍ-ŌC'E-SÁN**, *a.* Pertaining to a diocese.

DÍ'Q-CĒSE, *n.* A bishop's jurisdiction; the see of a bishop; a bishopric : — written also *diocess*.

DI-ŌP'TRIC, *a.* Relating to dioptrics; aiding

DI-ŌP'TRÍ-CAL, *a.* the sight.

DI-ŌP'TRICS, *n. pl.* That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light.

DI-Q-RÁ'MA [*dí-q-rá'ma*, *Sm. C.* ; *dí-q-rá'ma*, *Ja. Wb.*], *n.* A revolving optical machine exhibiting a variety of light and shade.

DI-Q-RÁM'IC, *a.* Relating to a diorama.

DI-Q-RÍSM, *n.* Distinction or definition.

DI-Q-RÍST'IC, *a.* Relating to diorism; defining.

DI-ŌR-THŌ'SIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Surg.*) The art of straightening crooked limbs.

DI-ŌS'MA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants.

DIP, *v. a.* [*i.* *DIPPED*; *pp.* *DIPPING*, *DIPPED* ; — sometimes *DIPT.*] To immerse; to immerse; to put into any liquor; to wet.

DIP, *v. n.* To sink; to immerge; to enter.

DIP, *n.* Inclination downward; an angle of inclination : — sauce made of fat pork.

DI-PĒT'A-LOŪS, *a.* Having two flower-leaves.

***DÍPH'THŌNG** (*díp'thŏng*) [*díp'thŏng*, *S. W. P. J. F. Sm. C.* ; *díp'thŏng*, *E. K.* ; *díp'thŏng* or *díp'thŏng*, *Ja.*], *n.* A union of two vowels in one sound; as, *rain*, *Cæsar*.

***DÍPH-THŌN'GAL**, *a.* Belonging to a diphthong.

DÍPH'YL-LOŪS, *a.* Having two leaves.

DI-PLŌ'MA, *n.* [*pl.* *DI-PLŌ'MAS*. [*Gr.*] A writing conferring some privilege, honor, or authority.

DI-PLŌ'MA-CY, *n.* The art of making treaties w. th foreign states : — a diplomatic body.

DÍP'LŌ-MATE, *n.* A diplomatist. *Sydney Smith.*

DIP-LO-MĀT-ED, *p. c.* Made by diploma.
 DIP-LO-MĀT'IC, *a.* Respecting diplomacy or envoys.
 DIP-LO-MĀT'ICS, *n. pl.* The science of decipher-
 ing ancient writings, fixing their dates, &c.
 DI-PLŌ'MA-TIST, *n.* One versed in diplomacy.
 DIP'PER, *n.* One that dips : — a ladle.
 DIP'PING-NĒĒ'DLE, *n.* A magnetic needle.
 DIP'SAS, *n.* [L.] A venomous serpent.
 DIP'TŌTE, *n.* A noun having two cases only.
 DIP'TYCH, *n.* A register of bishops and martyrs.
 DI-RĀ-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* Diffusion of rays of light.
 DIRE, *a.* Dreadful ; dismal ; direful ; horrible.
 DI-RĒCT', *a.* Straight ; right ; open ; express.
 DI-RĒCT', *v. a.* To aim ; to regulate ; to order ; to
 appoint ; to address ; to conduct ; to manage ; to
 control.
 DI-RĒCT'ER, *n.* One who directs. See DIRECTOR.
 DI-RĒC'TION, *n.* Aim : — course ; tendency : —
 order : — superscription.
Syn. — Direction or aim of a weapon ; follow
 your directions ; obey orders ; direction of affairs ;
 management of business ; superscription or address
 of a letter.
 DI-RĒC'TIVE, *a.* Informing ; showing the way.
 DI-RĒCT'LY, *ad.* In a straight line ; immediately.
 DI-RĒCT'NESS, *n.* Straightness ; straight course.
 DI-RĒC'TOR, *n.* One who directs or manages ; a
 superintendent ; a guide.
 DI-RĒC'TŌR'IAL, *a.* Directing : — relating to a
 directory.
 DI-RĒC'TŌRY, *n.* A form of prayer : — a guide-
 book : — a rule ; a guide : — a board of directors.
 DI-RĒC'TŌRY, *a.* Guiding ; commanding.
 DI-RĒC'TRESS, *n.* A female who directs.
 DIRE'FUL, *a.* Dire ; dreadful ; dismal ; horrible.
 DIRE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Dreadfulness ; horror.
 DI-RĒMP'TION (di-rĕm'shun), *n.* Separation.
 DIRE'NESS, *n.* Dismalness ; horror.
 DI-RĒP'TION, *n.* The act of plundering.
 DIRĒGE, *n.* A mournful ditty ; a funeral song.
 DIR'Ī-QĒNT, *a.* Noting a line in geometry.
 DIRK, *n.* A kind of dagger or poniard.
 DIRK, *v. a.* To stab with a dirk.
 DIRT, *n.* Mud ; filth ; mire ; dust ; earth.
 DIRT, *v. a.* To foul ; to soil ; to dirty.
 DIRT'Ī-LY, *ad.* In a dirty manner ; filthily.
 DIRT'Ī-NESS, *n.* State of being dirty.
 DIRTY, *a.* Foul ; nasty ; filthy ; sullied ; mean.
 DIRTY, *v. a.* To foul ; to soil ; to disgrace.
 DI-RŪP'TION, *n.* Act of bursting ; disruption.
 DIS, *an inseparable particle*, commonly implying a
 privative or negative signification, equivalent to
un ; as, to arm, to disarm
 DIS-A-BIL'Ī-TY, *n.* Deprivation of means or power ;
 want of power ; inability.
 DIS-Ā'BLE, *v. a.* To deprive of force ; to weaken.
 DIS-Ā'BLED (diz-ā'bld), *p. a.* Deprived of strength.
 †DIS-Ā'BLE-MĒNT, *n.* A disabling ; impediment.
 DIS-A-BUSE', *v. a.* To deceive ; to set right.
 DIS-AC-CŌM'MO-DĀTE, *v. a.* To discommode.
 DIS-AC-CŌM-MO-DĀ'TION, *n.* State of being unfit.
 DIS-AC-CŪS'TOM, *v. a.* To withdraw from practice.
 DIS-AD-VĒNTAGE, *n.* An unfavorable state or
 condition ; loss ; injury to interest.
 DIS-AD-VĒN'TAGE, *v. a.* To injure in interest.
 DIS-ĀD-VĒN-TĀ'GEŌUS, *a.* Injurious ; hurtful.
 DIS-ĀD-VĒN-TĀ'GEŌUS-LY, *ad.* With injury.
 DIS-ĀD-VĒN-TĀ'GEŌUS-NESS, *n.* Injury ; loss.
 DIS-ĀF-FĒCT', *v. a.* To fill with dislike ; to
 alienate.
 DIS-ĀF-FĒCT'ED, *p. a.* Alienated ; unfriendly.
 DIS-ĀF-FĒC'TION, *n.* Dislike ; want of affection.
 DIS-ĀF-FĒRM', *v. a.* To contradict ; to deny.
 DIS-ĀF-FĒRM'ANCE, *n.* Confutation ; negation.
 DIS-A-GRĒĒ', *v. n.* To differ in opinion ; to quarrel.
 DIS-A-GRĒĒ'-BLE, *a.* Not agreeable ; unpleas-
 ing ; offensive ; unfit.
 DIS-A-GRĒĒ'-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unpleasantness.
 DIS-A-GRĒĒ'-BLY, *ad.* Unpleasantly ; offensively.
 DIS-A-GRĒĒ'MENT, *n.* Want of agreement ; dis-
 ference ; dissimilitude ; discord.

DIS-ĀL-LŌŴ', *v. a.* To deny; to refuse: — to censure.

DIS-ĀL-LŌŴ', *v. n.* To refuse permission.

DIS-ĀL-LŌŴ'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not allowable; prohibited.

DIS-ĀL-LŌŴ'ANCE, *n.* Prohibition; refusal.

DIS-ĀN'Ī-MĀTE, *v. a.* To deprive of life; to deject.

DIS-ĀN-NEX', *v. a.* To disjoin; to separate.

DIS-ĀN-NŪL', *v. a.* To make void; to annul.

DIS-ĀP-PĀR'EL, *v. a.* To disrobe; to undress.

DIS-ĀP-PĒAR', *v. n.* To be lost to view; to vanish.

DIS-ĀP-PĒAR'ANCE, *n.* Act of disappearing.

DIS-ĀP-PŌINT', *v. a.* To defeat of expectation; to balk; to deprive of; to frustrate.

DIS-ĀP-PŌINT'MENT, *n.* Act of disappointing; failure of expectation.

DIS-ĀP-PRO-BĀ'TION, *n.* Act of disapproving; dislike; a disapproval; censure.

DIS-ĀP'PRO-BĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Implying censure.

DIS-ĀP-PRŌ'BRI-ATE, *v. a.* To appropriate wrong.

DIS-ĀP-PRŌV'AL, *n.* Disapprobation; censure.

DIS-ĀP-PRŌVE', *v. a.* To dislike; to censure.

Syn. — *Disapprove* the act; *dislike* the person; *censure* the conduct.

DIS-ĀRM', *v. a.* To deprive of arms; to divest of.

DIS-ĀR'MA-MENT, *n.* Act of disarming.

UĪ-ĀR'MĒR, *n.* One who deprives of arms.

DIS-ĀR-RĀNĖ', *v. a.* To put out of order; to derange.

DIS-ĀR-RĀNĖ'MENT, *n.* Disorder; derangement.

DIS-ĀR-RAY', *v. a.* To undress; to overthrow.

DIS-ĀR-RĀY', *n.* Disorder; confusion; undress.

DIS-ĀS'TER, *n.* Misfortune; grief; calamity.

UĪ-ĀS'TROUS, *a.* Unlucky; unhappy; calamitous.

DIS-ĀS'TROUS-LY, *ad.* In a disastrous manner.

DIS-ĀS'TROUS-NESS, *n.* Unluckiness; calamity.

DIS-Ā-VŌCH', *v. a.* To retract profession.

DIS-Ā-VŌŴ', *v. a.* To disown; to deny; to disclaim; to dissent from.

DIS-Ā-VŌŴ'AL, *n.* Act of disavowing; denial.

DIS-BĀND', *v. a.* To dismiss from military service; to set at liberty; to disperse.

DIS-BĀND', *v. n.* To retire from service.

DIS-BĀRK', *v. a.* To divest of bark: — to disembark.

DIS-BE-LĪEF' (dis-be-lĕf'), *n.* Refusal to believe; want of belief; unbelief.

DIS-BE-LĪÈVE' (dis-be-lĕv'), *v. a.* Not to credit.

DIS-BE-LĪÈV'ER, *n.* One who refuses belief; *infidel*.

DIS-BŌŴ'EL, *v. a.* To take out the intestines of.

DIS-BŪR'DEN (diz-bŭr'dn'), *v. a.* To unload.

DIS-BŪR'DEN (diz-bŭr'dn'), *v. n.* To ease the mind.

DIS-BŪRSE', *v. a.* To spend or lay out, as money.

DIS-BŪRSE'MENT, *n.* Act of disbursing; sum spent; expenditure.

DIS-BŪRS'ER, *n.* One who disburses.

DISC, *n.* The face of the sun, &c. See *Disk*.

DJS-CĀRD', *v. a.* To dismiss from service; to cast off; to reject.

DIS-CASE', *v. a.* To strip; to undress.

DIS-CĒRN' (diz-zĕrn', 66), *v. a.* To desery; to see; to perceive; to distinguish: — to judge.

DIS-CĒRN' (diz-zĕrn'), *v. n.* To make distinction.

DIS-CĒRN'ER (diz-zĕrn'er), *n.* One who discerns.

DIS-CĒRN'Ī-BLE (diz-zĕr'ne-bl), *a.* Perceptible.

DIS-CĒRN'Ī-BLE-NESS (diz-zĕrn'-), *n.* Visibleness.

DIS-CĒRN'Ī-BLY (diz-zĕr'ne-bl), *ad.* Perceptibly.

DIS-CĒRN'ING (diz-zĕrn'ing), *n.* Discernment.

DIS-CĒRN'ING (diz-zĕrn'ing), *p. a.* Judicious.

DIS-CĒRN'MENT (diz-zĕrn'ment), *n.* Act of discerning; penetration; sagacity; judgment.

Syn. — *Discernment* to distinguish; *penetration* or *sagacity* to perceive; *discrimination* to mark differences; *judgment* to decide.

DIS-CĒRP', *v. a.* To tear in pieces; to break.

DIS-CĒRP-TĪ-BIL'Ī-TY, *n.* State of being disceptible.

DIS-CĒRP-TĪ-BLE, *a.* Frangible; separable.

DIS-CĒRPT'ION, *n.* The act of pulling to pieces.

DIS-CHĀRG'E', *v. a.* To disburden; to unload: — to pay: — to execute: — to dismiss; to release.

DIS-CHĀRG'E', *v. n.* To break up; to explode.

DIS-CHARGE', *n.* A vent; explosion:—dismission; release; ransom:—payment:—execution.
DIS-CHARGE'ER, *n.* One who discharges.
DIS-CI'PLE, *n.* One who follows the teachings of another; a follower; a learner; a scholar.
DIS-CI'PLE, *v. a.* To teach; to instruct.
DIS-CI'PLE-SHIP, *n.* The state of a disciple.
DIS-CI-PLIN-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of discipline; teachable; docile.
DIS-CI-PLIN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Docility.
DIS-CI-PLIN-ANT, *n.* One of a religious order.
DIS-CI-PLI-NÁ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.
DIS-CI-PLI-NÁ'RI-AN, *n.* One strict in discipline.
DIS-CI-PLI-NÁ-RY, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.
DIS-CI-PLINE, *n.* Instruction and government; art of training; rule; order; military regulation:—*correction*; chastisement.
DIS-CI-PLINE, *v. a.* To instruct and govern; to educate; to regulate; to chastise; to reform.
DIS-CLAIM', *v. a.* To disown; to renounce.
Syn.—He *disclaimed* the honor, *disowned* the relationship, and *renounced* the claim.
DIS-CLAIM'ER, *n.* One who disclaims.—(*Law*.) An express or implied denial; renunciation.
DIS-CLOSE', *v. a.* To uncover; to reveal; to tell.
DIS-CLOSE'ER, *n.* One who discloses.
DIS-CLOSE'URE (dis-klo'zhur), *n.* Act of disclosing.
DIS-COÍD, *n.* A shell resembling a disk.
DIS-COÍD'AL, *a.* Having the form of a disk.
DIS-COÍ'QR, *v. a.* To stain; to change the color of.
DIS-COÍR-OR'ÁTION, *n.* Change of color; stain.
DIS-COM'FIT, *v. a.* To defeat; to vanquish.
DIS-COM'FIT, *n.* Defeat; overthrow; van-
DIS-COM'FIT'URE, *n.* quishment.
DIS-COM'FORT, *n.* Trouble; uneasiness; sorrow.
DIS-COM'FORT, *v. a.* To grieve; to sadden.
DIS-COM-MEND', *v. a.* To blame; to censure.
DIS-COM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* Blamable; censurable.
DIS-COM-MEND'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness.
DIS-COM-MEN-DÁTION, *n.* Blame; reproach.
DIS-COM-MEND'ER, *n.* One who discommends.
DIS-COM-MODE', *v. a.* To put to inconvenience; to disquiet; to disturb; to incommode.
DIS-COM-MÓ'DI-OUS, *a.* Inconvenient.
DIS-COM-MÓ'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Inconvenience.
DIS-COM'MON, *v. a.* To deprive of privileges.
DIS-COM-POSE', *v. a.* To disorder; to disturb.
DIS-COM-POSED', *p. a.* Disturbed; disordered.
DIS-COM-POS'URE (dis-kom-pó'zhur), *n.* State of being discomposed; disorder.
DIS-CON-CERT', *v. a.* To unsettle; to discompose.
DIS-CON-FÓRM'I-TY, *n.* Want of conformity.
DIS-CON-GRÚ'I-TY, *n.* Incongruity.
DIS-CON-NÉCT', *v. a.* To separate; to disjoin.
DIS-CON-NÉCT'ED, *p. a.* Disunited; disjoined.
DIS-CON-NÉC'TION, *n.* Disunion; separation.
DIS-CON'SE-CRATE, *v. a.* To deprive of consecration.
DIS-CÓN'SO-LATE, *a.* Void of consolation; afflicted; hopeless; sorrowful; sad. [*manner*].
DIS-CÓN'SO-LATE-LY, *ad.* In a disconsolate
DIS-CÓN'SO-LATE-NESS, *n.* Want of consolation.
DIS-CON-TÉNT', *n.* Want of content; uneasiness.
DIS-CON-TÉNT', *a.* Uneasy; discontented.
DIS-CON-TÉNT', *v. a.* To dissatisfy; to make uneasy.
DIS-CON-TÉNT'ED, *p. a.* Uneasy; dissatisfied.
DIS-CON-TÉNT'ED-NESS, *n.* Dissatisfaction.
DIS-CON-TÉNT'MENT, *n.* Inquietude; discontent.
DIS-CON-TÍN-U-ANCE, *n.* Cessation; intermission.
DIS-CON-TÍN-U-ÁTION, *n.* Act of discontinuing; cessation; discontinuance.
DIS-CON-TÍN'UE, *v. n.* To leave off; to cease.
DIS-CON-TÍN'UE, *v. a.* To break off; to interrupt.
DIS-CON-TÍN'U-ER, *n.* One who discontinues.
DIS-CÓN-TI-NÚ'I-TY, *n.* Disunity of parts; cessation.
DIS-CON-TÍN'U-OUS, *a.* Discontinued; broken off.
DIS'CÓRD, *n.* Want of concord; contention; strife; disagreement:—contrariety of sounds.
Syn.—*Discord* in families; *strife* among neigh-

bors.—*Disagreement* in opinion often causes *dis-sensions* or *angry contentions*.
DIS-CÓR'DANCE, *n.* Want of concord; discord;
DIS-CÓR'DAN-CY, *n.* disagreement.
DIS-CÓR'DANT, *a.* Inconsistent; inharmonious.
DIS-CÓR'DANT-LY, *ad.* In a discordant manner.
DIS'CÓUNT, *n.* A sum deducted for prompt or advanced payment; a deduction; an allowance.
DIS'CÓUNT' (114) [dis-kóunt', *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; dis-kóunt', *Wb. Rees*], *v. a.* To pay back again:—to deduct; to make a discount:—to advance on discount.
DIS-CÓUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be discounted.
DIS-CÓUN'TE-NANCE, *n.* Disfavor; slight.
DIS-CÓUN'TE-NANCE, *v. a.* To discourage; to abash; to slight; to disregard.
DIS-CÓUN'TE-NAN-CER, *n.* One who discourages.
DIS-CÓUR'AGE (dis-kúr'aj), *v. a.* To depress; to deprive of confidence; to deter; to dissuade.
DIS-CÓUR'AGE-MÉNT, *n.* Act of discouraging; determent; cause of fear.
DIS-CÓUR'AG-ER, *n.* One who discourages.
DIS-CÓUR'AG-ING, *p. a.* Tending to discourage.
DIS-CÓURSE' (dis-kórs'), *n.* Conversation; a sermon; a speech; a treatise; a dissertation.
DIS-CÓURSE', *v. n.* To converse; to talk; to reason.
DIS-CÓURSE' (dis-kórs'), *v. a.* To treat of; to discuss.
DIS-CÓURSE', *n.* One who discourses.
DIS-CÓUR'SIVE, *a.* Interlocutory; discursive. [*R.*]
***DIS-CÓUR'TE-OUS** (dis-kúr'te-ús or dis-kórt'yus) [dis-kúr'chus, *S. W.*; dis-kúr'che-ús, *P.*; dis-kúr'te-ús, *J. C.*; dis-kúr't'yus, *F.*; dis-kórt'e-ús, *Ja.*; dis-kórt'yus, *K. Sm.*], *a.* Uncivil; rude.
***DIS-CÓUR'TE-OUS-LY**, *ad.* Rudely; uncourtously.
***DIS-CÓUR'TE-SY** (dis-kúr'te-se), *n.* Incivility.
DIS-CÓUS, *a.* Broad; flat; wide; like a disk.
DIS-CÓV'ER, *v. a.* To show; to disclose; to reveal; to espy:—to find out; to detect. See *INVENT*.
DIS-CÓV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discovered.
DIS-CÓV'ER-ER, *n.* One who discovers.
DIS-CÓV'ER-Y, *n.* Act of finding; disclosure.
DIS-CRED'IT, *n.* Want of credit or good reputation; ignominy; reproach; disgrace.
Syn.—A bankrupt incurs *discredit*; a felon, *ignominy*; an offender, *reproach*; an expelled student, *disgrace*.
DIS-CRED'IT, *v. a.* To disgrace; to distrust.
DIS-CRED'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Disgraceful; reproachful.
DIS-CRÉET', *a.* Prudent; circumspect; cautious.
DIS-CRÉET'LY, *ad.* Prudently; cautiously.
DIS-CRÉET'NESS, *n.* Prudence; discretion.
***DIS-CRE-PANCE** [dis-kre-páns, *S. W. P. E. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; dis-kre-páns, *Wb. Maunder*], *n.* Difference; contrariety; disagreement.
***DIS-CRE-PAN-CY**, *n.* Same as *discrepance*.
***DIS-CRE-PANT**, *a.* Different; disagreeing.
DIS-CRÉTE' [dis-kre'té', *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb. dis'krété*, *S. Ash*], *a.* Distinct; disjoined; not concrete; disjunctive; not continued.
DIS-CRÉ'TION (dis-kresh'un), *n.* Prudence; wise management:—liberty of acting at pleasure.
DIS-CRÉ'TION-AL (dis-kresh'un-ál), *a.* Left to discretion or choice; unlimited; discretionary.
DIS-CRÉ'TION-AL-LY, *ad.* At pleasure; at choice.
DIS-CRÉ'TION-ARY (dis-kresh'un-a-re), *a.* Left to discretion or choice; unlimited; unrestrained.
***DIS-CRÉ'TIVE** [dis-kre'tiv, *W. P. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; dis'kre-tiv, *S. K.*], *a.* Separate; distinct.
***DIS-CRÉ'TIVE-LY**, *ad.* In a distinguishing manner.
DIS-CRÍM'I-NÁ-BLE, *a.* Distinguishable.
DIS-CRÍM'I-NÁTE, *v. a.* To observe the difference between; to distinguish; to separate.
DIS-CRÍM'I-NÁTE, *a.* Discriminated; distinct.
DIS-CRÍM'I-NÁTE-LY, *ad.* Distinctly.
DIS-CRÍM'I-NÁTE-NESS, *n.* Discrimination.
DIS-CRÍM'I-NÁTION, *n.* Act or faculty of discriminating; discernment; distinction; a mark.
DIS-CRÍM'I-NÁ-TÍVE, *a.* Making discrimination.
DIS-CRÍM'I-NÁ-TÍVE-LY, *ad.* With discrimination.
DIS-CÚ'BI-TQ-RY, *a.* Fitted to the posture of leaning.

†DIS CŪL/PĀTE, *v. a.* To exculpate.
 DIS-CŪM/BEN-CŪ, *n.* Act of leaning at meals.
 DIS-CŪM/BER, *v. a.* To unburden; to disengage.
 DIS-CŪR/SION, *n.* Discursive procedure.
 DIS-CŪR/SIVE, *a.* Desultory; argumentative.
 DIS-CŪR/SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a discursive manner.
 DIS-CŪR/SIVE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being discursive.
 DIS-CŪR/SO-RY, *a.* Argumentative; discursive.
 DIS-CŪS/SŪS, *n.* [L.] (*Logie*). Argumentation.
 DIS' CŪS, *n.* [L.] *pl.* DIS' CĪ; Eng. DIS' CŪS-EŞ.
 A quoit; a flat piece of iron; a disk.
 DIS-CŪSS', *v. a.* To examine; to debate; to sift:
 — to disperse, as morbid matter.
Syn. — *Discuss* the point; *examine* the subject;
debate the question.
 DIS-CŪSS'ER, *n.* One who discusses; examiner.
 DIS-CŪSS-ION (dis-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of discussing;
 examination; disquisition; agitation.
 DIS-CŪS/SIVE, *a.* Discussing; dissolving.
 DIS-CŪ'TIENT (dis-kŭsh'ent), *n.* A medicine.
 DIS-DĀIN', *v. a.* To scorn; to despise; to contemn.
 DIS-DĀIN', *n.* Contempt; scorn; haughtiness.
 DIS-DĀIN'FŪL, *a.* Expressing disdain; haughty;
 contemptuous; scornful; fastidious.
 DIS-DĀIN'FŪL-LY, *ad.* With haughty scorn.
 DIS-DĀIN'FŪL-NĒSS, *n.* Contemptuousness.
 DIS-EĀSE' (diz-ēz'), *n.* Distemper; malady.
Syn. — *Disease* in man; *distemper* in brutes; a
 slight complaint or disorder; a painful malady.
 DIS-EĀSE', *v. a.* To afflict with disease; to infect.
 DIS-EĀSED' (diz-ēzd'), *p. a.* Affected by disease.
 DIS-EĀS'ED-NĒSS (diz-ē'zed-nēs), *n.* Sickness.
 DIS-ĒMĀR'K', *v. a.* To land, as troops from a ship.
 DIS-ĒM-BĀRK', *v. n.* To land; to go ashore.
 DIS-ĒM-BĀR-KĀ'TION, *n.* Act of disembarking.
 DIS-ĒM-BĀR-RASS, *v. a.* To free from embarrass-
 ment or clog; to liberate.
 DIS-ĒM-BĀR-RASS-MENT, *n.* Liberation.
 DIS-ĒM-BĒL'ISH, *v. a.* To divest of embellishment.
 DIS-ĒM-BIT'TER, *v. a.* To free from bitterness.
 DIS-ĒM-BŌD'IED, *a.* Divested of the body; incor-
 poral.
 DIS-ĒM-BŌD'Y, *v. a.* To divest of the body; — to
 discharge from military service.
 DIS-ĒM-BŌGUE' (dis-ēm-bŏg'), *v. a.* To pour out
 at the mouth, as a river; to discharge.
 DIS-ĒM-BŌGUE', *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow.
 DIS-ĒM-BŌGUE'MENT, *n.* Act of discharging.
 DIS-ĒM-BŌŞ'ŪM (dis-ēm-bŭz'ŭm), *v. a.* To un-
 bosom; to disclose.
 DIS-ĒM-BŌŞ'EL, *v. a.* To take out the bowels of.
 DIS-ĒM-BRŌIL', *v. a.* To free from trouble.
 DIS-ĒN-CHANT', *v. a.* To free from enchantment.
 DIS-ĒN-CHĀNT'MENT, *n.* Act of disenchanting.
 DIS-ĒN-CŪM/BER, *v. a.* To disburden; to free.
 DIS-ĒN-CŪM/BRANCE, *n.* Liberation; freedom.
 DIS-ĒN-GĀGE', *v. a.* To release; to clear; to free.
 DIS-ĒN-GĀGE', *v. n.* To set one's self free from.
 DIS-ĒN-GĀGED' (dis-ēn-gāj'd'), *p. a.* Disjoined;
 disentangled; free; vacant; being at leisure.
 DIS-ĒN-GĀG'ED-NĒSS, *n.* State of being disen-
 gaged.
 DIS-ĒN-GĀGE'MENT, *n.* Release; vacancy.
 DIS-ĒN-NŌ'BLE, *v. a.* To deprive of rank.
 DIS-ĒN-RŌLL', *v. a.* To erase from a roll or list.
 DIS-ĒN-TĀN'GLE, *v. a.* To unravel; to set free.
 DIS-ĒN-TĀN'GLE-MENT, *n.* Disengagement.
 DIS-ĒN-THRĀLL', *v. a.* See DIS-IN-THRĀLL.
 DIS-ĒN-THRŌNE', *v. a.* To depose; to dethrone.
 DIS-ĒN-TĪ'TLE, *v. a.* To deprive of title.
 DIS-ĒN-TŌMB' (dis-ēn-tŏm'), *v. a.* To disinter.
 DIS-ĒN-TRANCE', *v. a.* To awaken from a trance.
 DIS-ĒS-TĒEM', *n.* Disregard; dislike.
 DIS-ĒS-TĪ-MĀ'TION, *n.* Disrespect; disesteem.
 DIS-FĀ'VOR, *n.* Discountenance; dislike.
 DIS-FĀ'VOR, *v. a.* To discountenance; to oppose.
 DIS-FĀ'VOR-ER, *n.* A discountenancer.
 DIS-FĪG-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of disfiguring.
 DIS-FĪG'URE, *v. a.* To deform; to deface; to
 mangle.
 DIS-FĪG'URE-MENT, *n.* Defacement of beauty.

DIS-FRĀN/CHİŞE, *v. a.* To deprive of the rights
 and privileges of a free citizen.
 DIS-FRĀN/CHİŞE-MENT, *n.* Act of disfranchising.
 DIS-FŪR/NİSH, *v. a.* To deprive; to unfurnish.
 DIS-GĀR/NİSH, *v. a.* To strip of ornaments.
 DIS-GĀR/Rİ-ŞON, *v. a.* To deprive of a garrison.
 DIS-GŌRGE', *v. a.* To vomit; to pour out with
 force; to discharge.
 DIS-GŌRGE'MENT, *n.* Act of disgorging.
 DIS-GRĀCE', *n.* State of ignominy; dishonor;
 shame; disfavor; discredit.
 DIS-GRĀCE', *v. a.* To dishonor; to bring to shame.
 DIS-GRĀCE'FŪL, *a.* Shameful; ignominious; base.
 DIS-GRĀCE'FŪL-LY, *ad.* Ignominiously; basely.
 DIS-GRĀCE'FŪL-NĒSS, *n.* Ignominy; disgrace.
 DIS-GRĀCE'ER, *n.* One who exposes to shame.
 DIS-GŪŞ'E' (diz-ğiz'), *v. a.* To conceal by an un-
 usual dress; to disfigure; to change the form of:
 — to injure by liquor.
 DIS-GŪŞ'E' (diz-ğiz'), *n.* Counterfeit show; mask.
 DIS-GŪŞ'ER (diz-ğiz'er), *n.* One who disguises.
 DIS-GŪŞ'T', *n.* Aversion; dislike; disrelish; nausea.
 DIS-GŪŞ'T', *v. a.* To offend; to produce aversion.
 DIS-GŪŞ'T'FŪL, *a.* Causing disgust; disgusting.
 DIS-GŪŞ'T'ING, *p. a.* Causing disgust; offensive.
 DIS-GŪŞ'T'ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to disgust.
 DİSH, *n.* A vessel for serving up food: — food.
 DİSH, *v. a.* To serve or put in a dish. [dress.
 DIS-HĀ-BİLLE' (dis-a-bil'), *n.* Undress; loose
 DİSH/CLOTH, *n.* A cloth for wiping dishes.
 DIS-HEĀRT'EN (dis-hār'tn), *v. a.* To discourage.
 DIS-HĒR'I-ŞON, *n.* See DIS-INHERISON.
 Dİ-SHĒV'EL (dis-shēv'el), *v. a.* To spread loosely.
 DİSH'FŪL, *n.* As much as a dish will hold.
 DİSH'ING, *a.* Concave; hollow.
 DIS-HŌN'EST (diz-ŏn'est), *a.* Not honest; void of
 probity; faithless; fraudulent: — unchaste.
 DIS-HŌN'EST-LY (diz-ŏn'est-le), *ad.* In a dishon-
 est manner; faithlessly; wickedly.
 DIS-HŌN'ES-TY (diz-ŏn'es-te), *n.* Want of hon-
 esty; faithlessness; fraud; knavery: — unchastity.
 DIS-NŌN'OR (diz-ŏn'ŭr), *n.* Disgrace; shame.
 DIS-HŌN'OR (diz-ŏn'ŭr), *v. a.* To disgrace; to
 bring shame upon; to treat with indignity.
 DIS-HŌN'OR-A-BLE (diz-ŏn'ŭr-a-bl), *a.* Not hon-
 orable; shameful; reproachful; ignominious.
 DIS-HŌN'OR-A-BLY (-ŏn'), *ad.* Ignominiously.
 DIS-HŌN'OR-ER (-ŏn'), *n.* One who dishonours.
 DIS-HŪ'MOR (dis-yŭ'mŏr), *n.* Ill-humor.
 DIS-IN-CLĀ'GER-ATE, *v. a.* To free from prison.
 DIS-IN-CLĀ'NĀ'TION, *n.* Want of inclination.
 DIS-IN-CLINE', *v. a.* To make averse.
 DIS-IN-FECT', *v. a.* To purify from infection.
 DIS-IN-FECT'ANT, *n.* A substance that prevents
 or removes infection.
 DIS-IN-FECT'ING, *p. a.* Counteracting infection.
 DIS-IN-FECT'ION, *n.* Purification from infection.
 DIS-IN-GEN'U-ŌUS, *a.* Unfair; meanly artful; sly.
 DIS-IN-GEN'U-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* Unfairly; artfully.
 DIS-IN-GEN'U-ŌUS-NĒSS, *n.* Unfairness; low craft.
 DIS-IN-HĒR'I-ŞON (dis-in-hēr'e-zn), *n.* (*Law*).
 Act of cutting off from hereditary succession.
 DIS-IN-HĒR'IT, *v. a.* To deprive of an inheritance.
 DIS-IN-TE-GRĀTE, *v. a.* To separate into particles.
 DIS-IN-TE-GRĀ'TION, *n.* Separation into particles.
 DIS-IN-TER', *v. a.* To take out of the grave.
 DIS-IN-TER-EST-ED, *a.* Free from self-interest;
 unselfish; not interested; impartial.
 DIS-IN-TER-EST-ED-NĒSS, *n.* Freedom from self-
 interest.
 DIS-IN-TER'MENT, *n.* The act of unburying.
 DIS-IN-THRĀLL', *v. a.* To set free; to liberate.
 DIS-IN-THRĀLL'MENT, *n.* Act of disinthralling.
 DIS-JŌIN', *v. a.* To separate; to part; to sunder.
 DIS-JŌINT', *v. a.* To put out of joint; to break.
 DIS-JŌINT', *v. n.* To fall in pieces.
 DIS-JŌINT'ED, *p. a.* Put out of joint; separate.
 DIS-JŌINT'LY, *ad.* In a divided state.
 DIS-JŪNCT', *a.* Disjoined; separate.
 DIS-JŪNCT'ION, *n.* Disunion; separation.
 DIS-JŪNCT'IVE, *a.* Separating; disuniting. —

(Gram.) Disjoining the sense, though joining the words; as, the *disjunctive* conjunctions, *or*, *nor*, &c.
DIS-JÚNC'TIVE, *n.* A disjunctive conjunction.

DIS-JÚNC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* Distinctly; separately.

DISK, *n.* [*discus*, *L.*] The face of the sun, moon, or planet, as it appears to us projected on the sky:—a quoit:—often written *disc*. See *DISCUS*.

DIS-LIKE', *n.* Disinclination; aversion.

DIS-LIKE', *v. a.* Not to like; to disrelish.

DIS-LI'KEN (*diz-li'kn*), *v. a.* To make unlike.

DIS-LIKE'NESS, *n.* Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

DIS-LIMB' (*diz-lím'*), *v. a.* To tear off the limbs of.

DIS-LO-CÁTE, *v. a.* To put out of joint; to disjoint.

DIS-LO-CÁTE-ED, *p. a.* Put out of place; disjointed.

DIS-LO-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act of displacing; a luxation.

DIS-LÓDGE', *v. a.* To remove; to drive from.

DIS-LÓDGE', *v. n.* To go away to another place.

DIS-LÓY'AL, *a.* Not loyal; disobedient; faithless.

DIS-LÓY'AL-LY, *ad.* Faithlessly; treacherously.

DIS-LÓY'AL-TY, *n.* Want of allegiance or fidelity.

DIS'MAL, *a.* Sorrowful; gloomy; dire; dark.

Syn.—*Dismal* scene or abode; *sorrowful* or *sad* countenance; *gloomy* prospect; *dire* calamity; *dark* night.

DIS'MAL-LY, *ad.* Horribly; sorrowfully; sadly.

DIS'MAL-NESS, *n.* Horror; sorrow; darkness.

DIS-MÁNTLE, *v. a.* To throw down; to *demolish*; to strip; to divest; to destroy.

DIS-MÁSK', *v. a.* To divest of a mask; to unmask.

DIS-MÁST', *v. a.* To deprive of masts.

DIS-MÁY', *v. a.* To terrify; to affright; to deject.

DIS-MÁY', *n.* Fall of courage; terror; fear.

DIS-MÁY'ED-NESS, *n.* State of fear or alarm.

DIS-MÉM'BER, *v. a.* To divide limb from limb.

DIS-MÉM'BER-MÉNT, *n.* Division; separation.

DIS-MISS', *v. a.* To send away; to discard.

Syn.—*Dismiss* an officer; *discharge* a soldier; *discard* a dishonest clerk.

DIS-MIS'SAL, *n.* Act of dismissing; dismissal.

DIS-MIS'SION (*diz-mish'un*), *n.* Act of dismissing; leave to depart; discharge:—deprivation.

DIS-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Causing dismissal.

DIS-MÓUNT', *v. a.* To throw off a horse, &c.

DIS-MÓUNT', *v. n.* To alight from a horse.

DIS-NÁT'U-RAL-IZE, *v. a.* To make alien.

DIS-O-BÉ'DI-ÉNCÉ, *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey.

DIS-O-BÉ'DI-ÉNT, *a.* That disobeys; not obedient.

DIS-O-BÉV' (*diz-o-bá'*), *v. a.* To refuse obedience to; to break commands; to transgress.

DIS-ÖB-LI-GÁ'TION, *n.* Offence; cause of disgust.

DIS-ÖB-LI-GÁ-TO-RY, *a.* Releasing obligation.

***DIS-O-BLÍGE'** [*diz-o-blij'*, *E. F. Ja. Sm. R. C. Wb.*; *diz-o-blj'*, *P.*; *diz-o-blij'* or *diz-o-blj'*, *S. W. K.*], *v. a.* To offend by unkindness; to displease.

***DIS-O-BLÍG'ER**, *n.* One who offends another.

***DIS-O-BLÍG'ING**, *p. a.* Not obliging; unaccommodating; unfriendly; displeasing; unkind.

DIS-ÖRBE' (*diz-örb'*), *a.* Thrown out of its orbit.

DIS-ÖR'DER, *n.* Want of order; irregularity; confusion; disturbance:—derangement:—malady; illness; *disease*.

DIS-ÖR'DER, *v. a.* To put out of order; to disturb; to derange:—to ruffle:—to make sick.

DIS-ÖR'DERED (*diz-ör'derd*), *a.* Irregular; ill.

DIS-ÖR'DER-ÉD-NESS, *n.* Irregularity; confusion.

DIS-ÖR'DER-LY, *a.* Confused; irregular; lawless.

DIS-ÖR'DER-LY, *ad.* Without rule; confusedly.

DIS-ÖR-GAN-I-ZÁ'TION, *n.* Subversion of order.

DIS-ÖR-GAN-IZE, *v. a.* To destroy the order of.

DIS-ÖR-GAN-ÍZ-ER, *n.* One who disorganizes.

DIS-ÖWN' (*diz-ön'*), *v. a.* Not to acknowledge as one's own; to disclaim; to deny; to renounce.

DIS-PÁIR', *v. a.* To part a couple; to separate.

†**DIS-PÁND'**, *v. a.* To display; to expand.

†**DIS-PÁN'SION**, *n.* Diffusion; expansion.

DIS-PÁR'ÁGE, *v. a.* To make unequal; to depreciate; to degrade; to traduce.

Syn.—To *disparage*, *detract*, and *traduce* are applied to persons; *depreciate*, *degrade*, and *decry*, to persons or things. Men *disparage* rivals, *detract* from their merit, *traduce* their character, *de-*

preciate their performances; and they *degrade* themselves by misconduct.

DIS-PÁR'ÁGE-MÉNT, *n.* Act of disparaging; *depreciation*; *disgrace*; *indignity*.

DIS-PÁR'ÁG-ER, *n.* One who disparages.

DIS-PÁR'ÁG-ING, *p. a.* Making disparagement.

DIS-PÁ-RÁTE, *a.* Separate; dissimilar; unequal.

DIS-PÁ-RÁTES, *n. pl.* Opposites; things unlike.

DIS-PÁR'I-TY, *n.* Inequality; difference.

DIS-PÁRK', *v. a.* To release from a park.

DIS-PÁRT', *v. a.* To divide in two; to separate.

DIS-PÁS'SION (*diz-pash'un*), *n.* Mental coolness.

DIS-PÁS'SION-ÁTE, *a.* Cool; calm; impartial.

DIS-PÁS'SION-ÁTE-LY, *ad.* In a calm manner.

DIS-PÁTCU', *v. a.* To send away hastily; to hasten:—to kill:—written also *despatch*.

DIS-PÁTCU', *n.* Speed; *haste*; an express; *despatch*.

DIS-PÁTC'H-ER, *n.* He or that which dispatches.

DIS-PÁTC'H-FÜL, *a.* Bent on haste; hasty; quick.

DIS-PA-THY, *n.* Want of feeling; apathy. [*R.*]

DIS-PÁU'PER, *v. a.* To deprive of the right of a pauper to assistance.

DIS-PEL', *v. a.* To drive away; to *disperse*.

DIS-PÉN'SÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be dispensed.

DIS-PÉN'SÁ-RY, *n.* A place where medicines are dispensed or distributed to the poor.

DIS-PÉN-SÁ'TION, *n.* Act of dispensing; distribution:—*administration*:—an exemption from some law, rule, or service.

DIS-PÉN'SÁ-TIVE, *a.* Granting dispensation.

DIS-PÉN'SÁ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By dispensation.

DIS-PÉN'SÁ-TOR, *n.* A dispenser; a distributor.

DIS-PÉN'SÁ-TO-RY, *n.* A directory for making medicines; a pharmacopoeia.

DIS-PÉN'SÁ-TO-RY, *a.* Granting dispensation.

DIS-PENSE', *v. a.* To deal out; to distribute; to allot:—*To dispense with*, to do without.

DIS-PÉNS'ER, *n.* One who dispenses; a distributor.

DIS-PEO'PLE (*diz-pé'pl*), *v. a.* To depopulate.

DIS-PEO'PLER (*diz-pé'pler*), *n.* A depopulator.

DÍ-SPÉR'MOÜS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having only two seeds.

DIS-PÉRSE', *v. a.* To scatter; to drive away.

Syn.—The wind *disperses* the clouds; the sun *dispels* them; the mob is *dispersed*; sheep, *scattered*.

DIS-PÉRS'ED-LY, *ad.* In a dispersed manner.

DIS-PÉRS'ÉD-NESS, *n.* State of being dispersed.

DIS-PÉRS'ER, *n.* One who disperses; a spreader.

DIS-PÉRS'ION, *n.* Act of dispersing; distribution.

DIS-PÉRS'IVE, *a.* Tending to scatter; spreading.

DIS-PÍR'IT, *v. a.* To discourage; to depress.

DIS-PÍR'IT-ÉD-NESS, *n.* Want of spirit or vigor.

DIS-PLÁCE', *v. a.* To put out of place; to remove.

DIS-PLÁCE'MÉNT, *n.* Act of displacing.

DIS-PLÁ'ÇEN-CY, *n.* Incivility; dissoligation.

DIS-PLÁNT', *v. a.* To pluck up; to drive away.

DIS-PLÁN-TÁ'TION, *n.* The act of displanting.

DIS-PLÁV', *v. a.* To spread wide; to exhibit; to show ostentatiously:—to set open; to expand.

DIS-PLÁY, *n.* An exhibition; a *show*; *parade*.

DIS-PLAY'ER, *n.* He or that which displays.

DIS-PLÉÁSE', *v. a.* To offend; to make angry.

Syn.—*Displeased* with what is improper; *offended* or *vexed* with what is disrespectful; *made angry* by insult.

DIS-PLÉÁS'ING, *p. a.* Causing displeasure; *offensive*; disagreeable.

DIS-PLÉÁS'URE (*diz-plézh'ur*), *n.* Uneasiness; offence; pain given; anger; *disfavor*.

DIS-PLÓDE', *v. a. & n.* To discharge; to explode.

DIS-PLÓ'SION (*diz pló'zhun*), *n.* An explosion.

DIS-PLÓ'SIVE, *a.* Implying and causing explosion.

DIS-PLŪME', *v. a.* To strip of plumes or feathers.

DIS-PORT', *n.* Play; sport; *pastime*.

DIS-PÖRT', *v. a.* To divert.—*v. n.* To play; to sport.

DIS-PÖS'Á-BLE, *a.* Capable of being disposed of.

DIS-PÖS'ÁL, *n.* Act of disposing; *disposition*.

DIS-PÖSE', *v. a.* To place; to arrange:—to incline.—*To dispose of*, to apply; to put off; to sell.

Syn.—*Disposed* in rows; *placed* on the shelf; *arranged* in order:—*disposed* or *inclined* to do well.

DIS-PÖSE'D' (*diz-pözd'*), *p. a.* Arranged:—inclined.

DIS-PŌŠ'ER, *n.* A distributor; a giver; director.
DIS-PŌ-SĪ'TIŌN (dīs-pō-zīsh'un), *n.* Order; method; disposal; inclination; — temper of mind.

Syn. — *Disposition* of an army; established *order*, regular *method*; *disposal* of property; a good *disposition* : inclination to study; placid *temper*.

DIS-POŠ-SĚŠŠ', *v. a.* To put out of possession.

DIS-POŠ-SĚŠ/SIŇŇŇŇ (dis-poz-zěš'un), *n.* Act of dispossession; state of being dispossessed.

DİS-PÖŞ'ÜRE (dış-pö'zhür), *n.* Disposal; state.
DİS-PRAİŞE', *n.* Blame; censure; dishonor.
DİS-PRAİŞE', *v. a.* To blame; to censure.

DIS-PRÁIŠ'ĚR, *n.* One who dispraises or blames.
 DIS-PRĚAD' (dis-prěd'), *∞. a.* To spread around.
 DIS-PRĚAD' (dis-prěd'), *v. n.* To extend itself.

DĪS-PRŌŦ'ION, *n.* Loss; damage; detriment.
DĪS-PRŌŦ'ION, *n.* Confutation; refutation. [parity.
DĪS-PRŌŦ'ION, *n.* Want of proportion; dis-

DIS-PRŌ-PŌR'TIŌN, *n.* Want of proportion; dis-
DIS-PRŌ-PŌR'TIŌN, *v. a.* To join unfitly.
DIS-PRŌ-PŌR'TIŌN-ABLE, *a.* Wanting proportion.
DIS-PRŌ-PŌR'TIŌN-ABLENESS, *n.* Unsuitableness.

DIS-PRQ-PŌR'TIŌN-Ā-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unsuitability.
DIS-PRQ-PŌR'TIŌN-Ā-BLY, *ad.* Unsuitably. [*ness.*
DIS-PRQ-PŌR'TIŌN-AL, *a.* Without proportion.

DIS-PRQ-POR-TIŦN-ĀL'I-TY, *n.* Want of proportion.
DIS-PRQ-PŌR'TIŦN-ĀL-LY, *ad.* Unsuitably. [tion.
DIS-PRQ-PŌR'TIŦN-ATE, *a.* Not proportionate.

DĪS-PRŌ-PŌR'TIŌN-ATE-LŸ, *ad.* Unsuitably.
DĪS-PRŌ-PŌR'TIŌN-ATE-NĒSS, *n.* Unsuitableness.
DĪS-PRŌV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be disproved.

DĪS-PRÔVE', *v. a.* To prove false or erroneous; to *confute*; to *refute*.
DĪS-PRÔV'ER, *n.* One who disproves.

Dis-PUŋ'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Without penal restraint.
Dis-PUŋ'-TA-BLE [dis'pu-ta-bl], *S. J. F. Sm. R. C.*
Wh. : dis-nū'ta-bl *P. :* dis'pu-ta-bl or dis-nū'ta-bl

DIS-PU-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be disputed; questionable; doubtful.

Dis-PŪ-TĀNT, *n.* A controversialist; an arguer.
Dis-PŪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* Argumentation; controversy.
Dis-PŪ-TĀ'TIOUS, *a.* Inclined to dispute; cavilling.
Dis-PŪ-TĀ'Y, *n.* Dispute; debate; dispute.

DIS-PŪ'TA-TIVE, *a.* Disposed to debate or dispute.
DIS-PŪTE', *v. n.* To contend by argument; to
reason against; to *argue*; to debate.

DĪS-SĀT-IS-FĀC'TIŌN, *n.* State of being dissatisfied; uneasiness; discontent.

DIS-SÖLV'ER, *n.* He or that which dissolves.
 DIS-SÖLV'BLE, *a.* See DISSOLVABLE.
 DIS-SQ-NANCE, *n.* Discord; disagreement.
 DIS-SQ-NANT, *a.* Unharmonious; incongruous.
 DIS-SUADE' (dis-swäd'), *v. a.* To advise against;
 to discourage; to deter; to disincline.
 DIS-SUAD'ER, *n.* One who dissuades.
 DIS-SUA'SION (dis-swä'zhun), *n.* Dehortation.
 DIS-SUA'SIVE, *a.* Tending to dissuade.
 DIS-SUA'SIVE (dis-swä'siv), *n.* Dehortation.
 DIS-SYL-LAB'IC, *a.* Consisting of two syllables.
 DIS-SYL-LA-BLE or DIS-SYL-LA-BLE [dis'sil-lä-
 bl, *S. W. J. K.*; dis-sil'lä-bl, *P. F. Ja. Sm. C.*
Wb.], *n.* A word of two syllables.
 DIS-TAFF, *n.*; *pl.* DIS-TAFFS. The staff from
 which the flax is drawn in spinning.
 DIS-TAIN', *v. a.* To stain; to blot; to sully.
 DIS-TANCE, *n.* Space between two things; re-
 moteness:—space of time:—reserve:—interval.
 DIS-TANCE, *v. a.* To leave behind, as in a race.
 DIS-TANT, *a.* Remote in time or place; remote:—
 shy:—cold:—not allied; not obvious; not plain.
 DIS-TASTE', *n.* Aversion; disrelish; dislike.
 DIS-TASTE', *v. a.* To disrelish; to dislike.
 DIS-TASTE'FUL, *a.* Nauseous; offensive; dis-
 agreeable; unpleasing.
 DIS-TASTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Disagreeableness.
 DIS-TËM'PER, *n.* A disease; a malady; ill-humor.
 DIS-TËM'PER, *v. a.* To disorder; to disturb.
 DIS-TËM'PER-A-TÛRE, *n.* Bad temperature; per-
 turbation; illness.
 DIS-TËM'PERED (dis-tëm'përd), *p. a.* Disordered.
 DIS-TEND', *v. a.* To stretch out; to expand.
 DIS-TËN'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be distended.
 DIS-TËN'TION, *n.* [distentio, *L.*] Act of stretching
 or distending; expansion; breadth.
 DIS-TICH, *n.* A couplet; two poetic lines.
 DIS-TI-CHOUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Arranged in two rows.
 DIS-TIL', *v. n.* To drop; to fall in drops.
 DIS-TIL', *v. a.* To draw by distillation; to dissolve.
 DIS-TIL-LA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being distilled.
 DIS-TIL-LA'TION, *n.* Act of distilling; a dropping.
 DIS-TIL-LA-TÖ-RY, *a.* Belonging to distillation.
 DIS-TIL'LER, *n.* One who distils. [tilled].
 DIS-TIL'LER-Y, *n.* A place where spirits are dis-
 tilled.
 DIS-TIL'MENT, *n.* Distillation. *Shak.* [*R.*]
 DIS-TINCT', *a.* Different; separate; unconfused.
 DIS-TINCTION, *n.* Act of discerning differences;
 difference; discrimination:—note of superiority;
 eminence; rank:—separation.
 DIS-TINCTIVE, *a.* Marking a distinction; clear.
 DIS-TINCTIVE-LY, *ad.* Particularly; clearly.
 DIS-TINCT'LY, *ad.* Not confusedly; plainly.
 DIS-TINCT'NESS, *n.* Clearness; nice observation.
 DIS-TIN'GUISH (dis-ting'gwish), *v. a.* To discern;
 to perceive; to discriminate; to separate; to di-
 vide:—to mark out; to make eminent.
 DIS-TIN'GUISH, *v. n.* To make distinction.
 DIS-TIN'GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* Discernible.
 DIS-TIN'GUISHED (dis-ting'guisht), *p. a.* Celebrat-
 ed; eminent; transcendent; extraordinary.
 DIS-TIN'GUISH-ER, *n.* One who distinguishes.
 DIS-TIN'GUISH-ING-LY, *ad.* With distinction.
 DIS-TIN'GUISH-MËNT, *n.* Distinction. *Shak.*
 DIS-TÖRT', *v. a.* To writhe; to twist; to wrest.
 DIS-TÖR'TION, *n.* Act of distorting; perversion.
 DIS-TRACT', *v. a.* To divide; to vex; to discom-
 pose; to disturb; to perplex; to make mad.
 DIS-TRACT'ED, *p. a.* Perplexed; insano; frantic.
 DIS-TRACT'ED-LY, *ad.* Madly; frantically.
 DIS-TRACT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being distracted.
 DIS-TRACT'ER, *n.* He or that which perplexes.
 DIS-TRACT'ION, *n.* State of being distracted; con-
 fusion; disturbance:—madness.
 DIS-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Causing perplexity.
 DIS-TRAIN', *v. a.* (*Law.*) To seize; to lay hold
 of, as goods, for payment of debt.
 DIS-TRAIN', *v. n.* To make seizure.
 DIS-TRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be distrained.
 DIS-TRAIN'OR, *n.* One who distrains.
 DIS-TRÄINT', *n.* A seizure of goods, &c.

DIS-TRËSS', *n.* Misery; misfortune; want.—
 (*Law.*) Act of distraining; seizure.
 DIS-TRËSS', *v. a.* To harass; to make miserable.
 Syn. — Distressed in circumstances, in feeling;
 harassed with business; perplexed with difficulties.
 DIS-TRËSS'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being distressed.
 DIS-TRËSS'FUL, *a.* Miserable; full of trouble.
 DIS-TRËSS'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a miserable manner.
 DIS-TRËSS'ING, *a.* Harassing; afflicting; painful.
 DIS-TRIB'U-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be distributed.
 DIS-TRIB'UTE, *v. a.* To divide among many; to
 deal out; to dispense:—to separate and replace,
 as types.
 DIS-TRIB'U-TER, *n.* One who distributes.
 DIS-TRI-BÛ'TION, *n.* Act of distributing; appor-
 tionment; a dealing out; dispensation.
 DIS-TRIB'U-TIVE, *a.* That distributes.
 DIS-TRIB'U-TIVE, *n.* A word that divides.
 DIS-TRIB'U-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By distribution; singly.
 DIS-TRICT, *n.* A circuit; a province; a territory.
 DIS-TRICT, *v. a.* To divide into districts.
 DIS-TRICT, *a.* Relating to a district or division.
 DIS-TRIN'GÄS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Law.*) A writ for dis-
 training.
 DIS-TRUST', *v. a.* To be suspicious of; not to
 trust; to disbelieve; to doubt; to discredit.
 DIS-TRUST', *n.* Want of confidence; suspicion.
 DIS-TRUST'FUL, *a.* Apt to distrust; diffident.
 Syn. — Distrustful of another's integrity; sus-
 picious of his honesty; diffident of one's self.
 DIS-TRUST'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a distrustful manner.
 DIS-TRUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of confidence.
 DIS-TRUST'LESS, *a.* Having no suspicion.
 DIS-TÛRB', *v. a.* To perplex; to disquiet; to vex.
 DIS-TÛRB'ANCE, *n.* Perplexity; confusion; tumult.
 DIS-TÛRB'ER, *n.* One who disturbs.
 DIS-ÛN'ION (dis-yün'yun) [dis-ü-ne-un, *W. P. J.*
Ja. Sm.; dis-ü-nyun, *S. E. F. C.*], *n.* Want of
 union; disjunction; separation.
 DIS-ÛN'ION-IST, *n.* One who promotes disunion.
 DIS-Û-NITE' (dis-yü-nit'), *v. a.* To separate.
 DIS-Û-NITE', *v. n.* To fall asunder; to separate.
 DIS-Û-NIT'ER, *n.* He or that which disunites.
 DIS-Û-NI-TY, *n.* Want of unity; separation.
 DIS-Û'SAGE, *n.* Cessation of use; disuse.
 DIS-ÛSE', *n.* Cessation of use; desuetude.
 DIS-ÛSE', *v. a.* To cease to use; to disaccustom.
 DIS-VÄL-YÄTION, *n.* Low estimation; disgrace.
 DIS-VÄL'VE (diz-väl'vü), *v. a.* To undervalue.
 DIS-VÄL'VE (diz-väl'vü), *n.* Disregard. [*R.*]
 DIS-VÖÖCH', *v. a.* To discredit; to contradict.
 DITCH, *n.* A trench cut in the ground for the pas-
 sage of water:—a moat around a fortress.
 DITCH, *v. n.* & *a.* To make a ditch; to trench.
 DITCH'ER, *n.* One who digs ditches.
 DITHE-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the existence of
 two gods.
 DITHE-IS'TIC, *a.* Relating to ditheism.
 DITH-YÄ-RÄM, } *n.* A song in honor of Bacchus;
 DITH-YÄ-RÄM'BJC, } a bacchanalian song.
 DITH-YÄ-RÄM'BJC, } *a.* Wild; enthusiastic.
 DITONE, *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval of two tones.
 DIT-TÄ-NY, *n.* An aromatic, perennial plant.
 DIT'TO, *ad.* or *n.* As said, or as aforesaid:—the
 same thing repeated:—used in accounts, and
 often abbreviated to *do*.
 DIT'TY, *n.* A poem to be sung; a song; a lay.
 DÛ-VËR'ËSIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] Excessive flow of urine.
 DÛ-VËR'ËT'IC, *a.* Provoking or causing urine.
 DÛ-VËR'ËT'IC, *n.* A drug that provokes urine.
 DÛ-R'NAL, *a.* Relating to the day; daily.
 DÛ-R'NAL, *n.* A journal; a day-book.
 DÛ-R'NAL-LY, *ad.* Daily; every day.
 DÛ-TÛR'NAL, *a.* Lasting; of long continuance.
 DÛ-TÛR'NAL-TY, *n.* Length of duration.
 DJ-VÄN', *n.* The grand council of Turkey:—a
 council-chamber; a hall:—a smoking room.
 DÛ-VÄR'I-CÄTE, *v. n.* To be parted into two.
 DÛ-VÄR'I-CÄTE, *v. a.* To divide into two.
 DÛ-VÄR-I-CÄ'TION, *n.* Partition; division.
 DÛVE, *v. n.* To plunge into water; to immerse.

DI-VĒL/LI-CÂTE, *v. a.* To pull; to tear. [R.]
 DĪV'ĒR, *n.* One who dives; a water-fowl.
 *DI-VĒRGE/ or DI-VĒRGE' (20), *v. n.* Totend various ways from one point; to recede.
 *DI-VĒR'GENCE, *n.* A receding from each other.
 *DI-VĒR'GENT, *a.* Receding from each other.
 DI-VĒR'GĪNG, *p. a.* Receding; divergent.
 DI-VĒRSE (dĭ'verz), *a.* Several; sundry; various.
 DI-VĒRSE, *a.* Different; unlike; multiform.
 DI-VĒRSE-LY, *ad.* In different ways; variously.
 DI-VĒR-SI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of diversifying; variation; variegation.
 DI-VĒR-SI-FŌRM, *a.* Having various forms.
 DI-VĒR-SI-FŸ, *v. a.* To make different; to vary.
 DI-VĒR-SION, *n.* Act of diverting; a turning aside: — amusement; recreation; sport; game.
 DI-VĒR-SI-TY, *n.* Difference; unlikeness; variety.
Syn. — Diversity of opinions; difference or unlikeness of character or habits; variety of pursuits.
 DI-VĒRT', *v. a.* To turn aside: — to amuse.
 DI-VĒRT'ER, *n.* He or that which diverts.
 DI-VĒRT'ING, *p. a.* Causing diversion; amusing.
 DI-VĒR-TISE [dĕ-vĕrt'iz, *W. P. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; dĭ-ver-tiz', *Wb.*], *v. a.* To please: to exhilarate.
 DI-VĒR-TISE-MENT, *n.* Diversion; pleasure.
 DI-VĒR-TIVE, *a.* Recreative; exhilarating.
 DI-VĒST', *v. a.* To strip; to make naked; to de-vest: — opposed to invest.
 DI-VĒST'URE (dĕ-vĕst'yur), *n.* A putting off.
 DI-VĪD'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being separated.
 DI-VĪDE', *v. a.* To part into different pieces; to disunite; to separate; to deal out.
 DI-VĪDE', *v. n.* To part; to sunder.
 DĪV'Ī-DĒND, *n.* A share; part allotted in division. — (*Arith.*) A number to be divided.
 DI-VĪD'ER, *n.* He or that which divides.
 DI-VĪD'ERS, *n. pl.* A pair of compasses.
 DĪV'Ī-NĀ'TION, *n.* Act of divining; a foretelling of future events. See PROPHECY.
 DĪV'Ī-NĀ-TOR, *n.* One who professes divination.
 DI-VĪN'A-TŌRY, *a.* Professing divination.
 DI-VĪNE, *a.* Partaking of divinity; proceeding from God; godlike; heavenly.
 DI-VĪNE, *n.* A theologian; a priest; a clergyman.
Syn. — A minister of the gospel is a *divine*; a professor of theology or one learned in theology is a *theologian*, or a learned *divine*.
 DI-VĪNE', *v. a.* To foretell. — *v. n.* To conjecture.
 DI-VĪNE'LY, *ad.* In a divine manner.
 DI-VĪNE'NESS, *n.* Divinity; supreme excellence.
 DI-VĪN'ER, *n.* One who divines; a conjurer.
 DĪV'ING-BĒLL, *n.* A machine for descending below the surface of the water.
 DI-VĪN'Ī-TY, *n.* The Deity; divine nature; god-head: — a god: — science of divine things; theology.
 DI-VĪS-I-BIL'Ī-TY, *n.* Quality of being divisible.
 DI-VĪS'Ī-BLE, *a.* Capable of being divided.
 DI-VĪS'Ī-BLE-NESS, *n.* Divisibility.
 DI-VĪ'ŠION (dĕ-vĭzh'un), *n.* Act of dividing; par-tition: — a part; a portion: — discord; difference.
 DI-VĪ'ŠION-ĀL, *a.* Relating to division.
 DI-VĪ'SIVE, *a.* Creating division or discord.
 DI-VĪ'SOR, *n.* A number which divides.
 DI-VŌRCE', *n.* The legal separation of husband and wife: — separation; disunion.
 DI-VŌRCE', *v. a.* To separate, as a husband and wife: — to put away; to force asunder.
 DI-VŌRCE'MENT, *n.* Divorce.
 DI-VŌR/CER, *n.* He or that which divorces.
 DI-VŌR/CĪ-BLE, *a.* That may be divorced.
 DI-VŌR/CIVE, *a.* Having power to divorce.
 DĪV-ŪL-GĀ'TION, *n.* A publishing abroad.
 DI-VŪLGE', *v. a.* To publish; to reveal; to proclaim.
 DI-VŪL'GER, *n.* One who divulges; a publisher.
 DI-VŪLSION, *n.* A plucking away; laceration.
 DI-VŪLSIVE, *a.* Having power to tear away.
 DĪ'ZEN (dĭ'zn), *v. a.* To dress; to bedizen.
 DĪ'ZI-ZI-NESS, *n.* Giddiness; a whirl in the head.
 DĪ'ZY, *a.* Giddy; thoughtless; whirling.
 DĪĒR-RĪD' (jĕr-rĕd'), *n.* A blunt Turkish javelin.
 DŌ, *v. a.* [thou dōst, *hc dōeš* or *dōth*; — *i. did*;

pp. DOING, DŌNE.] To practise or act any thing good or bad; to perform; to execute; to transact
 DŌ, *v. n.* (Mus.) to act in any manner, well or ill.
 DŌ, [It.] (Mus.) A syllable used by the Italians, answering to *ut* in French.
 DŌAT, *v. n.* See DOTE.
 *DŌC'Ī-BIL'Ī-TY, *n.* Readiness to learn.
 *DŌC'Ī-BLE [dŏs'e-bl, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; dŏse-bl, *P. Wb.*], *a.* Tractable; docile.
 *DŌC'Ī-BLE-NESS, *n.* Teachableness.
 *DŌC'ĪLE [dŏs'ĭl, *S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; dŏ'sĭl, *P. Wb.*], *a.* Teachable; easily taught.
 DO-CIL'Ī-TY, *n.* State of being docile.
 DŌC'Ī-MĀ-CY, *n.* The art of assaying ores.
 DŌC'Ī-MĀS'TIC, *a.* Relating to the assays of ores metals, and minerals.
 DŌCK, *n.* A place for building and laying up ships; dock-yard: — a plant; a weed.
 DŌCK, *v. a.* To cut short; to lay in a dock.
 DŌCK'AGE, *n.* Money paid for using a dock.
 DŌCK'ET, *n.* A label or direction on goods. — (*Law.*) A list of cases in court.
 DŌCK'ET, *v. a.* To mark with the titles; to enter.
 DŌCK'YARD, *n.* A place where ships are built, and naval stores are repositd.
 DŌC'TOR, *n.* A title in divinity, law, physic, &c.: — a teacher; a learned man: — a physician.
 DŌC'TOR, *v. a.* To cure; to heal. *Pope.* [*Vulgar.*]
 DŌC'TOR-ĀL, *a.* Relating to the degree of doctor.
 DŌC'TOR-ĀL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a doctor.
 DŌC'TOR-ATE, *n.* The degree of a doctor.
 DŌC'TOR-ATE, *v. a.* To make a doctor.
 DŌC'TORS'-CŌM'MON'S, *n. pl.* A college of ci-vilians, in London.
 DŌC'TOR-SHIP, *n.* Rank of a doctor; doctorate.
 DŌC'TRESS, }
 DŌC'TOR-ESS, } *n.* A female doctor.
 DŌC'TRI-NĀL, *a.* Relating to doctrine; containing doctrine.
 DŌC'TRI-NĀL, *n.* A doctrine; a principle.
 DŌC'TRI-NĀL-LY, *ad.* In the form of doctrine.
 DŌC'TRINE, *n.* A principle; precept; tenet.
Syn. — Believe *doctrines*; hold or imbib *principles* or *tenets*; obey *precepts*; *doctrines* of the gospel; *dogmas* of the church or of a sect.
 DŌC'U-MENT, *n.* A writing containing some pre-cept or information; a manuscript; a record.
 DŌC'U-MENT, *v. a.* To teach; to direct.
 DŌC'U-MENTAL, *a.* Belonging to instruction.
 DŌC'U-MENT'Ā-RY, *a.* Consisting of documents.
 DŌD'DER, *n.* A parasitical plant; bindweed.
 DŌ-DEC'A-GŌN, *n.* A figure of twelve equal sides.
 DŌ-DEC-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* Relating to a dodeca-hedron.
 DŌ-DEC-A-HĒ'DRON, *n.* A regular solid, compre-hended under twelve equal and regular pentagons.
 DŌDGE, *v. n.* To use craft; to shift place.
 DŌDGE, *v. a.* To evade by a sudden movement.
 DŌDGE'ER, *n.* One who dodges or evades.
 DŌE (dŏ), *n.* A she-deer; the female of a buck.
 DŌER, *n.* One who does a thing; actor; agent.
 DŌES (dŏz), *v.* The 3d person singular from *Do*.
 DŌFF, *v. a.* To put off; to strip; to put away.
 DŌG, *n.* A domestic animal: — an andiron.
 DŌG, *v. a.* To hunt as a dog; to follow.
 DŌG'ATE, *n.* The office or dignity of a doge.
 DŌG'BRI-ER, *n.* The brier that bears the hip.
 DŌG'-CHEAP, *a.* Cheap as dog's meat; very cheap
 DŌG'-DAY, *n.*; *pl.* DŌG'-DAYS. The days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun.
 DŌGE, *n.* The title of the chief magistrate of the late republics of Venice and Genoa.
 DŌG'GED, *a.* Sullen; sulky; sour; morose.
 DŌG'GED-LY, *ad.* Sullenly; gloomily; sourly.
 DŌG'GED-NESS, *n.* Gloominess; sullenness.
 DŌG'GER, *n.* A Dutch vessel with one mast.
 *DŌG'GER-EL or DŌG'GEREL [dŏg'grĕl, *S. W. J. F. Ja.*; dŏg'ger-el, *P. K. Sm. R.*], *a.* Irregular and burlesque; vilo; despicable.
 *DŌG'GER-EL, *n.* Mean, worthless verses.
 DŌG'-KĒN-NĒL, *n.* A little hut or house for dogs.

DOUB'LE (dūb'bl), *v. a.* To add as much more; to repeat:—to fold.—to pass round, as a headland.
DOUB'LE, *v. n.* To increase to twice the quantity.
DOUB'LE, *n.* Twice as much:—a fold:—a trick.
DOUB'LE-BASE, *n.* A large musical instrument of the viol kind.
DOUB'LE-DEAL'ER (dūb'bl-dēl'ēr), *n.* A deceitful, insidious person; a knave.
DOUB'LE-DEAL'ING (dūb'bl-dēl'ing), *n.* Artifice.
DOUBLE-ENTENDEE (dōb'l-ān-tān'dr), *n.* [Fr.] A phrase or sentence with a double meaning.
DOUB'LE-NESS (dūb'bl-nēs), *n.* State of being double.
DOUB'LER (dūb'ler), *n.* One who doubles.
DOUB'LET (dūb'lēt), *n.* An inner garment; a waistcoat:—two; a pair:—a kind of game.
DOUB'LE-TONGUED (dūb'bl-tūng'd), *a.* Deceitful.
DOUB'LING (dūb'ling), *n.* A folding; an artifice.
DOUB-LON (dūb-lōn'), *n.* [doublon, Fr.; *doblon*, Sp.] A Spanish coin, equal to two pistoles.
DOUB'LY (dūb'le), *ad.* In twice the quantity.
DÖBT (dōūt), *v. n.* To question; to hesitate.
DÖBT (dōūt), *v. a.* To suspect; to distrust.
Syn.—The truth of what he said is *doubted*, his statement is *distrusted*, and his veracity *suspected*.
DÖBT (dōūt), *n.* Uncertainty of mind; hesitation; suspense; indecision; scruple; suspicion.
DÖBT'Ä-BLE (dōūt'ä-bl), *a.* That may be doubted.
DÖBT'ER (dōūt'ēr), *n.* One who doubts.
DÖBT'FUL (dōūt'fāl), *a.* Dubious; *ambiguous*; obscure; questionable; uncertain.
DÖBT'FUL-LY (dōūt'fāl-le), *ad.* Dubiously.
DÖBT'FUL-NESS (dōūt'fāl-nēs), *n.* Suspense.
DÖBT'LESS (dōūt'les), *ad.* Without doubt.
DÖBT'LESS-LY (dōūt'les-le), *ad.* Undoubtedly.
DOUCEUR (dō-sūr'), *n.* [Fr.] A bribe; a lure.
DÖUCHE (dōsh), *n.* [Fr.] A stream or jet of water poured on the body; a shower-bath.
DÖUGH (dō), *n.* Unbaked paste; kneaded flour.
DÖUGH'NÜT (dō'nūt), *n.* A piece of pastry fried or boiled in lard.
DÖUGH'TI-NESS (dōūt'tē-nēs), *n.* Valor; bravery.
DÖUGH'TY (dōūt'tē), *a.* Brave:—noble; eminent.
DÖUGH'Y (dō'e), *a.* Soft, like dough; soft.
DÖUSE, *v. a.* To plunge into the water; to lower.
DÖUSE, *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water.
DÖVE (dūv'), *n.* A domesticated pigeon; a pigeon.
DÖVE-CÖT, *n.* A small building for pigeons.
DÖVE-HÖUSE, *n.* A house for doves or pigeons.
DÖVE'LIKE (dūv'lik), *a.* Resembling a dove.
DÖVE'TAIL, *n.* A joint used by carpenters, shaped in the form of a dove's tail.
DÖVE'TAIL, *v. a.* To join by means of dovetail.
DÖVE'TAILED (dūv'täld), *a.* Joined by dovetail.
DÖW'Ä-BLE, *a.* Capable of being dowered.
DÖW'Ä-GER, *n.* A widow with a jointure.
DÖW'DY, *n.* An awkward, ill-dressed woman.
DÖW'DY, *a.* Awkward; ill-dressed.
DÖW'EL, *v. a.* To fasten with pins, as timber.
DÖW'EL, *n.* A pin for fastening timber.
DÖW'ER, } *n.* A wife or widow's portion.
DÖW'ER-Y, }
DÖW'ERED (dōū'erd), *a.* Portioned.
DÖW'ER-LESS, *a.* Wanting a fortune; unportioned.
DÖW'LAS, *n.* A coarse kind of linen for shirts.
DÖWN, *n.* Soft feathers, hair, wool, or fibres:—a large open plain:—a sand-bank.
DÖWN, *prep.* Along a descent.—*ad.* On the ground: to a lower place or state.—*a.* Dejected.
DÖWN'CAST, *a.* Bent down; dejected.
DÖWN'FÄLL, *n.* Ruin; calamity:—a sudden fall.
DÖWN'FÄLL-EN (dōwn'fāl-lēn), *a.* Ruined; fallen.
DÖWN'HILL, *n.* Declivity; descent.
DÖWN'HILL, *a.* Declivous; descending.
DÖWN'LÝ-ING, *n.* Act of lying down:—bed-time.
DÖWN'RÍGH (dōūn'rit), *a.* Plain; open; direct.
DÖWN'RÍGH (dōūn'rit), *ad.* Plainly; truly.
DÖWN'SÍT-TÍNG, *n.* Act of sitting down; repose.
DÖWN'TRÖD, } *p. a.* Trodden under foot;
DÖWN'TRÖD-DEN, } trampled upon.

DÖWN'WARD, *a.* Tending down; dejected.
DÖWN'WARD, } *ad.* Towards the centre; from a
DÖWN'WARDS, } higher situation to a lower.
DÖWN'Y, *a.* Covered with down; soft; tender.
DÖW'RY, *n.* Same as *dower*. See **DOWER**.
DÖWSE, *n.* A slap on the face.—*v. a.* To strike.
DÖX-O-LÖG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to doxology.
DÖX-ÖL/Q-GY, *n.* A form of giving praise to God, in divine service, at the close of a hymn, &c.
DÖX'Y, *a.* A concubine, a prostitute.
DÖZE, *v. n.* To slumber; to sleep lightly.
DÖZE, *n.* A slight sleep; slumber.
DÖZ'EN (düz'zn), *n.* The number twelve.
DÖZ'EN (düz'zn), *n.* Twelve; twice six.
DÖZ'N-ESS, *n.* Drowsiness; sleepiness.
DÖZ'Y, *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; sluggish.
DRÄB, *a.* Of a dun or dull-brown color.
DRÄB, *n.* A strumpet; a slut:—a dun cloth.
DRÄB'BLE, *v. a. & n.* To trail on wet ground.
DRÄCHM (drām), *n.* [drachma, L.] A Grecian silver coin:—the eighth part of an ounce troy:—the 16th part of an ounce avoirdupois. See **DRAM**.
DRÄCH'MÄ, *n.* A Grecian coin. See **DRAM**.
DRÄ'CÖ, *n.* [L.] The dragon; a constellation.
DRÄFF, *n.* Refuse; lees; dregs; sweepings.
DRÄFF'Y, *a.* Worthless; draggy.
DRÄFT, *n.* A bill:—a drawing:—a portion of men drawn from an army:—an order for money; a bill of exchange. See **DRAUGHT**.
DRÄFT, *v. a.* To draw out; to draw; to detach.
DRÄG, *v. a.* To pull along by force; to draw.
DRÄG, *v. n.* To trail or grate upon the ground.
DRÄG, *n.* A net:—a hook:—a kind of car or sledge drawn on the ground.
DRÄG'GLE, *v. a.* To make dirty by dragging.
DRÄG'GLE, *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn.
DRÄG'MAN, *n.* A fisherman who uses a dragnet.
DRÄG'NET, *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom of a river or lake, to take fish.
DRÄG'Q-MÄN, *n.* *pl.* **DRÄG'Q-MÄNS**. An interpreter in Turkey and other Eastern countries.
DRÄG'ON, *n.* A winged serpent:—a constellation.
DRÄG'Q-NÉT, *n.* A little dragon.
DRÄG'ON-FLY, *n.* A fierce, stinging fly.
DRÄG'ON-ISI, *a.* Having the form of a dragon.
DRÄG'ON-LIKE, *a.* Like a dragon; furious; fiery.
DRÄG'ON'S-BLOOD (dräg'unz-blūd), *n.* A resin.
DRÄ-GÖÖN, *n.* A soldier who serves either on foot or on horseback:—a sort of pigeon.
DRÄ-GÖÖN', *v. a.* To compel to submit; to reduce.
DRÄG-DÖN-ÄDE', *n.* A ravaging by soldiers.
DRÄIN, *v. a.* To draw off gradually; to make dry.
DRÄIN, *n.* A channel for water; a watercourse; a sewer; a sink.
DRÄIN'Ä-BLE, *a.* Capable of being drained.
DRÄIN'ÄGE, *n.* The act or art of draining.
DRÄKE, *n.* The male of the duck.
DRÄM, *n.* The eighth part of an ounce troy, or the sixteenth part of an ounce avoirdupois; drachm:—a glass of spirituous liquor.
DRÄ'MÄ or **DRÄM'Ä** [drä'mä, S. F.; drä'mä, P. Ja. K.; drä'mä or dräm'a, W. C.; dräm'a, E. Sm.], *n.* A poem accommodated to action, chiefly either tragedy or comedy; a *play*:—theatrical representation; dramatic literature.
DRÄ-MÄ'TIC, } *a.* Relating to or having the
DRÄ-MÄ'TI-CAL, } form of a drama.
DRÄ-MÄ'TI-CAL-LÝ, *ad.* By representation.
Dräm'q-tis per-sō'nē, [L.] Characters or persons represented in a drama.
DRÄM'Ä-TIST, *n.* A writer of plays or dramas.
DRÄM'Ä-TIZE, *v. a.* To represent in a drama.
DRÄM'Ä-TÜR-QY, *n.* Art of dramatic poetry.
DRÄNK, *i.* From *Drink*.
DRÄPE, *v. n.* To make cloth; to cover with cloth.
DRÄ'PER, *n.* One who sells or deals in cloth.
DRÄ'PER-Y, *n.* Cloth-work:—dress of a picture.
DRÄS'TIC, *a.* Powerful; efficacious; vigorous.
DRAUGHT (dräuft), *n.* Act of drinking; a quantity of liquor drunk at once:—act of drawing; quantity drawn:—delineation; sketch:—a jakes; a

sink :—depth of water :—an order. —In some senses written *draft*. See **DRAFT**.
DRAUGHT (dráft), *a.* Used in drawing.
DRAUGHT (dráft), *v. a.* To draw out. See **DRAFT**.
DRAUGHT-HORSE, *n.* A horse for drawing.
DRAUGHTS (dráfts), *n. pl.* A kind of game.
DRAUGHTSMAN (dráfts'man), *n.* One who draws writings, pictures, plans, or maps.
DRAW, *v. a.* [*i.* **DREW**; *pp.* **DRAWING**, **DRAWN**.] To pull along; to attract; to allure; to win :—to unsheathe; to extract :—to *derive* :—to delineate.
DRAW, *v. n.* To pull :—to practise drawing.
DRAW, *n.* Act of drawing :—any thing drawn, as a lot :—a part of a bridge to be lifted up.
DRAW/A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being drawn.
DRAW/BACK, *n.* Money paid back or remitted.
DRAW/BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge made to be lifted up.
DRAW-EE', *n.* One on whom a bill is drawn.
DRAW/ER, *n.* One who draws :—a sliding box.
DRAW/ERS, *n. pl.* An under-garment for the lower limbs.
DRAW/ING, *n.* Delineation; representation.
DRAW/ING-ROOM, *n.* A room for company.
DRAWL, *v. n. & a.* To speak or utter slowly and tiresomely.
DRAWL, *n.* A protracted utterance.
DRAWN, *p.* From *Draw*.
DRAW/WELL, *n.* A deep well of water.
DRAY, } *n.* A low cart or carriage on wheels.
DRAY-CART, }
DRAY-HORSE, *n.* A horse which draws a dray.
DRAYMAN, *n.* A man who drives a dray or cart.
DREAD (dréd), *n.* Great fear; terror; awe.
DREAD (dréd), *a.* Terrible; awful; venerable.
DREAD (dréd), *v. a.* To fear; to be afraid of.
DREADFUL (dréd'fúl), *a.* Terrible; awful; direful; frightful; tremendous; *ad.* *Terribly*.
DREADFUL-LY (dréd'fúl-ly), *ad.* *Terribly*.
DREADFUL-NESS (dréd'fúl-nēs), *n.* Terribleness.
DREAD/LESS (dréd'les), *a.* Fearless; intrepid.
DREAD/NAUGHT (dréd'náwt), *n.* A thick cloth.
DREAM, *n.* Thoughts in sleep; idle fancy; reverie.
Syn. — *Dreams* are commonly exercises of the mind in sleep; *reveries* or *idle fancies*, in wakeful hours.
DREAM, *v. n.* [*i.* **DREAMED**, **DREAMT**; *pp.* **DREAMING**, **DREAMED** or **DREAMT**.] To have ideas in sleep :—to imagine; to idle.
DREAM (drēm), *v. a.* To see in a dream; to fancy.
DREAM/ER, *n.* One who dreams; an idler.
DREAM/ING-LY, *ad.* Sluggishly; negligently.
DREAM/LESS, *a.* Free from dreams.
DREAM/Y, *a.* Relating to dreams; full of dreams.
DREAM, *a.* Mournful; dismal; gloomy; dreary.
DREAM/I-LY, *ad.* Gloomily; dismally.
DREAM/I-NESS, *n.* Dismalness; gloominess.
DREAM/Y, *a.* Gloomy; dismal; horrid; mournful.
DREDGE, *n.* A net or drag for taking oysters :—a machine for clearing canals and rivers :—a mixture of grain.
DREDGE, *v. a.* To scatter flour on :—to take or gather :—to scoop up from the bottom of a river, &c.
DREDG/ER, *n.* One who uses a dredge :—a box.
DREDG/ING-BOX, *n.* A box for dredging meat.
DREG/GY, *a.* Containing dregs; feculent.
DREGS, *n. pl.* Sediment of liquors; lees; refuse.
Syn. — *Dregs* or *lees* of wine; *sediment* of water; *refuse* of timber or of the people.
DRENCH, *v. a.* To wet thoroughly; to wash; to soak; to steep :—to physic.
DRENCH, *n.* A draught :—physic for a brute.
DRESS, *v. a.* [*i.* **DRESSED** or **DREST**; *pp.* **DRESSING**, **DRESSED** or **DREST**.] To clothe; to adorn; to deck :—to cook :—to cover, as a wound.
DRESS, *v. n.* To range in a line :—to put on dress.
DRESS, *n.* Clothes; garments; vesture; *apparel*.
DRESS/ER, *n.* One who dresses :—a kitchen table.
DRESS/ING, *n.* Act of one who dresses :—application to a wound :—manure for land :—attire.
DRESS/ING-ROOM, *n.* A room to dress in.
DRESS/Y, *a.* Showy in dress; attentive to dress.

DRIß, *n.* A drop; a driblet. [*R.*]
DRIß/BLE, *v. n.* To fall in drops; to slaver.
DRIß/LET, *n.* A small quantity; a small sun.
DRIß/ER, *n.* He or that which dries or absorbs.
DRIET, *n.* Any thing driven at random :—force; scope; design; *tendency* :—a heap; a body of snow. — (*Geol.*) A diluvial formation.
DRIFT, *v. a.* To drive; to throw together on heaps.
DRIFT, *v. n.* To form into heaps, as snow.
DRIFT/WOOD (-wúd), *n.* Wood floating on water.
DRILL, *v. a.* To pierce with a drill; to bore :—to exercise troops; to train :—to sow in rows.
DRILL, *v. n.* To flow gently; to muster.
DRILL, *n.* An instrument for boring holes :—a small brook :—military exercise :—a row of grain or any thing sowed :—a channel :—an ape.
DRILL-BOX, *n.* A box for holding and sowing seed.
DRILL/ING, *n.* Act of using a drill :—military exercise :—a kind of cotton or linen cloth.
DRILL-/PLOUGH (dril'plúh), *n.* A plough which ploughs the earth and sows grain in rows.
DRINK, *v. n.* [*i.* **DRANK**; *pp.* **DRINKING**, **DRUNK**.] To swallow liquors; to quench thirst; to imbibe; to drink to excess.
DRINK, *v. a.* To swallow; to suck up; to absorb.
DRINK, *n.* Liquor to be swallowed; beverage.
DRINK/A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being drunk; potable.
DRINK/ER, *n.* One who drinks; a drunkard.
DRINK/ING, *n.* Act of swallowing liquid.
DRIP, *v. n.* To fall in drops. — *v. a.* To let fall.
DRIP, *n.* That which falls in drops :—the edge of a roof; a projecting cornice.
DRIP/PING, *n.* Fat gathered from roast meat; drip.
DRIP/PING-PAN, *n.* A pan in which drippings are caught, as of roast meat.
DRIVE, *v. a.* [*i.* **DROVE**; *pp.* **DRIVING**, **DRIVEN**.] To force along; to urge; to compel; to send; to chase; to hunt :—to guide.
DRIVE, *v. n.* To rush hastily; to tend; to aim.
DRIVE, *n.* A course for, or passage in, a carriage.
DRIV/EL (driv'vl), *v. n.* To slaver; to dote.
DRIV/EL, *n.* Slaver; moisture from the mouth.
DRIV/EL-LER (driv'vl-er), *n.* A fool; an idiot.
DRIV/EN (driv'vn), *p.* From *Drive*.
DRIV/ER, *n.* One who drives; a charioteer.
DRIZ/ZLE, *v. a.* To shed in small, slow drops.
DRIZ/ZLE, *v. n.* To fall in small, slow drops.
DRIZ/ZLE, *n.* A small rain; mizzle; mist.
DRIZ/ZLY, *a.* Shedding small rain; drizzling.
DRÖIT, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Law.*) A writ of right.
DRÖLL, *a.* Comical; odd; strange; queer.
DRÖLL, *n.* A jester; a buffoon :—a farce.
DRÖLL, *v. n.* To jest; to play the buffoon.
DRÖLL/ER-Y, *n.* Idle jokes; buffoonery; a show.
DRÖM/E-DÄ-RY, *n.* A sort of camel with one hump.
DRÖNE, *n.* The male bee which makes no honey :—a sluggard; an idler :—a humming sound.
DRÖNE, *v. n.* To live in idleness; to dream.
DRÖN/ISH, *a.* Idle; indolent; sluggish.
DRÖP, *v. n.* To languish; to faint; to pine away.
DRÖP, *n.* A globule of liquid :—an earring :—the platform of a gallows, which drops down.
DRÖP, *v. a.* [*i.* **DROPPED** or **DROPT**; *pp.* **DROPPING**, **DROPPED** or **DROPT**.] To pour in drops; to let fall; to quit.
DRÖP, *v. n.* To fall in drops; to fall; to die.
DROP/LET, *n.* A little drop :—a small earring.
DROP/PING, *a.* That which falls in drops :—a fall.
DROPS, *n. pl.* Liquid medicine measured by dropping.
DROP-/SE-RENE, *n.* (*Med.*) Gutta-serena; amaurosis.
DROP/SI-CAL, *a.* Diseased with a dropsy.
DROP/SIED (dröp'sid), *a.* Diseased with a dropsy.
DROP/SY, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease from a morbid collection of water or serous fluid in the body.
DROS/KY, *n.* A Russian four-wheeled pleasure-carriage :—corrupted from *droitschka*.
DROSS (2l), *n.* The scum of metals; rust :—refuse.
DROS/SY-NESS, *n.* Foulness; feculence; rust.
DROS/SY, *a.* Full of dross; worthless; foul.

DRÖUGHT (drôût), *n.* Dry weather; want of rain.
 DRÖUGH/TI-NËSS (drôû'te-nēs), *n.* Want of rain.
 DRÖUGH/TY (drôû'te), *a.* Wanting rain; dry.
 DRÖVE, *n.* A number of cattle driven: — a crowd.
 DRÖVE, *i.* From *Drive*.
 DRÖ'VER, *n.* One who drives cattle to market.
 DRÖWN, *v. a.* To suffocate in water; to overwhelm; to overflow; to deluge; to immerse.
 DRÖWN, *v. n.* To be suffocated in water.
 DRÖWN'ER, *n.* He or that which drowns.
 DRÖWSE, *v. a.* To make heavy with sleep.
 DRÖWSE, *v. n.* To slumber; to grow heavy.
 DRÖW'SI-LY, *ad.* In a drowsy manner; sleepily.
 DRÖW'SI-NËSS, *n.* Sleepiness; sluggishness.
 DRÖW'SY, *a.* Sleepy; heavy; lethargic; dull.
 DRÜB, *v. a.* To thresh; to beat; to bang.
 DRÜB, *n.* A thump; a knock; a blow.
 DRÜB'BING, *n.* A beating; a thumping.
 DRÜDGE, *v. n.* To work hard; to slave.
 DRÜDGE, *n.* One who works hard; a slave; *servant*.
 DRÜD'QER-Y, *n.* Meau labor; hard, servile work.
 DRÜG, *n.* An ingredient used in medicine; medicine: — any thing without worth or value.
 DRÜG, *v. a.* To season with drugs; to tincture.
 DRÜG'GER-MÄN, *n.* See DRAGOMAN.
 DRÜG'GET, *n.* A slight kind of woollen stuff.
 DRÜG'GIST, *n.* One who manufactures and sells medicines; a dealer in drugs.
 DRÜ'ID, *n.* A priest of the ancient Britons, &c.
 DRÜ-ID/I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Druids.
 DRÜ-ID-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Druids.
 DRÜM, *n.* An instrument of military music: — the tympanum of the ear: — a cylinder.
 DRÜM, *v. n.* To beat a drum; to beat.
 DRÜM, *v. a.* To expel with the beat of a drum.
 DRÜM-MÄ'JOR, *n.* Chief drummer of a regiment.
 DRÜM'MER, *n.* One who beats a drum.
 DRÜM-STICK, *n.* A stick for beating a drum.
 DRÜNK, *a.* Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.
 DRÜNK, *p.* From *Drink*.
 DRÜNK'ARD, *n.* One addicted to drunkenness; sot.
 DRÜNK'EN (drüng'kn), *a.* Intoxicated; drunk.
 DRÜNK'EN-NËSS (drüng'kn-nēs), *n.* Ebriety.
 DRÜPE, *n.* A one-celled fruit, as a peach or plum.
 DRÛ, *a.* Arid; not wet; not rainy: — not juicy: — not giving milk: — thirsty: — barren; plain: — cold; indifferent: — sly: — severe; sarcastic.
 DRÛ, *v. a.* To free from moisture: — to drain.
 DRÛ, *v. n.* To grow dry; to lose moisture.
 DRÛ'AD, *n.* [*dryas*, *L.*] (*Myth.*) A wood-nymph.
 DRÛ'LY, *ad.* In a dry manner; frigidly; coldly.
 DRÛ'NESS, *n.* Want of moisture; aridity.
 DRÛ'-NÛRSE, *n.* A woman who brings up and feeds a child by hand, without the breast.
 DRÛ'-RÖT, *n.* A disease in timber; sap-rot.
 DRÛ'-RÜB, *v. a.* To rub clean without wetting.
 DRÛ'SÄLT-ER, *n.* A dealer in dyestuffs and chemical salts used by dyers and manufacturers.
 DRÛ'-SHÖD, *a.* Having dry feet.
 DÛ'AL, *a.* Expressing the number two.
 DÛ'AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of two gods.
 DÛ'AL-IS'TIC, *a.* Relating to dualism.
 DÛ-ÄL/I-TY, *n.* The state of being two.
 DÛ'AR-CHY, *n.* A government by two rulers.
 DÛB, *v. a.* To tap with a sword: — to make a knight of; to confer knighthood on a person.
 DÛB, *v. n.* To make a quick or brisk noise.
 DÛB, *n.* A blow; a knock. — [A puddle, *Brockett*.]
 DÛ'B-I-ÖS, *a.* Doubtful; uncertain; not clear.
 DÛ'B-I-ÖS-LY, *ad.* Uncertainly; doubtfully.
 DÛ'B-I-ÖS-NËSS, *n.* Uncertainty; doubt.
 DÛ'CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a duke or dukedom.
 DÛ'CÄT, *n.* A European coin struck by a duke: — value of the silver ducat 4s. or 5s. sterling; the golden, about twice as much.
 DÛC-A-TÖÖN', *n.* A Dutch silver coin: — 5s. 6d. sterling.
 DÛCH'ESS, *n.* The consort or lady of a duke.
 DÛCH'Y, *n.* The territory of a duke; a dukedom.
 DÛCK, *n.* A water-fowl: — a kind of canvas.
 DÛCK, *v. n.* To dive under water; to cringe.

DÛCK, *v. a.* To put under water; to immerse.
 DÛCK'ER, *n.* A diver; a cringer.
 DÛCK'ING, *n.* Act of putting under water.
 DÛCK'ING-STÖÖL, *n.* A stool for ducking scolds.
 DÛCK'-LEGGED (dük'lëgd), *a.* Short-legged.
 DÛCK'LING, *n.* A young or small duck.
 DÛCT, *n.* A tube in the body; a canal; a passage.
 DÛC'TILE, *a.* That may be drawn out; easily led, *flexible*; pliable.
 DÛC'TILE-NËSS, *n.* Flexibility; ductility.
 DÛC-TIL/I-TY, *n.* Capacity of extension; flexibility.
 DÛD, *n.* A rag. — *Pl.* Rags; tatters.
 DÛD'GEON (dûd'jun), *n.* A small dagger: — sul-
 lenness; ill-will; anger; resentment.
 DÛE (dû), *a.* Owed: — proper; fit; exact.
 DÛE (dû), *ad.* Exactly; directly; as, due north.
 DÛE, *n.* That which belongs or is owed to one; a *debt*; right; just title; tribute; toll.
 DÛ'EL, *n.* A combat between two; a single fight.
 DÛ'EL, *v. n.* To fight a duel or single combat.
 DÛ'EL-LER, *n.* A single combatant; a duellist.
 DÛ'EL-LING, *n.* The act or custom of fighting duels.
 DÛ'EL-LIST, *n.* One who fights a duel.
 †DÛ-EL/LÖ, *n.* [It.] The duel; the rule of duelling.
 DÛ-EN'NA, *n.*; *pl.* DÛ-EN'NÄS. [*duena*, Sp.] An elderly woman who guards a younger one.
 DÛ-ËT, *n.* [*duetto*, It.] A song for two performers.
 DÛ'FEL, *n.* A kind of frieze or coarse cloth.
 DÛ'FER, *n.* A hawk of smuggled goods.
 DÛG, *n.* A pap or teat of a beast.
 DÛG, *i. & p.* From *Dig*.
 DÛKE, *n.* One of the highest order of nobility in England: — a sovereign prince in Germany, &c.
 DÛKE'DOM, *n.* Possession or quality of a duke.
 DÛL'CET, *a.* Sweet; luscious; harmonious.
 DÛL-CI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* The act of sweetening.
 DÛL-CI-FY, { *v. a.* To sweeten.
 DÛL'CÖ-RATE, {
 DÛL-CI-MER, *n.* An ancient musical instrument.
 DÛ'LI-A, *n.* [L.] An inferior kind of worship.
 DÛLL, *a.* Not sharp; blunt; obtuse: — not bright, dim: — doltish; stupid: — awkward: — sad; de-
 jected: — sluggish; *lifeless*.
 DÛLL, *v. a.* To stupefy: — to blunt: — to sadden.
 DÛLL'ARD, *n.* A blockhead; a dolt.
 DÛLL'-BRAINED (dûl'bränd), *a.* Stupid; doltish.
 DÛLL'HÄED, *n.* A stupid person; a blockhead.
 DÛLL'LY, *ad.* In a dull manner; stupidly.
 DÛLL'NESS, *n.* Stupidity: — dimness: — bluntness.
 DÛ-LÖC'RA-CY, *n.* A government of slaves.
 DÛ'LY, *ad.* In due manner; properly; fitly.
 DÛMB (düm), *a.* Incapable of speech; mute.
Syn. — He is *dumb* or *speechless* who cannot speak; he is *silent* who does not speak; he is *mute* whose silence is compulsory.
 DÛMB (düm), *v. a.* To silence.
 DÛMB'-BELLs, *n. pl.* Weights held in the hands, and swung to and fro for exercise.
 DÛMB'LY (düm'le), *ad.* Mutely; silently.
 DÛMB'NESS (düm'nēs), *n.* Incapacity to speak.
 DÛMB'-SHÖW (düm'shö), *n.* A pantomime.
 DÛM'FÖÖND, { *v. a.* To strike dumb; to con-
 DÛM-FÖÖND'ER, { fuse. [*Low*.]
 DÛM'MY, *n.* One who is silent. [*Vulgar*.]
 DÛ-MÖSE', *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a compact, bushy form.
 DÛMP, *n.* Sorrow; melancholy; sadness. — *pl.* A fit of melancholy; low spirits.
 DÛMP'ISH, *a.* Sad; melancholy; dejected.
 DÛMP'ISH-NËSS, *n.* Sadness; melancholy.
 DÛMP'LING, *n.* A small, round pudding.
 DÛMP'Y, *a.* Short and thick: — dumpish.
 DÛN, *a.* Of a dark color; dark; gloomy.
 DÛN, *v. a.* To press; to ask often for a debt.
 DÛN, *n.* Demand for a debt: — a clamorous, importunate creditor.
 DÛNCE, *n.* A thickskull; a dullard; a dolt.
 DÛNE, *n.* A hill; a down. See *Down*.
 DÛN'FISH, *n.* Fish cured in a certain manner.
 DÛNG, *n.* The excrement of animals; manure.
 DÛN'GEON (dün'jun), *n.* A close, dark prison.

DÜNG/FÖRK, n. A fork for moving dung.
DÜNG/HILL, n. A heap or accumulation of dung.
DÜNG/HILL, a. Sprung from the dunghill; mean.
DÜNG/Y, a. Full of dung; mean; worthless.
DÜNG/YARD, n. The place of the dunghill.
DÜN'NÄGE, n. (*Naut.*) Loose wood, fagots laid in the bottom of a ship's hold.
DÜN'NER, n. One employed in soliciting debts.
DÜ'Ö, n. [*L.*] A song in two parts.
DÜ-Q-DEÇ/I-MAL, a. Numbered by twelve.
DÜ-Q-DEÇ/I-MALŞ, n. pl. A term applied to a kind of multiplication used by artificers.
DÜ-Q-DEÇ/I-MÖ, n.; pl. DÜ-Q-DEÇ/I-MÖŞ. [*L.*] A book formed by folding sheets into 12 leaves.
DÜ-Q-DEÇ/I-MÖ, a. Having 12 leaves to a sheet.
DÜ-Q-DEÇ/U-PLE, a. Consisting of twelves.
DÜ-Q-DE/NÜM, n. [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The first of the small intestines, connected with the stomach.
DÜPE, n. A person imposed on; a simpleton.
DÜPE, v. a. To trick; to cheat; to deceive.
DÜ'PLE, a. Double; one repeated. [*R.*]
DÜ'PLI-CATE, v. a. To double; to fold. [*R.*]
DÜ'PLI-CATE, a. Double; twofold.
DÜ'PLI-CATE, n. A second thing of the same kind; an exact copy; a transcript.
DÜ-PLI-CÄ'TION, n. Act of doubling; a fold.
DÜ'PLI-CA-TÜRE, n. A fold; any thing doubled.
DÜ-PLIÇ/I-TY, n. Deceit; deception; doubleness.
DÜ-RA-BİL/I-TY, n. Power of lasting; permanence.
DÜ'RA-BLE, a. Lasting; having long existence.
DÜ'RA-BLE-NÉSS, n. Power of lasting; continuance.
DÜ'RA-BLY, ad. In a lasting manner. [*ance.*]
DÜ'RA-MÄ'TER, n. [*L.*] (*Anat.*) A membrane covering the brain.
DÜ'RANCE, n. Imprisonment; endurance.
DÜ'RANT, n. A glazed woollen stuff or cloth.
Dü-rän'te vü'tq, [*L.*] (*Law.*) During life.
DÜ-RÄ'TION, n. Continuance; length of time.
DÜ'RESS [dä'rëss, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; dü-rës', *Wb. Maunder*], *n.* Constraint. — (*Law.*) Unlawful imprisonment or constraint.
DÜR'ING, prep. For the time of the continuance of.
DÜRST, i. From *Dare*.
DÜSK, a. Tending to darkness; dark; dusky.
DÜSK, n. Tendency to darkness; dark color.
DÜSK/I-LY, ad. With a tendency to darkness.
DÜSK/I-NÉSS, n. Incipient obscurity.
DÜSK/ISH, a. Inclined to darkness or blackness.
DÜSK/ISH-NÉSS, n. Approach to darkness.
DÜSK/Y, a. Somewhat dark; gloomy; sad; dusk.
DÜST, n. Earth reduced to powder; earth.
DÜST, v. a. To free from dust: — to sprinkle with dust; to levigate: — to separate by a sieve.
DÜST'ER, n. He or that which frees from dust.
DÜST/I-NÉSS, n. State of being dusty.
DÜST'MAN, n. One who carries away dust.
DÜST/Y, a. Filled or covered with dust.
DÜTCH, v. a. To clarify and harden, as quills.
DÜTCH, n. The language of Holland or of the Dutch. — *Pl.* The people of Holland.
DÜTCH'ESS, DÜTCH/Y. See *Duchess* and *Duchv.*
DÜT'E-OÜS [dä'te-üs, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm.*; dü'tyus, *S. E. F. K.*], *a.* Obedient; obsequious; dutiful.
DÜ'TI-A-BLE, a. Subject to impost or duty.
DÜ'TI-FÜL, a. Submissive to superiors; very respectful; obedient; reverent.

DÜ'TI-FÜL-LY, ad. Obediently; submissively.
DÜ'TI-FÜL-NÉSS, n. Obedience; respect.
DÜ'TY, n. Whatever one is bound to perform — obligation: — obedience; service: — tax; custom; toll.
Syn. — *Duty* is an obligation imposed from without; *obligation* is a duty imposed from without, *duties* of parents, children; *obligation* to fulfil a promise. *Duties* or *customs* on goods imported; *taxes* on property; *toll* for passing a bridge.
DÜ-ÜM'VIR, n.; pl. DÜ-ÜM'VI-RĪ. [*L.*] Two Roman magistrates, who held office jointly.
DÜ-ÜM'VI-RATE, n. A government exercised by two rulers.
DWÄRE, n. A man much below the usual size.
DWÄRE, a. Very small; stunted; dwarfish.
DWÄRE, v. a. To hinder from full growth.
DWÄRE/ISH, a. Below the natural size; small.
DWÄRE/ISH-NÉSS, n. Littleness of stature.
DWELL, v. n. [*i. DWELT; pp. DWELLING, DWELT.*] To remain; to inhabit; to live in a place; to abide: — to continue long speaking.
DWELL'ER, n. An inhabitant.
DWELL'ING, n. A habitation; a place of residence; residence; abode; *mansion*. [*lives.*]
DWELL'ING-HÖUSE, n. A house in which one dwells.
DWELL'ING-PLACE, n. A place of residence.
DWIN'DLE, v. n. To shrink; to grow little.
DWIN'DLE, v. a. To make less; to sink; to lower.
DYE, v. a. To tinge; to color; to stain.
DYE, n. Coloring matter derived from vegetable substances; color; tinge; stain.
DYE, v. & n. See *DIE*.
DYE'ING, n. Act of staining or coloring cloth, &c.
DY'ER, n. One who dies cloth, &c.
DYE/STUFF, n. Materials for dyeing.
DY'ING, p. From *Die*. Expiring.
DYKE, n. A mound of earth, &c. See *DIKE*.
DY-NÄM'E-TER, n. An instrument for ascertaining the magnifying power of telescopes.
DY-NÄM'IC, { a. Relating to dynamics.
DY-NÄM'I-CAL, {
DY-NÄM'ICS, n. pl. The science of moving powers.
DYN-A-MÖM'E-TER, n. An instrument for measuring the strength of men and animals.
DY'NAS-TY or DYN'AS-TY [di'näs-te, *S. P. E. K. Wb.*; din'äs-te, *J. Ja. Sm. R.*; di'näs-te or di'näs-te, *W. F.*], *n.* A race or family of sovereigns in succession: — government; sovereignty.
DY-NÖM'E-TER, n. Dynamometer.
DYS/CRA-SY, n. (*Med.*) A bad habit of body.
DYS-EN-TÉR/IC, a. Relating to dysentery.
DYS-EN-TÉR-Y, n. (*Med.*) A painful disease, attended by mucous or bloody evacuations.
DYS-PÉP-SI-A, n. [*L.*] (*Med.*) Dyspepsy.
DYS-PÉP-SY or DYS-PÉP'SY [dis'pép-se, *S. W. E. F. Ja. K. R.*; dis'pép'se, *Sm. Wb. Johnson, Ash*], *n.* (*Med.*) A difficulty of digestion; indigestion.
DYS-PÉP'TIC, { a. Relating to dyspepsy; hav-
DYS-PÉP'TI-CAL, { ing bad digestion.
DYS-PÉP'TIC, n. One afflicted with dyspepsy.
DYS-PHO-NY, n. A difficulty in speaking.
DYSP-NÖA, n. A difficulty of breathing.
DYS/U-RY [dizh'u-re, *W. J. F. Ja.*; dis'u-re, *S. P. E. K. Sm. R.*], *n.* (*Med.*) A difficulty in voiding urine.

E.

E, the second and most frequent vowel in the English language, has two principal sounds; long in *mete*, short in *met*.
ÉACH (éach), *a. & pron.* Either of two; every one of any number.
ÉA'GER (é'gër), *a.* Keenly desirous; vehement; ardent; impetuous; quick; sharp; keen.
ÉA'GER-LY (é'gër-lé), *ad.* Ardently; keenly.

ÉA'GER-NÉSS (é'gër-nës), *n.* Strong desire; ardor; earnestness; keenness; *avidity*.
ÉA'GLE (é'gl), *n.* A bird of prey: — a military standard: — a gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars.
ÉA'GLE-EYED (é'gl-id), *a.* Very sharp-sighted.
ÉA'GLET (é'glét), *n.* A young eagle.
ÉA'GRE (é'gër), *n.* A tide swelling above another.

Ē, Ê, Ī, Ō, Ū, *long*; Ā, Ē, Ī, Ū, *short*; Ä, Æ, I, O, U, *obscure*. — FÄRE, FÄR, FÄST, ÄLL; HÊIR, HËR;

ĒAN (ēn), *v. n.* To bring forth young, as sheep.
 ĒAR (ēr), *n.* The organ of hearing:—sense of hearing:—attention:—power of judging of harmony:—a spike of corn or maize.
 ĒAR (ēr), *v. n.* To shoot into ears, as corn.
 ĒAR'ĀCHE, *n.* Pain in the ear.
 ĒARED (ērd), *a.* Having ears.
 ĒARL (ērl), *n.* A title of English nobility.
 ĒAR'LĀP (ēr'lāp), *n.* The tip of the ear.
 ĒAR'LĀQOM (ēr'lāqum), *n.* The seignior of an earl.
 ĒAR'LESS (ēr'les), *a.* Destitute of ears.
 ĒAR'LI-NESS (ēr'le-nēs), *n.* State of being early.
 ĒARL'-MĀR-SHĀL, *n.* An officer in England, who has the chief care of military solemnities.
 ĒAR'-LÖCK, *n.* A curl or twist of hair.
 ĒAR'LY (ēr'le), *a.* Being in season; seasonable.
 ĒAR'LY, *ad.* In good season; betimes.
 ĒAR'-MĀRK (ēr'mārk), *n.* A mark on the ear.
 ĒARN (ērū), *v. a.* To gain by labor; to obtain.
 ĒAR'NEST (ēr'nest), *a.* Ardent; warm; hearty; cordial; zealous; eager.
 ĒAR'NEST (ēr'nest), *n.* Seriousness; not jest:—a pledge:—first fruits.—(*Law.*) Money advanced in a bargain, called *earnest-money*.
 ĒAR'NEST-LY (ēr'nest-le), *ad.* Warmly; eagerly.
 ĒAR'NEST-NESS (ēr'nest-nēs), *n.* Eagerness.
 ĒARN'ING (ēr'ing), *n.* That which is earned.
 ĒAR'-PICK, *n.* An instrument for cleaning the ears.
 ĒAR'RING (ēr'ring), *n.* An ornament for the ear.
 ĒARTH (ērth), *n.* The terraqueous globe; the world:—terrene matter; soil.—(*Chem.*) A metallic oxide, dry, tasteless, and inodorous.
 ĒARTH (ērth), *v. a.* To hide in earth; to bury.
 ĒARTH (ērth), *v. n.* To retire under ground.
 ĒARTH'BOARD, *n.* The board of a plough.
 ĒARTH'BÖRN (ērth'börn), *a.* Born of the earth.
 ĒARTH'EN (ēr'thn), *a.* Made of earth or clay.
 ĒARTH'EN-WARE, *n.* Ware made of clay.
 ĒARTH'Y-NESS, *n.* State of being earthy.
 ĒARTH'LI-NESS (ērth'le-nēs), *n.* Worldliness.
 ĒARTH'LING (ērth'ling), *n.* An inhabitant of earth.
 ĒARTH'LY (ērth'le), *a.* Belonging to earth:—worldly; not heavenly:—carnal; sensual:—sordid; low; vile.
 ĒARTH'NÖT (ērth'nüt), *n.* A pig-nut; a root.
 ĒARTH'QUAKE, *n.* A tremor, violent agitation, or convulsion of the earth.
 ĒARTH'WORM (ērth'würm), *n.* A worm that lives under ground:—a sordid person.
 ĒARTH'Y (ērth'e), *a.* Consisting of earth; terrene.
 ĒAR'-WĀX (ēr'waks), *n.* Cerumen of the ear.
 ĒAR'WIG (ēr'wig), *n.* An insect:—a whisperer.
 ĒĀSE (ēz), *n.* Freedom from pain or anxiety; quiet; rest after labor:—easiness; facility.
 ĒĀSE (ēz), *v. a.* To free from pain, anxiety, or labor; to alleviate; to assuage; to relieve; to redress.
 †ĒĀSE'FUL (ēz'fūl), *a.* Quiet; peaceful. *Shak.*
 ĒĀS'EL (ē'zl), *n.* The frame on which a painter's canvas or picture rests.
 ĒĀSE'MENT (ēz'ment), *n.* Ease; support; relief.
 ĒĀ'SI-LY (ē'ze-le), *ad.* Without difficulty; readily.
 ĒĀ'SI-NESS (ē'ze-nēs), *n.* Readiness; ease; rest.
 ĒĀST (ēst), *n.* The quarter where the sun rises.
 ĒĀST, *a.* Being from or towards the rising sun.
 ĒĀST'ER (ēst'er), *n.* The day on which the resurrection of Christ is commemorated, being the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after, the 21st of March.
 ĒĀST'ER-LY (ēst'er-le), *a. & ad.* Towards the east.
 ĒĀST'ERN (ēst'ern), *a.* Being in the east; oriental.
 ĒĀST'WARD (ēst'ward), *ad.* Towards the east.
 ĒĀ'SY (ē'ze), *a.* Being at ease; free from pain; quiet:—not difficult; complying.
 ĒĀT (ēt), *v. a.* [*i.* ATE or EAT; *pp.* EATING, EATEN.] To devour; to consume:—to corrode.
 ĒĀT (ēt), *v. n.* To feed; to take food.
 ĒĀT'A-BLE (ēt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being eaten.
 ĒĀT'A-BLE, *n.* Any thing that may be eaten.
 ĒĀT'EN (ē'tn), *p.* From *Eat*.
 ĒĀT'ER (ē't'er), *n.* One who eats:—a corrosive.

ĒĀVES, *n. pl.* The edges of the roof of a house.
 ĒĀVES'DRÖP-PER, *n.* A listener under windows.
 ĒBB, *n.* The reflux of the tide:—waste.
 ĒBB, *v. n.* To flow back towards the sea:—to decay; to decline.
 ĒBB'-TIDE, *n.* The reflux of the tide.
 ĒB'ON, *a.* Made of ebony; dark; black.
 ĒB'ON-IZE, *v. a.* To make black or like ebony.
 ĒB'Q-NY, *n.* A hard, black, valuable wood.
 Ē-BRI'-E-TY, *n.* Drunkenness; inebriety.
 ĒBRILLADE (ē-bril'yad), *n.* [Fr.] A check of the bridle, by a jerk, for turning a horse.
 Ē-BRI'-ÖS'I-TY, *n.* Drunkenness; ebriety. [R.]
 Ē-BÜLL'IEN-CY (ē-bül'yen-se), *n.* A boiling over.
 Ē-BÜLL'IENT (ē-bül'yent), *a.* Boiling over.
 ĒB-UL-LI'TION (ēb-ul'lish'un), *n.* Act of boiling with heat; intestine motion.
 Ē-BÜR'NE-AN, *a.* Relating to or made of ivory.
 †ē'ce hō'mō, [L.] Behold the man:—a painting representing Christ as given up to the people.
 ĒC-CEN'TRIC, *a.* Deviating from the centre:—*ĒC-CEN'TRI-CAL*, *a.* irregular; anomalous; odd.
 ĒC-CEN'TRIC'I-TY (ēk-sen-tris'e-te), *n.* State of being eccentric; particularity; irregularity.
 †ē'ce sīg'nūm, [L.] Behold the sign or badge.
 ĒC-CHY-MÖ'SIS, *n.* (*Med.*) A livid spot on the skin.
 *ĒC-CL-ŚI-ĀS'TEŚ, *n.* A book of Holy Scripture.
 *ĒC-CL-ŚI-ĀS'TIC [ēk-kle-ze-ās'tik, S. J. E. C.; ēk-kle-zhe-ās'tik, W. F. Ja.; ēk-kle-ze-ās'tik, P. K.; ēk-kle-ze-ās'tik, Sm. R.], *n.* A clergyman connected with an episcopacy; a priest.
 *ĒC-CL-ŚI-ĀS'TIC, *a.* Relating to the church;
 *ĒC-CL-ŚI-ĀS'TI-CAL, *n.* not civil or secular.
 ĒC-CL-ŚI-ĀS'TI-CISM, *n.* Adherence to the authority of the church; church authority.
 *ĒC-CL-ŚI-ĀS'TI-CUS, *n.* A book of the Apocrypha. [ology].
 ĒC-CL-ŚI-Q-LÖQ'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to ecclesiology.
 ĒC-CL-ŚI-ÖL'Q-GIST, *n.* One versed in ecclesiology.
 ĒC-CL-ŚI-ÖL'Q-QY, *n.* A treatise on the church or church edifices.
 ĒPH'E-LÖN' (ēsh'e-lōng'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A movement of an army in the form of steps.
 *ĒCH'I-NATE or Ē-CH'I'NATE [ēk'e-nāt, J. K. R.; e-k'i'nāt, Sm. C.], *a.* Bristled; pointed.
 *ĒCH'I-NAT-ED or Ē-CH'I'NAT-ED, *a.* Bristled.
 Ē-CH'I'NUS (ē-k'i'nus), *n.* [L.] The sea-urchin; a crab-fish.—(*Bot.*) A prickly head of a plant.
 ĒCH'Ö, *n.* *pl.* ĒCH'ÖES. The return or reverberation of a sound; the sound returned.
 ĒCH'Ö, *v. n.* To resound; to be sounded back.
 ĒCH'Ö (ēk'ö), *v. a.* To send back a voice.
 Ē-CHÖM'E-TER, *n.* (*Mus.*) A kind of scale, serving to measure the duration of sounds.
 ECLAIRCISSEMENT (ē-klār'sis-mäng' or ē-klār'siz-mēnt) [ēk-klār'siz-mēnt, W. Ja.; ēk-klār'siz-mēnt, S.; ēk-klār'sis-mön, P.; ēk-klār'siz-möng, J. Sm.; ē-klār'siz-mang, F.], *n.* [Fr.] Explanation; act of clearing up an affair.
 Ē-CLĀT' (ē-klā' or ē-klāw') [ē-klā', P. J. Ja. Sm. Wb.; ē-klāw', S. W. E. F. K. C.], *n.* [Fr.] A striking effect; splendor; show; lustre.
 ĒC-LEC'TIC, *a.* Selecting; choosing.
 ĒC-LEC'TIC, *n.* One of a class of ancient philosophers, who professed to choose what was good from all sects.
 ĒC-LEC'TI-CISM, *n.* The doctrine of the Eclectics.
 Ē-CLIPSE' (ē-klips'), *n.* The obscuration of the light of a heavenly body:—darkness.
 Ē-CLIPSE', *v. a.* To darken, as a luminary.
 Ē-CLIP'TIC, *n.* The imaginary great circle of the sphere, which is the apparent path of the sun.
 Ē-CLIP'TIC, *a.* Relating to the ecliptic.
 ĒC'LÖGUE (ēk'lög), *n.* A pastoral poem.
 *ĒC-Q-NÖM'IC, *a.* Same as *economical*.
 *ĒC-Q-NÖM'I-CAL or Ē-CO-NÖM'I-CAL [ēk-q-nöm'-e-kal, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. C.; ē-kö-nöm'-e-kal, S. E. R.], *a.* Relating to economy; frugal; thrifty.
 *ĒC-Q-NÖM'ICS, *n. pl.* Household management.
 Ē-CÖN'Q-MIST, *n.* One who is thrifty or frugal.

Ê-CŎN/O-MIZE, *v. a.* To employ with economy.
Ê-CŎN/O-MY, *n.* Thrifty management; frugality:—disposition of things; system of rules and regulations; system of matter.—*Political economy*, the science which treats of the wealth of nations.

Syn.—*Economy* of a family, of government, or of the universe; *management* of business; proper *frugality*; mean *parsimony*.

ÊC'PHA-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] An explicit declaration.

ÊC-PHO-NÊSIS, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) An exclamation.

ÊC-PY-RŎSIS, *n.* [Gr.] Destruction by fire.

ÊC'STA-SY, *n.* Excessive joy; rapture; a trance.

ÊC-STÂT'IC, } a. Filled with ecstasy or joy;

ÊC-STÂT'IC-AL, } ravished; rapturous.

ÊC-Y-MÊN'I-CAL, a. General; œumenical.

ÊC'U-RIÊ (êk'u-re), *n.* [Fr.] A stable for horses.

Ê-DA'CIOUS (e-dâ'shus), *a.* Eating; voracious.

Ê-DÛC'T-Ï-TY (e-dâ's'e-tê), *n.* Voracity.

ÊD'DA, *n.* A collection of poetry, containing the Scandinavian mythology.

ÊD'DER, *n.* Wood on the top of fences.

ÊD'DISH, *n.* A second crop of grass; aftermath.

ÊD'DY, *n.* A contrary current; a whirlpool.

ÊD'DY, *a.* Whirling; moving circularly.

ÊD'DY, *v. n.* To move or whirl, as in an eddy.

Ê-DEM'A-TŎSE or Ê-DEM'A-TŎUS, *a.* Swelling.

Ê'DEN, *n.* [Heb.] A garden; paradise.

Ê-DÊN'TAL, *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the *edentata*, an order of mammals which have no front teeth.

Ê-DÊN'TA-LOUS, *a.* Without teeth; toothless.

Ê-DÊN-TA'TION, *n.* A pulling out of teeth.

ÊDGE (êj), *n.* The sharp part or side of a blade or cutting instrument:—keenness:—rim; brink.

ÊDGE (êj), *v. a.* To sharpen; to give an edge.

ÊDGE (êj), *v. n.* To move forward sideways.

ÊDGED (êjd or êj'ed), *p. a.* Sharp; not blunt.

ÊDGE'TŎOL, *n.* A tool with a sharp edge.

ÊDGE'WISE, *ad.* In the direction of the edge.

ÊDQ'ING, *a.* A border; a fringe; a narrow lace.

ÊD'BLE, *a.* Fit to be eaten; eatable.

Ê'DICT (ê'dikt, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; êd'ikt or ê'dikt, *P.*), *n.* An ordinance or decree issued by a sovereign; a proclamation.

ÊD-I-FI-CÂ'TION, *n.* Act of edifying; instruction in religion and morals; improvement.

ÊD-I-FI-CÂ-TŎRY, *a.* Tending to edification.

ÊD'I-FICE (êd'e-fis), *n.* A large or splendid building; a structure; a fabric.

ÊD-I-FI'CIAL (êd-e-fish'al), *a.* Relating to edifices.

ÊD'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who edifies.

ÊD'I-FY (êd'e-fi), *v. a.* To instruct in religion and morals; to teach; to improve.

ÊD'I-FY-ING, *p. a.* Tending to edify; instructive.

Ê'DILE, *n.* The title of a Roman magistrate.

Ê'DILE-SHIP, *n.* The office of edile.

ÊD'IT, *v. a.* To superintend, revise, or prepare for publication; to conduct; to publish.

Ê-DI'TION (e-dish'un), *n.* Publication of a book:—whole impression of a book:—republishing.

ÊD'I-TOR, *n.* One who superintends a publication.

ÊD-I-TŎR-I-AL, *a.* Belonging to an editor.

ÊD'I-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office and duty of an editor.

ÊD-U-CÂTE (êd'yu-kât) Êd'u-kât, *S. J. E. F. Ja. C.*; êd'ju-kât, *W.*, *v. a.* To bring up, as a child; to instruct; to teach; to nurture; to train.

ÊD-U-CÂ'TION, *n.* Act of educating; instruction; tuition; a bringing up; nurture.

Syn.—*Education* of children or youth; *nurture* of children; *instruction* of pupils; *tuition* of scholars.

ÊD-U-CÂ'TION-AL, *a.* Relating to education.

ÊD'U-CÂ-TŎR, *n.* One who instructs youth.

Ê-DUCE', *v. a.* To bring out; to extract.

Ê-DÛC'TION, *n.* Act of educating or bringing out.

Ê-DÛL/CO-RATE, *v. a.* To sweeten; to purify.

Ê-DÛL/CO-RÂ'TION, *n.* The act of sweetening.

ÊÊK (êk), *v. a.* To supply. See *EKE*.

ÊÊL (êl), *n.* A serpentine, slimy fish.

Ê'ËN (ên), *ad.* Contracted from *even*. See *EVEN*.

ÊÊ'FA-BLE, *a.* Expressible; utterable.

ÊÊ-FACE', *v. a.* To blot out; to erase; to destroy

ÊÊ-FACE'MENT, *n.* Act of effacing; erasure.

ÊÊ-FÊCT', *n.* An event produced; result; issue:—meaning; reality.—*Pl.* Goods; movables.

ÊÊ-FÊCT', *v. a.* To bring to pass; to produce.

Syn.—*Effect* a purpose; *produce* a change; *perform* a promise.

ÊÊ-FÊCT'U-BLE, *a.* Performable; practicable.

ÊÊ-FÊCTION, *n.* A construction; a problem.

ÊÊ-FÊCT'IVE, *a.* Efficient; efficacious; effectual.

Syn.—Causes usually having a share in producing a given effect are called *effective*; actually having a share, *efficient*; having a principal share, *efficacious*; having a decisive share, *effectual*.—*Effective* military force; *efficient* cause; *efficacious* remedy; *effectual* stop or cure.

ÊÊ-FÊCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* Powerfully; with effect.

ÊÊ-FÊCT'ŎR, *n.* He or that which effects.

ÊÊ-FÊCT'U-AL, *a.* Of adequate force; actually producing effect; efficacious; *effective*.

ÊÊ-FÊCT'U-AL-LY, *ad.* In an effectual manner.

ÊÊ-FÊCT'U-AL-NÊSS, *n.* Quality of being effectual.

ÊÊ-FÊCT'U-ATE, *v. a.* To bring to pass; to effect.

ÊÊ-FÊM'I-NA-CY, *n.* Softness; unmanly delicacy.

ÊÊ-FÊM'I-NATE, *a.* Womanish; soft; voluptuous.

ÊÊ-FÊM'I-NATE, *v. a.* To make womanish.

ÊÊ-FÊM'I-NATE-LY, *ad.* In an effeminate manner.

ÊÊ-FÊM'I-NATE-NÊSS, *n.* Effeminacy.

ÊÊ-FÊN'DI (êf-fên'de), *n.* A Turkish word signifying *lord, master, or superior*.

ÊÊ-FÊR-VÊSCÉ' (êf-fer-vê's), *v. n.* To send out gas or elastic vapor; to bubble; to work.

ÊÊ-FÊR-VÊS'CENCE (êf-fer-vê's/sens), *n.* Escape of gas or vapor from a fluid, as in ebullition.

ÊÊ-FÊR-VÊS'CENT, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling.

ÊÊ-FÊR-VÊS'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of effervescing.

ÊÊ-FÊTE', *a.* Worn out with age; barren.

ÊÊ-FI-CÂ'CIOUS (êf-fe-kâ'shus), *a.* Actually producing effects; effectual; efficient; *effective*.

ÊÊ-FI-CÂ'CIOUS-LY (êf-fe-kâ'shus-le), *ad.* Effectually.

ÊÊ-FI-CÂ'CIOUS-NÊSS, *n.* Efficacy.

ÊÊ-FI-CA-CY, *n.* Quality of being efficacious; power to produce effects; energy.

ÊÊ-FI'CIENCE (ef-fish'yens), } *n.* Act or power

ÊÊ-FI'CIENT-CY (ef-fish'yen-se), } of producing effects; efficacy; agency.

ÊÊ-FI'CIENT (ef-fish'yent), *n.* An agent; cause.

ÊÊ-FI'CIENT (ef-fish'yent), *a.* Causing effects; active; operative; *effective*.

ÊÊ-FI'CIENT-LY (ef-fish'yent-le), *ad.* Effectively.

ÊÊ-FI-QY, *n.* [*effigies, L.*] The image or likeness of a person; representation; picture.—*To burn in effigy*, to burn the image of a person. [up.]

ÊÊ-FLATE', *v. a.* To fill with the breath; to puff

ÊÊ-FLO-RÊSCÉ' (êf-flô-rê's'), *v. n.* To form dust or powder on the surface by exposure to air.

ÊÊ-FLO-RÊS'CENCE, } *n.* Act of efflorescing:—

ÊÊ-FLO-RÊS'CEN-CY, } production of flowers:—an eruption or redness on the skin.

ÊÊ-FLO-RÊS'CENT, *a.* Indicating efflorescence.

ÊÊ-FLU-ENCE, *n.* A flowing out; issue.

ÊÊ-FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing out; issuing out of.

ÊÊ-FLÛ'VI-ÛM, *n.*; *pl.* ÊÊ-FLÛ'VI-A. [*L.*] A flowing out; vapor; small particles which are continually flying off from bodies.

ÊÊ-FLÛX, *n.* The act of flowing out; effusion.

ÊÊ-FLÛX'ION (ef-flûk'shun), *n.* Act of flowing out.

ÊÊ-FŎRT, *n.* Exertion of strength; attempt; trial; strain; endeavor.

Syn.—*Desperate effort*; painful *struggle*; ordinary *endeavor*; great *exertion*.

ÊÊ-FŎS'SION (ef-fôsh'un), *n.* Act of digging up.

ÊÊ-FRŎN'TE-RY, *n.* Boldness; impudence; audacity.

ÊÊ-FÛLGE', *v. n.* To send forth lustre.

ÊÊ-FÛL'GENCE, *n.* Lustre; brightness; splendor.

ÊÊ-FÛL'GENT, *a.* Shining; bright; luminous.

ÊÊ-FÛSE', *v. a.* To pour out; to spill; to shed.

EF-FŪ'SION (ef-fū'zhun), *n.* A pouring out; waste.
 EF FŪ'SIVE, *a.* Pouring out; dispersing; diffusive.
 EFT (eft), *n.* A newt; a sort of lizard.
 †E-ĖST', *v. a.* To throw out; to void. *Bacon.*
 E-ĖST'ION (e-jest'yun), *n.* Act of throwing out.
 EGG (eg), *n.* The fetus or production of the feathered tribe, and of some other animals.
 EG'LAN-TINE or EG'LAN-TINE [eg'lan-tin, *S. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; eg'lan-tin, *W. F.*], *n.* A species of rose; sweet-brier.
 E'GO-ISM, *n.* Scepticism; doubt:—selfishness.
 E'GO-IST, *n.* One of a class of philosophers who professed to doubt every thing except their own existence.
 *E'GO-TISM or EG'O-TISM [e'go-tizm, *S. P. J. E. Ja. K. C.*; e'go-tizm or eg'o-tizm, *W. F.*; eg'o-tizm, *Sm. R.*], *n.* The frequent use of the pronoun *I*,—in Latin, *ego*:—self-commendation.
 *E'GO-TIST, *n.* One who talks much of himself.
 *E-GO-TIS'TIC, } *a.* Addicted to egotism; self-
 *E-GO-TIS'TI-CAL, } conceited; vain.
 *E'GO-TIZE, *v. n.* To talk much of one's self.
 E-GRĖ'GIOUS (e-grĖ'jus), *a.* Eminent; remarkable.
 E-GRĖ'GIOUS-LY, *ad.* Eminently; remarkably.
 E-GRĖ'GIOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being eminent.
 E'GRESS, *n.* Act of going out; departure.
 E-GRĖ'S'ION (e-grĖsh'yun), *n.* Act of going out.
 E'GRET, *n.* A fowl of the heron kind.
 E-GRĖTT', *n.* An ornament of ribbons.
 E'GRI-OT, *n.* A species of sour cherry.
 E-GYPTIAN, *a.* Relating to Egypt.
 EIDER-DOWN, *n.* The down of the eider-duck.
 EIDER-DUCK, *n.* A species of duck found in the Orkneys, Hebrides, and Shetland Islands.
 EY'DO-GRAPH, *n.* A copying-instrument.
 EIGH (ā), *interj.* An expression of sudden delight.
 EIGHT (āt), *a.* Twice four; seven and one.
 EIGH'TEEN (āt'en), *a.* Twice nine.
 EIGH'TEENTH (āt'tenth), *a.* Next in order to the seventeenth.
 EIGHT'FOLD (āt'fōld), *a.* Eight times the quantity.
 EIGHTH (āth), *a.* Next in order to the seventh.
 EIGHTH (āth), *n.* (*Mus.*) The octave or eighth note of the diatonic scale.
 EIGHTH'LY (āth'le), *ad.* In the eighth place.
 EIGH'TI-ETH (āt'e-ēth), *a.* The ordinal of eighty.
 EIGH'TY (āt'e), *a. & n.* Eight times ten.
 *EITHER (ē'ther, 39) [ē'ther, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.*; ē'ther or i'ther, *Kenrick*. "Between *ē'ther* and *c'ther*, there is little, in point of good usage, to choose" *Smart.*], *pron.* One or the other.
 *EITHER, *conj.* Or; as, "either this or that."
 E-JAC'Ū-LATE, *v. a.* To throw out suddenly; to shoot; to dart out.
 E-JAC'Ū-LĀTION, *n.* An act of ejaculating or throwing; a darting:—a short prayer.
 E-JAC'Ū-LĀ-TOR-Y, *a.* Darted out; sudden; hasty.
 E-JECT', *v. a.* To throw out; to cast forth; to expel; to discharge; to reject.
 E-JECTION, *n.* A casting out; expulsion.
 E-JECTIONMENT, *n.* (*Law.*) A writ or action for recovering the possession of real property.
 E-JECTOR, *n.* One who ejects or expels.
 E-JŪ-LĀTION, *n.* An outcry; lamentation. [*R.*]
 EKE (ek), *v. a.* To supply; to protract; to spin out.
 EKE, *ad.* Also; likewise; beside.
 E-LĀB'O-RATE, *v. a.* To produce with labor.
 E-LĀB'O-RATE, *a.* Much labored upon; much studied; highly finished.
 E-LĀB'O-RATE-LY, *ad.* With great labor.
 E-LĀB'O-RATE-NESS, *n.* State of being elaborate.
 E-LĀB'O-RĀTION, *n.* Act of elaborating.
 E-LĀ-IN, *n.* (*Chem.*) The oily or liquid principle of fat or oil; oleine.
 E-LĀPSE', *v. n.* To pass away; to glide away.
 E-LĀS'TIC, } *a.* Having elasticity; springy
 E-LĀS'TI-CAL, } back; rebounding; springy.
 E-LAS-TIC'ITY, *n.* A property in bodies, by which they restore themselves to their original form.
 E-LĀTE', *a.* Flushed with success; lofty; elated.

E-LĀTE', *v. a.* To elevate; to puff up; to exalt.
 E-LĀTION, *n.* State of being elated; elevation; triumph proceeding from success.
 EL'BŌW (ēl'bō), *n.* Curvature of the arm:—angle.
 EL'BŌB (ēl'bō), *v. a.* To push with the elbow.
 EL'BŌW, *v. n.* To jut out in angles; to clash.
 EL'BŌW-CHAIR, *n.* A chair with arms.
 EL'BŌW-RŌOM, *n.* Room to extend the elbows.
 ELD, *n.* Old age; old people; old times. *Shak.*
 EL'DER, *a.* Surpassing another in years; older.
 EL'DER, *n.* An older person; a senior:—an ancestor:—a ruler:—a subordinate officer in a church:—a tree or shrub.
 EL'DER-LY, *a.* Bordering upon old age; old.
 EL'DER-SHIP, *n.* Seniority; primogeniture.
 EL'DEST, *a.* Oldest; most aged.
 EL'DING, *n.* Wood for burning; fuel. [*Local.*]
 EL-E-CAM-PĀNE', *n.* A plant; a sweetmeat.
 E-LECT', *v. a.* To choose for office; to select.
 E-LECT', *a.* Chosen; taken by preference.
 E-LECT', *n.* One who is elected or chosen.
 E-LECTION, *n.* Act or power of choosing; choice:—the ceremony of a public choice. (*Theol.*) Divine choice of individuals to enjoy blessings.
 E-LECTION-EER', *v. n.* To use arts for electing, or for being elected, to an office. [*Modern.*]
 E-LECTION-EER'ING, *n.* Arts used in an election.
 E-LECTIVE, *a.* Having, or regulated by, choice.
 E-LECTIVE-LY, *ad.* In an elective manner.
 E-LECTOR, *n.* One who elects or gives a vote.
 E-LECTOR-AL, *a.* Relating to an elector or election.
 E-LECTOR-ATE, *n.* Jurisdiction of an elector.
 E-LECTRIC, *n.* An electric body or substance.
 E-LECTRIC, } *a.* Relating to, or containing,
 E-LECTRIC-CAL, } electricity; attractive.
 E-LECTRICIAN (ē-lek-trish'an), *n.* One who is versed in the science of electricity.
 E-LECTRIC'ITY, *n.* The science which explains the laws of the electric fluid:—a subtile fluid produced by friction, first observed in amber.
 E-LECTRIC-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be electrified.
 E-LECTRIC-FY, *v. a.* To communicate electricity to.
 E-LECTRIZE, *v. a.* To electrify.
 E-LECTRO-BI-ŌL'O-GY, *n.* The application of Mesmerism to the human body.
 E-LECTRO-CHEM'IS-TRY, *n.* The science which treats of electricity in effecting chemical changes.
 E-LECTRO-MAG-NĒT'IC, *a.* Relating to electro-magnetism:—applied to a telegraph for conveying intelligence.
 E-LECTRO-MAG'NET-ISM, *n.* The science which treats of electricity and magnetism in communicating magnetic properties.
 E-LEC-TROM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of electricity.
 E-LECTRO-SCOPE, *n.* An electrometer.
 E-LECTRO-TYPE, *n.* A method of taking reverse fac-similes of medals, coins, &c.
 E-LECTRO-TYPE, *v. a.* To make a fac-simile in metal, from a mould, by an electro-chemical process; to deposit metals by electricity.
 E-LECTRUM, *n.* [*L.*] Amber; a mixed metal.
 E-LECT'U-ARY, *n.* A soft, compound medicine.
 EL-Ė-MŌS'Y-NA-RY (ēl-e-mōz'e-nā-re), *a.* Relating to alms; depending upon charity.
 EL-Ė-MŌS'Y-NA-RY, *n.* One who lives on alms.
 EL'E-GANCE, *n.* The beauty of propriety; refinement; polish; symmetry; grace; politeness.
 EL'E-GANT, *a.* Having elegance; pleasing; refined; polished; graceful; genteel; accomplished.
 EL'E-GANT-LY, *ad.* With elegance; gracefully.
 *EL-E-GI'AC (I20) [ēl-e-jī'ak, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; ē-lē'je-āk or ēl-e-jī'ak, *P. K.*; ē-lē-je-āk, *Wb.*], *a.* Pertaining to elegy; mournful.
 *EL-E-GI'AC, *n.* Elegiac verse.
 EL-E-GI'ACAL, *a.* Belonging to an elegy.
 *EL-E-GI'AST, } *n.* A writer of elegies.
 *EL'E-GIST, }
 E-LE'GIST, } [*L.*] (*Law.*) A writ of execution.
 EL'E-GY, *n.* A mournful song or poem; a dirge.
 EL'E-MENT, *n.* A first or constituent principle of

any thing; an atom; an ingredient; a constituent part:—proper sphere.—*Pl.* First rudiments.—In popular language, the four elements are *air, earth, fire, and water.*

EL-E-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to elements; rude.

EL-E-MENT'ARY, *a.* Relating to elements; uncompounded; primary; simple; elemental.

Ê-LËNCH' or Ê-LËNCH' [e-lëngk', *Sm. C. Wb.*; e-lënk', *P. K.*; e-lënk' or e-lëngk', *Ja.*], *n.* (*Logic.*) An argument; a sophism.

ÊL'E-PHANT, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The largest of quadrupeds. ÊL-E-PHANT-TA-SIS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) A species of leprosy.

ÊL-E-PHANTINE, *a.* Pertaining to the elephant.

ÊL-EU-SIN'I-AN, *a.* Relating to the rites of Ceres.

ÊL'E-VATE, *v. a.* To raise up; to exalt; to dignify.

ÊL'E-VATE, *p. a.* Exalted; raised aloft; elevated.

ÊL'E-VAT-ED, *p. a.* Exalted; high; lofty; tall.

ÊL-E-VAT'ION, *n.* Act of elevating; a raising up; exaltation; height; altitude.

ÊL'E-VA-TOR, *n.* A raiser or lifter up.

ÊLÈVE (â-lâv'), *n.* [*Fr.*] One protected by another; a pupil.

Ê-LËV'EN (e-lëv/vn), *a.* Ten and one.

Ê-LËV'ENTH (e-lëv/vnth), *a.* The next in order to the tenth.

ÊLF, *n.*; *pl.* ÊLVEŠ. A wandering spirit; a fairy.

ÊLF'IN, *a.* Relating to elves or fairies; elfish.

ÊLF'ISH or ÊLV'ISH, *a.* Relating to elves or demons.

ÊLF'-LÖCK, *n.* A knot of hair twisted by elves.

Ê-LÏC'IT, *v. a.* To draw out; to strike out.

Ê-LÏC'I-TAT'ION, *n.* Act of eliciting.

ÊL-I-ÇI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being eligible.

ÊL'I-ÇI-BLE, *a.* That may be elected; preferable.

ÊL'I-ÇI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Worthiness to be chosen.

Ê-LIM-I-NATE, *v. a.* To turn out of doors; to expel.

Ê-LIM-I-NAT'ION, *n.* Expulsion; rejection.

Ê-LÏQ'UA-MËNT, *n.* (*Chem.*) A juice from fat.

ÊL-I-QUA'TION, *n.* Separation of mixed bodies.

Ê-LÏ'SION (e-lizh/un), *n.* (*Gram.*) The act of cutting off a vowel at the end of a word; as, "Th' attempt."

E-LITE' (â-lë't'), *n.* [*Fr.*] The flower of an army; the chosen or best part.

Ê-LÏX'IR, *n.* A medicine:—quintessence or extract of any thing; cordial.

Ê-LÏZ'A-BËTH-AN, *a.* Relating to Queen Elizabeth.

ÊLK, *n.* A large quadruped: the moose-deer.

ÊLL, *n.* A measure of a yard and a quarter.

ÊL-LÏPSE', *n.*; *pl.* ÊL-LÏP'SËŠ. [*L.*] An oval figure:—an omission; a defect.

ÊL-LÏP'SÖID, *n.* A solid elliptical body.

ÊL-LÏP'TIC, } *a.* Having the form of an ellipse

ÊL-LÏP'TI-CAL, } or ellipsis; oval:—defective.

ÊL-LÏP'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* With an ellipsis.

ÊL-LÏP-TIC'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being elliptical.

ÊLM, *n.* The name of a forest tree.

ÊL-O-CÜ'TION, *n.* Art or manner of speaking; oratory; utterance; eloquence.

ÊL-O-CÜ'TION-ARY, *a.* Relating to elocution.

ÊL-O-CÜ'TION-IST, *n.* A teacher of elocution.

ÊL'O-GY, *n.* Panegyric, eulogy. See *Eulogy.*

E-LÖIN', *v. a.* (*Law.*) To remove; to banish.

Ê-LÖN'GATE, *v. a.* To lengthen; to draw out.

Ê-LÖN'GATE, *v. n.* To go off to a distance.

Ê-LÖN-GÄ'TION, *n.* Act of lengthening; distance.

E-LÖPE', *v. n.* To run away; to escape privately.

Ê-LÖPE'MENT, *n.* Private or unlicensed departure.

ÊL'O-QUËNCE, *n.* The art of speaking well; fluent and elegant speech; oratory; rhetoric.

Syn.—*Elocution* consists chiefly in the manner of delivery; *eloquence*, more in the matter that is delivered; *oratory* is the art of public speaking; *rhetoric*, the theory of the art.

ÊL'O-QUËNT, *a.* Having eloquence; oratorical.

ÊL'O-QUËNT-LY, *ad.* In an eloquent manner.

ÊLSE (ëls), *pron.* Other; one besides.

ÊLSE (ëls), *ad.* Otherwise; beside.

ÊLSE'WHERE (ëls/hwâr), *ad.* In another place.

Ê-LÛ'CI-DËTE, *v. a.* To remove obscurity; to make clear; to explain; to illustrate.

Ê-LÛ-CI-DËT'ION, *n.* Explanation; exposition.

Ê-LÛ'CI-DË-TIVE, *a.* Throwing light; elucidatory.

Ê-LÛ'CI-DË-TÖR, *n.* An explainer; a commentator.

Ê-LÛ'CI-DË-TÖ-RY, *a.* Tending to elucidate.

Ê-LÛDE', *v. a.* To escape by stratagem; to evade; to avoid; to shun.

Ê-LÛ'DI-BLE, *a.* That may be eluded.

Ê-LÛ'STON (e-lû'zhun), *n.* Evasion; artifice.

Ê-LÛ'SIVE, *a.* Practising elusion; deceptive.

Ê-LÛ'SO-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being elusory.

Ê-LÛ'SO-RY, *a.* Tending to elude; elusive.

Ê-LÛTE', *v. a.* To wash off; to elutriate.

Ê-LÛ'TRI-ATE, *v. a.* To purify by washing; to wash; to decant or strain out.

Ê-LÛ'TRI-AT'ION, *n.* Act of elutriating.

ÊLVEŠ (ëlvz), *n.* The plural of *Elf*.

ÊLV'ISH or ÊLF'ISH, *a.* Relating to elves.

Ê-LÏ'SI-AN (e-lizh'e-an) [e-lizh'e-an, *W. P. J. Ja Sm. R.*; e-lizh'yan, *E. F.*; e-lë'zhän, *S. K.*], *a.* Relating to Elysium:—delightful; happy.

Ê-LÏ'SÏ-ËM (e-lizh'e-äm), *n.* [*L.*] The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls.

Ê-LÏ'TRON, } *n.*; *pl.* Ê-LÏ'TRA. [*Gr.*] (*Ent.*)

Ê-LÏ'TRUM, } A winged sheath, as of a beetle.

Ê-MÄC'ER-ATE, *v. n.* To emaciate.

Ê-MÄC'I-ATE (e-mä'she-ät), *v. a.* To waste.

Ê-MÄC'I-ATE (e-mä'she-ät), *v. n.* To grow lean.

Ê-MÄC'I-ATE (e-mä'she-ät), *a.* Sunk; wasted.

Ê-MÄC'I-AT'ION, *n.* Act of making or growing lean; leanness.

ÊM'A-NANT [ëm'a-nänt, *W. P. Sm. R. Wb.*; ë'mä-nänt, *S. J. F. Ja.*], *a.* Issuing from.

ÊM'A-NATE, *v. n.* To issue or flow from; to arise.

ÊM'A-NAT'ION, *n.* Act of issuing; efflux.

ÊM'A-NATIVE [ëm'a-na-tiv, *W. K. Sm. R.*; ë-män'a-tiv, *S. P. Ja.*], *a.* Issuing from another.

Ê-MÄN'CI-PÄTE, *v. a.* To set free from servitude or slavery; to manumit; to liberate; to free.

Ê-MÄN-ÇI-PÄ'TION, *n.* The act of emancipating; manumission; liberation; enfranchisement.

Syn.—*Emancipation* or *manumission* is the liberation or act of setting free from slavery or servitude; *enfranchisement* or *affranchisement* is the act of setting free, and investing with the privileges of freemen.

Ê-MÄN'CI-PÄ-TOR, *n.* One who emancipates.

Ê-MÄŠ'CU-LÄTE, *v. a.* To deprive of virility.

Ê-MÄŠ'CU-LÄTE, *a.* Unmanned; effeminate.

Ê-MÄŠ'CU-LÄ'TION, *n.* Castration; effeminacy.

ÊM-BÄLM' (ëm-bäm'), *v. a.* To impregnate a body with aromatics, so as to prevent putrefaction.

ÊM-BÄLM'ER (ëm-bäm'er), *n.* One who embalms.

ÊM-BÄNK', *v. a.* To throw or heap up.

ÊM-BÄNK'MENT, *n.* A mound of earth; a bank.

ÊM-BÄN'GÖ, *n.*; *pl.* ÊM-BÄN'GÖŠ. A prohibition upon vessels to prevent their leaving port.

ÊM-BÄN'GÖ, *v. a.* To prohibit from sailing.

ÊM-BÄRK', *v. a.* To put on shipboard:—to engage.

ÊM-BÄRK', *n.* To go on shipboard:—to engage.

ÊM-BÄR-KÄ'TION, *n.* The act of embarking.

ÊM-BÄR'RASS, *v. a.* To perplex; to entangle.

ÊM-BÄR'RASSED, *p. a.* Perplexed; timid.

ÊM-BÄR'RASS-ING, *p. a.* Perplexing; difficult.

ÊM-BÄR'RASS-MENT, *n.* Perplexity; trouble.

ÊM-BÄSE', *v. a.* To vitiate; to debase. [*DOR.*]

ÊM-BÄŠ'SÄ-DÖR, *n.* Ambassador. See *AMBASSADOR*.

ÊM-BÄŠ-SY, *n.* A public message or function of an ambassador; a body of ambassadors.

ÊM-BÄT'TLE, *v. a.* To range in order of battle.

ÊM-BÄT'TLE, *v. n.* To be ranged in battle-array.

ÊM-BÄT'TLED, *a.* Indented like a battlement.

ÊM-BÄV' (ëm-bä'), *v. a.* To enclose in a bay.

ÊM-BËD', *v. a.* To place in a bed; to imbed.

ÊM-BËD'DËD, *a.* Placed in; imbedded.

ÊM-BËL'ISH, *v. a.* To adorn; to beautify.

ÊM-BËL'ISH-MENT, *n.* Ornament; decoration.

ÊM'BER, *a.* Applied to certain fast-days.

ÊM'BERŠ, *n. pl.* Hot cinders; ashes with fire.

ÊM'BER-WËEK, *n.* A week in which an ember-day, or day of humiliation, falls.

ÊM-BËZ'ZLE, *v. a.* To steal by breach of trust.

EM-PLÖX'MENT, *n.* Business; occupation; engagement; office; post of business; agency.
EM-PÖI'SON (em-pöi'zn), *v. a.* To poison; to envenom.
EM-PÖI'SON-ER, *n.* One who poisons.
EM-PÖ'RĪ-ŪM, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* **EM-PÖ'RĪ-A**; Eng. **EM-PÖ'RĪ-ŪMS**. A place of commerce; a mart.
EM-PÖV'ER-ISH, *v. a.* To make poor; to exhaust.
EM-PÖV'ER-ISH-ER, *n.* One who impoverishes.
EM-PÖV'ER-ISH-MENT, *n.* Act of impoverishing.
EM-PÖW'ER, *v. a.* To authorize; to enable.
EM'PRESS, *n.* The wife of an emperor; a female who governs an empire.
EM-PRĪSE', *n.* An attempt of danger; enterprise.
EMP'TĪ-ER (em'te-er), *n.* One that empties.
EMP'TĪ-NĒSS (em'te-nēs), *n.* State of being empty; vacuity; vacuum:—want of substance.
EMP'TION (em'shun), *n.* The act of buying.
EMP'TY (em'te), *a.* Void; vacant; unfurnished.
Syn.—Empty vessel or house; unfurnished room; void space; vacant seat.
EMP'TY (em'te), *v. a.* To evacuate; to exhaust.
EMP'TY (em'te), *v. n.* To become empty or void.
EMP'TY-INGS, *n. pl.* Lees of beer, cider, &c.
EN-PÜR'PLE, *v. a.* To make of a purple color.
EN-PY-Ē'MA, *n.* Collection of purulent matter.
EN-PYR'E-AL, *a.* Formed of fire or light.
***EM-PY-RĒ'AN** or **EM-PYR'E-AN** (I24) (em-pe-rē'-an, *S. E. K. Sm. Wb.*; em-pe-rē'an or em-pir'e-an, *W. P. F. J. C.*), *n.* The highest heaven, where pure elemental fire was supposed to subsist.
***EM-PY-RĒ'AN** or **EM-PYR'E-AN**, *a.* Empyreal.
EM-PY-RĒ'MA, *n.* [*Gr.*] The taste or smell of some burnt, oily substances.
EM-PY-REU-MĀT'IC, *a.* Having the smell
EM-PY-REU-MĀT'IC-AL, *a.* or taste of burnt substances, as oils and animal substances.
EM-PY-RŌ'SIS, *n.* A conflagration; general fire.
EM-PY-LĀTE, *v. a.* To rival; to vie with; to imitate.
EM-PY-LĀ'TION, *n.* A desire to excel others; competition; rivalry; contest; contention.
EM'U-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* Inclined to emulation; rivalling.
EM'U-LĀ-TOR, *n.* A rival; a competitor.
Ē-MŪL'GENT, *a.* Milking or draining out.
Ē-MŪL'GENT, *n.* A medicine:—an artery.
Ē-M'U-LOŪS, *a.* Rivalling; desirous to excel.
Ē-M'U-LOŪS-LY, *ad.* With desire of excelling.
Ē-M'U-SION, *n.* An oily, lubricating medicine.
Ē-MŪ'SIVE, *a.* Tending to soften; like milk.
Ē-MŪNC'UO-RY, *n.* A secretory gland; a duct.
†Ē-MŪS-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of clearing from moss.
ĒN. A prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French, and coinciding with the Latin *in*, and identical with *em* and *in*. Many words waver between the two modes of spelling; as *enclose* or *inclose*, *endorse* or *indorse*, *enquire* or *inquire*, *ensnare* or *insnare*.
ĒN-Ā'BLE, *v. a.* To make able; to empower.
ĒN-ĀCT', *v. a.* To perform; to establish; to decree.
ĒN-ĀCT'MENT, *n.* The passing of a bill into a law; a law enacted; a decree; a statute.
ĒN-ĀCT'OR, *n.* One who enacts or decrees.
ĒN-ĀL'Ā-GĒ, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Gram.*) A change of one mode of case for another.
ĒN-ĀM'BUSH, *v. a.* To hide in ambush.
ĒN-ĀM'EL, *v. a.* To inlay; to variegate with colors.
ĒN-ĀM'EL, *v. n.* To practise the art of enamelling.
ĒN-ĀM'EL, *n.* A substance used in enamelling:—cortex, or fine exterior covering of the teeth.
ĒN-ĀM'EL-LER, *n.* One who enamels.
ĒN-ĀM'EL-LING, *n.* Art of applying enamels.
†ĒN-ĀM-O-RĀ'DŌ, *n.* Inamorato.
ĒN-ĀM'OUR, *v. a.* To inflame with love.
ĒN-AR-THRŌ'SIS, *n.* The ball and socket joint.
ĒN-CĀGE', *v. a.* To shut up; to incage.
ĒN-CĀMP, *v. n.* To pitch tents; to halt.
ĒN-CĀMP, *v. a.* To form an army into a camp.
ĒN-CĀMP'MENT, *n.* Act of encamping; a camp.
ĒN-CASE', *v. a.* To enclose. See **INCASE**.
ĒN-CAUS'TIC, *a.* Burnt in;—applied to enamelling.
ĒN-CAVE', *v. a.* To hide as in a cave.

ENCEINTE (äng-sänt'), *n.* [*Fr.*] Ground enclosed.
ENCEINTE (äng-sänt'), *a.* [*Fr.*] Pregnant, being with child.
ĒN-CE-PHĀL'IC, *a.* Relating to the head.
ĒN-CHĀFE', *v. a.* To chafe; to enrage; to irritate.
ĒN-CHAIN', *v. a.* To fasten with a chain; to bind.
ĒN-CHĀNT, *v. a.* To charm; to bewitch; to fascinate; to enrapture; to delight.
ĒN-CHĀNT'ER, *n.* One who enchants.
ĒN-CHĀNT'ING-LY, *ad.* With enchantment.
ĒN-CHĀNT'MENT, *n.* Act of enchanting; magical charm; spells; incantation; delight.
ĒN-CHĀNT'RESS, *n.* A woman who enchants.
ĒN-CHĀSE', *v. a.* To infix; to adorn; to engravo.
ĒN-CHĒ-RĪD'Ī-ŌN, *n.* [*Gr.*] A little book; a manual.
ĒN-CHŌR'Ī-AL, *a.* Belonging to a country; native; popular; common.
ĒN-CLĪ'CLE, *v. a.* To surround; to environ.
ĒN-CLĪ'IC, *n.* A particle which throws back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.
ĒN-CLIT'IC, *a.* Relating to enclitics; throw-
ĒN-CLIT'IC-AL, *a.* ing back the accent.
ĒN-CLŌIS'TER, *v. a.* To shut up, as in a cloister.
ĒN-CLOSE', *v. a.* [*enclosre, enclos, Fr.*] To environ; to encircle; to circumscribe; to surround; to include; to inclose:—often written *inclose*.
ĒN-CLOS'ER, *n.* One who encloses; incloser.
ĒN-CLOS'URE (en-clō'zhur), *n.* Act of enclosing; thing enclosed, or which encloses; inclosure.
ĒN-CŌ'MĪ-ĀST, *n.* A panegyrist; a praiser.
ĒN-CŌ-MĪ-ĀS'TIC, *a.* Laudatory; bestowing
ĒN-CŌ-MĪ-ĀS'TIC-AL, *a.* praise; panegyric.
†ĒN-CŌ-MĪ-ĀS'TIC, *n.* A panegyric.
ĒN-CŌ-MĪ-ŪM, [*L.*] *pl.* **ĒN-CŌ'MĪ-A**; Eng. **ĒN-CŌ'MĪ-ŪMS**. Praise; panegyric; eulogy.
Syn.—Eucumion on a work or performance; praise bestowed on a person or performance; panegyric or eulogy on an heroic action or distinguished person.
ĒN-CŌ'M'PASS (en-kūm'pas), *v. a.* To enclose; to encircle; to surround; to environ.
ĒN-CŌ'M'PASS-MENT, *n.* Act of encompassing.
***ĒN-CŌRE** (äng-kör') [öng-kör', *S. W. J. E. Ja. Sm.*; äng-kör', *F. R.*], *ad.* [*Fr.*] Again; once more;—a word used to call for a repetition.
***ĒN-CŌRE'** (äng-kör'), *v. a.* To call for repetition.
ĒN-CŌUN'TER, *n.* Battle; fight; duel; meeting.
ĒN-CŌUN'TER, *v. a.* To meet; to attack; to resist.
ĒN-CŌUN'TER, *v. n.* To engage; to fight; to meet.
ĒN-CŌUN'TER-ER, *n.* One who encounters.
ĒN-CŌUR'AGE (en-kūr'aj), *v. a.* To give courage to; to animate; to incite; to embolden.
ĒN-CŌUR'AGE-MENT (en-kūr'aj-mēnt), *n.* Act of encouraging; favor; countenance; support.
ĒN-CŌUR'AG-ER (en-kūr'aj-er), *n.* A favorer.
ĒN-CŌUR'AG-ING, *p. a.* Affording encouragement.
ĒN-CRŌACH' (en-krōch'), *v. n.* To make invasion; to intrude; to advance by stealth.
ĒN-CRŌACH'ER, *n.* One who encroaches.
ĒN-CRŌACH'ING-LY, *ad.* By encroachment.
ĒN-CRŌACH'MENT, *n.* An unlawful intrusion.
ĒN-CRŪST', *v. a.* To cover. See **INCURST**.
ĒN-CŪM'BER, *v. a.* To clog; to load; to impede.
ĒN-CŪM'BRANCE, *n.* Clog; load; impediment.
ĒN-CŪC'LI-CAL, *a.* Circular; sent round.
ĒN-CŪ-CLO-PĒ'DĪ-A, *n.* A complete circle of sciences; a dictionary of the arts, sciences, and literature; a cyclopædia.
ĒN-CŪ-CLO-PĒ'DĪ-AN, *a.* Encyclopedical.
ĒN-CŪ-CLO-PĒ'D'IC, *a.* Relating to an ency-
ĒN-CŪ-CLO-PĒ'D'IC-AL, *a.* clopædia.
ĒN-CŪ-CLO-PĒ'D'IST, *n.* One who assists in compiling an encyclopædia.
ĒN-CŪST'ED, *a.* Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.
ĒND, *n.* Conclusion; termination; period; limit; point:—final doom; fate:—purpose; design.
ĒND, *v. a.* To terminate; to conclude; to finish.
ĒND, *v. n.* To come to an end; to die; to cease.
ĒN-DĀM'AGE, *v. a.* To injure; to prejudice.
ĒN-DĀN'GĒR, *v. a.* To expose to danger or peril

EN-DEAR', *v. a.* To make dear; to make beloved.
 EN-DEAR'MENT, *n.* Cause of love; affection.
 EN-DEAV'OR (en-dēv'ur), *n.* Labor directed to some end; *effort*; attempt; essay; aim.
 EN-DEAV'OR, *v. n.* To labor to a certain purpose.
 EN-DEAV'OR, *v. a.* To attempt; to essay; to try.
 EN-DEAV'OR-ER, *n.* One who endeavors.
 EN-DECA-GÖN, *n.* A figure of eleven sides.
 EN-DEM'IAL, *a.* Endemic. [*R.*]
 EN-DEM'IC, } *a.* Peculiar to a country or placo;
 EN-DEM'I-CAL, } — applied to diseases.
 EN-DEN'I-ZEN (en-dēn'ē-zn), *v. a.* To naturalize.
 EN-DING, *n.* Conclusion; termination.
 EN-DITE', *v. n.* To compose. See INDITE and INDICT.
 EN-DIT'ER, *n.* A composer; inditer.
 EN-DIVE, *n.* A plant used as a salad; succory.
 END'LESS, *a.* Without end; perpetual; incessant.
 END'LESS-LY, *ad.* Perpetually; without end.
 END'LESS-NÉSS, *n.* Endless extension or duration.
 EN'DO-GÉN, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant or tree which increases in diameter by addition made to the inside or centre, as the palm-tree.
 EN-DÖG'E-NOÜS, *a.* Relating to endogens.
 EN-DÖPH'YL-LOÜS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Enclosed in a sheath.
 EN-DÖRSE', *v. a.* [*endorser*, *Fr.*; *in* and *dorsum*, *L.*] To write on the back; to superscribe; — written both *endorse* and *indorse*.
 EN-DÖRSE'MENT, *n.* Act of endorsing; super-scription; indorsement.
 EN-DÖRS'ER, *n.* One who endorses; indorser.
 EN-DÖW', *v. a.* To furnish with a portion; to endue; to invest; to enrich.
 EN-DÖW'ER, *n.* One who endows or gives a portion.
 EN-DÖW'MENT, *n.* Act of endowing; — any thing valuable bestowed; a gift of nature.
 EN-DÜE', *v. a.* To supply with. See INDUE.
 EN-DÜR'ABLE, *a.* Tolerable; sufferable.
 EN-DÜR'ANCE, *n.* State of enduring; duration; continuance; — fortitude; *patience*.
 EN-DÜRE', *v. a.* To bear; to sustain; to support.
 EN-DÜRE', *v. n.* To last; to remain; to bear.
 END'WISE, *ad.* Erectly; uprightly; on end.
 E-NĒ'ID, *n.* A Latin epic poem written by Virgil: — written also *Æneid*.
 EN'E-MY, *n.* [*ivēuz*.] (*Med.*) A clyster; injection.
 EN'E-MY, *n.* One who is hostile to another; a foe; an adversary; an opponent.
 Syn. — A public enemy; a deadly foe; an open adversary; an opponent or antagonist in debate or contest.
 EN-ER-GÉT'IC, } *a.* Forcible; strong; active;
 EN-ER-GÉT'I-CAL, } vigorous; powerful.
 EN-ER-GÉT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an energetic manner.
 EN-ER-GIZE, *v. a.* To give energy to.
 EN-ER-GY, *n.* Power to operate; force; vigor; resolution; strength of expression.
 EN-NÉR'VATE [e-nēr'vāt, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*], *v. a.* To deprive of force; to weaken; to render feeble; to debilitate. See COSTEMPLATE.
 EN-NÉR'VATE, *a.* Weakened; deprived of force.
 EN-ER-VÄTION, *n.* Act of weakening; weakness.
 E-NERVE', *v. a.* To enervate; to weaken.
 En famille (äng'fä-mēl'), [*Fr.*] In a family way.
 EN-FEE'BLE, *v. a.* To weaken; to enervate.
 *EN-FEOFF' (en-fēf') [en-fēf', *P. J. F. Sm. Wb.*; en-fēf', *S. W. E. Ja. C.*], *v. a.* To invest with possessions in fee.
 *EN-FEOFF'MENT (en-fēf'mēt), *n.* The act of enfeoffing; — an instrument or deed.
 EN-FI-LADE', *n.* [*Fr.*] A line; straight passage.
 EN-FI-LADE', *v. a.* To pierce in a right line.
 EN-FÖRCE', *v. a.* To strengthen; to urge: — to prove: — to constrain; to compel.
 EN-FÖRCE'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being enforced.
 EN-FÖRCE'MENT, *n.* Compulsion; force applied.
 EN-FÖR'CER, *n.* One who enforces.
 EN-FRÄN'CIJSE, *v. a.* To make free; to admit to the privileges of a citizen: — to liberate.
 EN-FRÄN'CIJSE-MENT, *n.* Act of enfranchising;

release from prison or from slavery; *emancipation*.
 EN-FRÄN'CHIS-ER, *n.* One who gives freedom.
 EN-GAGE', *v. a.* To bind by contract; to enli; to induce; to win; to gain; to employ: — to encounter.
 EN-GAGE', *v. n.* To conflict; to fight; to embark.
 EN-GÄGED' (en-gäjd'), *p. a.* Enlisted; betrothed: — feeling an interest; earnest.
 EN-GÄG'ED-NÉSS, *n.* Earnestness; zeal.
 EN-GÄGE'MENT, *n.* Act of engaging; *promise*; ob-ligation: — employment: — conflict; *battle*.
 EN-GÄG'ING, *p. a.* Attaching; attractive.
 EN-GÄG'ING-LY, *ad.* In a winning manner.
 EN-GÄR'LAND, *v. a.* To encircle with a garland.
 EN-GÉN'DER, *v. a.* To beget; to produce; to form.
 EN-GÉN'DER, *v. n.* To copulate; to be produced.
 EN-GÉN'DER-ER, *n.* One who begets.
 EN'GINE (ēn'jin), *n.* A mechanical instrument of complicated parts; a machine: — an agent.
 EN-GĒNĒER', *n.* One who constructs or manages engines or cannons. — *Civil engineer*, one who constructs canals, docks, railroads, &c.
 EN-GĒNĒER'ING, *n.* The business of an engineer; art of managing engines: — the construction of bridges, railroads, canals, &c.
 EN'GINE-RY, *n.* Engines of war; artillery.
 EN-GIRD', *v. a.* [*i.* ENGIRT or ENGIRDED; *pp.* EN-GIRDING, ENGIRT or ENGIRDED.] To encircle.
 EN'GI-SCOPE, *n.* A reflecting microscope.
 ENG'LISH (ing'glish), *a.* Belonging to England.
 ENG'LISH (ing'glish), *n.* The language of England. — *Pl.* The people of England.
 ENG'LISH (ing'glish), *v. a.* To translate into English; to Anglicize.
 EN-GLÜT', *v. a.* To swallow; to glut.
 EN-GÖRGE', *v. a.* To swallow; to devour; to gorge.
 EN-GÖRGE', *v. n.* To feed with eagerness.
 EN-GRAFT', *v. a.* To ingraft. See INGRAFT.
 EN-GRÄIL', *v. a.* To indent in curve lines.
 EN-GRÄIL'MENT, *n.* A ring of dots round the edge of a medal.
 EN-GRAIN', *v. a.* To dye deep; to dye in the grain.
 EN-GRÄP'PLE, *v. a.* To close with; to grapple.
 EN-GRÄSP', *v. a.* To seize hold of; to gripe.
 EN-GRAVE', *v. a.* [*i.* ENGRAVED; *pp.* ENGRAVING, ENGRAVED or ENGRAVEN.] To picture by incisions in any matter; to mark or cut metal, wood, or stone: — to impress; to imprint.
 EN-GRAVE'MENT, *n.* Engraved work; engraving.
 EN-GRAVER, *n.* One who engraves metals, &c.
 EN-GRAV'ING, *n.* The art or work of an engraver.
 EN-GROSS', *v. a.* To monopolize; to forestall; to buy up any commodity in order to sell it again at a high price: — to copy in a large hand.
 EN-GROSS'ER, *n.* One who engrosses.
 EN-GROSS'MENT, *n.* Act of engrossing.
 EN-GÜLF', *v. a.* To absorb in a gulf. See INGULF.
 EN-HÄNCE', *v. a.* To raise; to advance: — to heighten in price or esteem: — to aggravate.
 EN-HÄNCE'MENT, *n.* Increase; aggravation.
 EN-HÄN'CER, *n.* One who enhances.
 EN-NIG'MA, *n.* A proposition put in ambiguous terms, so as to puzzle or exercise the ingenuity in discovering the meaning; a *riddle*.
 EN-NIG-MÄT'IC, } *a.* Partaking of enigma: am-
 EN-NIG-MÄT'I-CAL, } biguous; obscure; dark.
 EN-NIG-MÄT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an obscure manner.
 EN-NIG'MA-TIST, *n.* One who deals in enigmas.
 EN-NIG'MA-TIZE, *v. n.* To deal in enigmas.
 EN-NIG-MÄ-TÖG'RA-PHY, } *n.* Art of making and
 EN-NIG-MÄ-TÖL'O-GY, } solving riddles.
 EN-JÖIN', *v. a.* To direct earnestly; to urge; to enforce; to prescribe.
 EN-JÖIN'ER, *n.* One who gives injunctions.
 EN-JÖIN'MENT, *n.* Direction; injunction.
 EN-JÖY', *v. a.* To have or obtain possession or fruition of: — to delight in; to exhilarate.
 EN-JÖY'ABLE, *a.* Capable of enjoyment.
 EN-JÖY'ER, *n.* One who enjoys.
 EN-JÖY'MENT, *n.* Pleasure; happiness; fruition.

EN-KIN'DLE, *v. a.* To set on fire; to inflame.
 EN-LARD', *v. a.* To grease; to baste.
 EN-LARGE', *v. a.* To make greater; to increase; to extend; to dilate; to expand: — to set free.
 EN-LARGE', *v. n.* To expatiate; to be diffuse.
 EN-LARGE'MENT, *n.* Act of enlarging; increase; expansion: — release.
 EN-LIGHT'EN (en-li'tn), *v. a.* To illuminate; to supply with light: — to instruct: — to cheer.
 EN-LIGHT'EN-ER (en-li'tn-er), *n.* An illuminator.
 EN-LIGHT'EN-MENT, *n.* Illumination.
 EN-LIST', *v. a.* To enroll, as for military service; to engage; to record; to register.
 EN-LIST', *v. n.* To enroll one's self; to engage.
 EN-LIST'MENT, *n.* Act of enlisting; enrolment.
 EN-LI'VEN (en-li'vn), *v. a.* To make alive, active, sprightly, or gay; to animate; to exhilarate.
 EN-LI'VEN-ER, *n.* He or that which enlivens.
En masse (äng-mäs'), [Fr.] In a body or mass.
 EN-MI-TY, *n.* State of being an enemy; animosity; malevolence; hatred; hostility.
Syn. — Bitter *enmity*; unceasing *malevolence*; deadly *hatred*; actual *hostility*; fierce *animosity*.
 EN-NE-A-GÖN or EN-NĒ'A-GÖN, *n.* A figure of nine sides and angles.
 EN-NE-AT'I-CAL, *a.* Ninth.
 EN-NÖ'BLE, *v. a.* To make noble; to dignify; to exalt; to elevate.
 EN-NÖ'BLE-MENT, *n.* Exaltation; elevation.
 ENNUI (än-wē'), *n.* [Fr.] Wearisomeness; lassitude; listlessness; disgust.
 EN-O-DÄ'TION, *n.* The act of untying a knot.
 EN-NÖR'MI-TY, *n.* Depravity; an atrocious crime.
 EN-NÖR'MOUS, *a.* Excessive; prodigious: — very bad.
 EN-NÖR'MOUS-LY, *ad.* Beyond measure.
 EN-NÖR'MOUS-NESS, *n.* Immeasurable excess.
 EN-NOUGH' (e-nūf'), *a.* Sufficient; satisfying.
 EN-NOUGH' (e-nūf'), *n.* A sufficiency; plenty.
Syn. — One has a *sufficiency* when his wants are satisfied, and *enough* when his desires are satisfied. One may therefore have a *sufficiency* without having *enough*.
 EN-NOUGH' (e-nūf'), *ad.* In a sufficient degree.
 EN-NÖW', *a.* The old plural of *Enough*.
En passant (äng-päs'säng'), [Fr.] By the way.
 EN-QUIRE', *v. a. & n.* [enquerir, Fr.; inquiri, L.] To ask; to search; to examine: — written also *inquire*. See *INQUIRE*.
 EN-QUIR'ER, *n.* One who enquires. See *INQUIRER*.
 EN-QUIRY, *n.* Act of enquiring; examination; inquiry. See *INQUIRY*.
 EN-RÄGE', *v. a.* To irritate; to make furious.
 EN-RÄNK', *v. a.* To place in ranks; to rank.
 EN-RÄP'URE (en-räp'yur), *v. a.* To transport with pleasure; to delight highly; to enchant.
 EN-RÄV'ISH, *v. a.* To throw into ecstasy.
 EN-RÄV'ISH-MENT, *n.* Ecstasy of delight.
 EN-RICH', *v. a.* To make rich; to fertilize.
 EN-RICH'MENT, *n.* Act of making rich.
 EN-RIDGE' (en-rīj'), *v. a.* To form into ridges.
 EN-RING', *v. a.* To bind round; to encircle. *Shak.*
 EN-Rİ'PEN (en-rī'pn), *v. a.* To ripen. *Donne.*
 EN-RÖBE', *v. a.* To dress; to clothe; to invest.
 EN-RÖLL', *v. a.* To enlist; to register; to record.
Syn. — Men are *enrolled* for the public service; *enlisted* for the army; births are *registered*; deeds, *recorded*.
 EN-RÖLL'ER, *n.* One who enrolls.
 EN-RÖL'MENT, *n.* A register; a writing; record.
 EN-RÖÖT', *v. a.* To fix by the root; to implant.
En route (äng'rôt'). [Fr.] On the way.
 ENS, *n.* [L.] Any being; existence.
 EN-SÄM'PLE, *n.* An example; a pattern.
 EN-SÄN'GUINE (en-säng'gwin), *v. a.* To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood.
 EN-SCHED'ULE (en-sköd'ül or en-shöd'ül), *v. a.* To insert in a schedule. See *SCHEDULE*.
 EN-SCÖNCE', *v. a.* To cover, as with a fort; to place under a shelter; to secure.
 EN-SEAL', *v. a.* To impress; to seal.
 EN-SEAM', *v. a.* To sew up; to enclose by a seam.

EN-SĒAR', *v. a.* To cauterize; to sear. *Shak.*
 ENSEMBLE (äng-säm'bl), *n.* [Fr.] The whole; a relative proportion of parts to the whole.
 EN-SHIELD' (en-shēld'), *v. a.* To shield. *Shak.*
 EN-SHRINE', *v. a.* To preserve as a thing sacred.
 EN-Sİ-FÖRM, *a.* Shaped like a sword.
 EN-SİGN (ēn'sin), *n.* An officer, subordinate to a lieutenant, who carries an ensign or flag: — a flag or standard of a ship or regiment: — signal.
 EN-SİGN-CY (ēn'sin-se), *n.* The office of an ensign.
 EN-SLÄVE', *v. a.* To reduce to slavery or bondage.
 EN-SLÄVE'MENT, *n.* Act of enslaving; bondage.
 EN-SLÄV'ER, *n.* One who enslaves.
 EN-SNARE', *v. a.* To entrap; to take. See *INSNARE*.
 EN-SNÄRL', *v. a.* To entangle; to snarl.
 EN-SPHERE' (en-sfēr'), *v. a.* To place in a sphere.
 EN-STÄMP', *v. a.* To fix a mark on; to stamp.
 EN-SUE' (en-sū'), *v. n.* To follow; to succeed.
 EN-SUE' (en-sū'), *v. a.* To follow; to pursue. [R.]
 EN-SUR'ANCE (en-shür'ans), *n.* See *INSURANCE*.
 EN-SÜRE' (en-shür'), *v. a.* To ascertain; to make certain or secure; to secure. See *INSURE*.
 EN-SÜR'ER (en-shür'er), *n.* See *INSURER*.
 EN-TÄB'LA-TÛRE, *n.* (Arch.) The architrave, frieze, and cornice of a column or pillar.
 EN-TÄIL', *n.* (Law.) An estate entailed or limited with regard to the rule of its descent.
 EN-TÄIL', *v. a.* To settle the descent of an estate so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure.
 EN-TÄIL'MENT, *n.* The act of entailing.
 EN-TÄN'GLE (en-täng'gl), *v. a.* To inwrap; to twist; to confuse; to involve; to embarrass.
 EN-TÄN'GLE-MENT, *n.* Involvement; perplexity.
 EN-TÄN'GLER, *n.* One who entangles.
 EN-TÄN'GLING, *p. a.* Involving; perplexing.
 EN'TER, *v. a.* To go into; to initiate: — to set down.
 EN'TER, *v. n.* To come in; to go in; to penetrate.
 EN'TER-ER, *n.* One who enters.
 EN'TER-ING, *n.* Entrance; passage into a place.
 EN-TE-Rİ'TIS, *n.* (Med.) Inflammation of the bowels.
 EN-TĒR'O-CĒLE, *n.* (Med.) An intestinal hernia.
 EN-TĒR-ÖL'O-QY, *n.* A treatise on the bowels.
 EN-TĒR-PLĒAD'ER, *n.* See *INTERPLEADER*.
 EN'TĒR-PRİSE, *n.* An undertaking of importance or hazard; an adventure; an attempt.
 EN'TĒR-PRİSE, *v. a.* To undertake; to attempt.
 EN'TĒR-PRİS-ER, *n.* A man of enterprise.
 EN'TĒR-PRİS-ING, *a.* Having enterprise; resolute.
 EN-TĒR-TÄIN', *v. a.* To talk with: — to treat at the table: — to keep; to cherish: — to amuse; to divert.
 EN-TĒR-TÄIN'ER, *n.* One who entertains.
 EN-TĒR-TÄIN'ING, *a.* Amusing; diverting.
 EN-TĒR-TÄIN'ING-LY, *ad.* In an amusing manner.
 EN-TĒR-TÄIN'MENT, *n.* Act of entertaining: — a treat; a feast: — amusement; diversion.
 EN-THRÄLL', *v. a.* See *INTRÄLL*.
 EN-THRÖNE', *v. a.* To place on a throne; to exalt.
 *EN-THÜ'Sİ-ÄSM [en-thū'ze-äzm, P. J. Ja. K. Sm. C.; en-thū'zhē-äzm, W. F.; en-thū'zyäzm, S.], *n.* Heat of imagination; elevation of fancy; ardor of mind; ardent zeal; fanaticism.
Syn. — *Enthusiasm* may be used in a good sense, denoting an honest zeal in a good cause; or in an ill sense, denoting a blind zeal in any cause. *Fanaticism* is used only in an ill sense. *Enthusiasm* is the zeal of credulity; *fanaticism*, of bigotry.
 *EN-THÜ'Sİ-ÄST, *n.* One possessed of enthusiasm; a visionary; a zealot; a fanatic.
Syn. — A warm-hearted *enthusiast*; a wild *visionary*; an indiscreet *zealot*; a wrong-headed *fanatic*.
 *EN-THÜ'Sİ-ÄS'TIC, } *a.* Having enthusiasm;
 *EN-THÜ'Sİ-ÄS'TI-CAL, } over-zealous; ardent.
 EN'THY-MEME, *n.* (Logic.) A syllogism of which one of the premises is understood, or not actually expressed. [duce; to attract.
 EN-TICE', *v. a.* To allure to ill; to tempt; to se-
 EN-TICE'MENT, *n.* Act of enticing; allurements.
 EN-TİC'ER, *n.* One who allures.

EN-TÍC'ING, *p. a.* Alluring to ill; attractive.
EN-TÍC'ING-LY, *ad.* In an enticing manner.
EN-TÍRE', *n.* Whole; undivided; complete; full.
EN-TÍRE'LY, *ad.* In the whole; completely; fully.
EN-TÍRE'NESS, *n.* Totality; completeness.
EN-TÍRE'TY, *n.* Completeness; wholeness.
EN-TÍ'TLE, *v. a.* To dignify with a title; to give a title or a right to: — to superscribe; to style.
EN-TÍ-TY, *n.* Something which is; a real being.
EN-TÓIL', *v. a.* To ensnare; to entangle. [*R.*]
EN-TÓMB' (en-tóm'), *v. a.* To put into a tomb.
EN-TÓMB'MENT (en-tóm'ment), *n.* Burial.
EN-TÓ-MO-LÔG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to entomology.
EN-TÓ-MÔL'O-GÍST, *n.* One versed in entomology.
EN-TÓ-MÔL'O-GÝ, *n.* That part of natural history which treats of insects.
EN'TRAÍLS (en'traiz), *n. pl.* Intestines; bowels.
EN'TRANCE, *n.* Act of entering; passage for entering; avenue; initiation; commencement.
EN-TRANCE', *v. a.* To put into a trance; to enchant.
EN-TRÁP', *v. a.* To ensnare; to catch in a trap.
EN-TREÁT', *v. a.* To beg earnestly; to importune.
EN-TREÁT', *v. n.* To make entreaty.
EN-TREÁ'TY (en-tré'at), *n.* Petition; prayer.
ENTREE (ang-trá'), *n.* [Fr.] Entrance; entry.
ENTREPÔT (ang'tre-pô'), *n.* [Fr.] A magazine; a warehouse for depositing goods.
EN'TRY, *n.* A passage; entrance; ingress.
EN-TÚNE', *v. a.* To tune; to chant.
EN-TWINE', *v. a.* To twist round. See **INTWINE**.
EN-NŪ'CLE-ÁTE, *v. a.* To solve; to disentangle.
EN-NŪ-CLE-Á'TÍON, *n.* Explanation; exposition.
EN-NŪ'LE-RÁTE, *v. a.* To reckon up singly; to count; to number; to tell. [*ing.*]
EN-NŪ-ME-RÁ'TÍON, *n.* Act of numbering; a count.
EN-NŪ-ME-RÁ-TÍVE, *a.* Reckoning up; counting.
EN-NŪ'CI-ÁTE (en-nū'she-át), *v. a.* To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to express; to announce.
EN-NŪN-CI-Á'TÍON (en-nūn-she-á'shun), *n.* Declaration; expression; manner of utterance.
EN-NŪN-CI-Á-TÍVE (en-nūn'she-á-tív), *a.* Declarative.
EN-NŪ'CI-A-TO-RY, *a.* Giving utterance.
EN-NŪRE', *v. n.* (*Lat.*) To become valid; to inure.
EN-VĒL'OP (en-vél'up), *v. n.* To cover with a wrapper; to envelop; to hide; to surround; to line.
EN-VĒL'OP, *n.* A wrapper. — This is the English form of *envelope*, somewhat used.
ENVELOPE (ang-ve-lôp') [on-ve-lôp', *S. W. J.*; on-ve-lôp, *P.*; an-ve-lôp', *F. R.*; ong-ve-lôp', *Ja.*; en-vél'op, *K. Wb.*; ong-v'lop, *Sm.*; en've-lôp or ang've-lôp, *C.*], *n.* [Fr.] A wrapper; an outward case.
EN-VĒL'OP-MĒNT, *n.* Act of enveloping; entanglement: — a wrapping.
EN-VĒN'OM, *v. a.* To taint; to poison; to enrage.
EN-VĒI-A-BLE, *a.* That may excite envy; desirable.
EN-VĒ-ER, *n.* One who envies; a maligner.
EN-VĒ-ŌS, *a.* Pained by another's prosperity; full of envy; malicious; *jealous*; *invidious*.
EN-VĒ-ŌS-LY, *ad.* With envy; with malignity.
EN-VĒ-ŌN, *v. a.* To surround; to encompass.
EN-VĒ-ŌNS or **EN-VĒ-RŌNS** [on-ve-rŏnz', *S. J. E.*; on-ve-rŏnz' or en-vi'rŏnz, *W.*; en-vi'rŏnz, *P. C. Wb.*; an-ve-rŏnz, *F.*; en've-rŏnz or en-vi'rŏnz, *Ja.*; en've-rŏnz, *Sm.*], *n. pl.* Places adjacent; neighborhood.
EN'VŌY, *n.* A special public minister sent from one power to another; an *ambassador*.
EN'VŌY-SHIP, *n.* The office of an envoy.
EN'VY, *v. a.* To hate another for excellence or happiness; to grieve at excellence; to grudge.
EN'VY, *n.* Pain or vexation at another's good or prosperity; ill-will; grudge; rivalry.
EN-WRÁP', *v. a.* To cover. See **INWRAP**.
Ē'O-GĒNE, *n.* (*Geol.*) Noting the first of the subdivisions into which the tertiary period of the earth is divided by geologists.
Ē-O LĪ-AN, *a.* See **ÆOLIAN**.
Ē-ŌL'IC, *a.* Relating to Æolia. See **ÆOLIC**.

Ē-ŌL'I-PÍLE, *n.* A hollow ball of metal, with a pipe, to show the elastic power of steam.
Ē'ON, *n.* A virtue, attribute, or perfection existing from eternity; — a term used in the metaphysics of Plato.
Ē'PÁCT, *n.* The excess of the solar month above the lunar, and of the solar year above the lunar.
Ē-P-A-N-Ē-LĒP'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a word that begins a sentence is repeated at the end of it; repetition.
Ē-PĀN'O-DŌS, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a sentence or member is inverted or repeated backwards.
Ē-P-A-NŌR-THŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a speaker recalls or amends what he has said.
Ē'PÁRCH, *n.* A governor of a Grecian province.
Ē'PÁR-CHY, *n.* A province under an eparch.
Ē-PAULÉ'MENT, *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A side-work made of earth, gabions, &c.
Ē-PÁU-LĒT', *n.* [*épaulette*, Fr.] A shoulder-knot, an ornamental military badge.
Ē-PĒN'THE-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] (*Gram.*) The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word.
Ē'PHÁ, *n.* A Hebrew measure of 15 solid inches.
Ē-PĒHĒ'E-RÁ, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A fever that terminates in one day. — (*Ent.*) An insect that lives only one day; the day-fly.
Ē-PĒHĒ'E-RÁL [e-fém'e-rál, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; e-fé'me-rál, *S.*], *a.* Diurnal; beginning and ending in one day; short-lived.
Ē-PĒHĒ'E-RÁN, *n.* (*Ent.*) A neopterous insect.
Ē-PĒHĒ'E-RÍC, *a.* The same as *ephercal*.
Ē-PĒHĒ'E-RÍS, *n.*; *pl.* **ĒPH-E-MĒR'I-DĒS**. [Gr.] A journal; — a *calendar*; — an account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.
Ē-PĒHĒ'E-RÍST, *n.* One who keeps a journal.
Ē-PĒHĒ'E-RŌN, *n.*; *pl.* **Ē-PĒHĒ'E-RÁ**. [Gr.] (*Ent.*) An insect that lives but one day; *epheuran*; the day-fly. — (*Bot.*) The May lily.
ĒPH-I-ÁL'TĒS, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) The nightmare.
ĒPH'ŌD [ēf'od, *S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; ēf'od or ē'fod, *W.*], *n.* A girdle or ornament worn by the Jewish priests.
ĒP'IC, *a.* Narrative; heroic; — applied to poetry.
ĒP'IC, *n.* An epic, heroic, or narrative poem.
Ē-P-I-CĒ'DI-AN, *a.* Elegiac; mournful.
Ē-P-I-CĒ'DI-ŪM, *n.* [L.] An elegy; a funeral poem.
ĒP'I-CĒNE, *a.* Common to both sexes; of both kinds; — applied to Latin nouns.
ĒP'I-CŪRE, *n.* One wholly given to luxury; a voluptuary; a *sensualist*.
***ĒP-I-CŪ-RĒ'AN** (124), [ēp-e-kū-rē'an, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; ēp-e-kū'rē-an, *Wb.*], *n.* One of the sect of Epicurus; a voluptuary.
***ĒP-I-CŪ-RĒ'AN**, *a.* Belonging to Epicurus; devoted to pleasure; luxurious.
***ĒP-I-CŪ-RĒ-AN'ISM** or **ĒP-I-CŪ-RĒ-AN'ISM**, [ēp-e-kū-rē-an-izm, *K. R.*; ēp-e-kū'rē-an-izm, *Sm. Wb.*], *n.* The doctrine of Epicurus.
ĒP'I-CŪ-RÍSM, *n.* Luxury; voluptuousness.
ĒP'I-CŪ-CLE, *n.* A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater circle.
ĒP-I-CŪ'CLŌID, *n.* A species of curve line.
ĒP-I-DĒM'IC, *n.* A disease that attacks many persons at the same time. See **CONTAGIOUS**.
ĒP-I-DĒM'IC, *a.* Generally prevailing; general.
ĒP-I-DĒM'I-CAL, *a.* eral; affecting great numbers, as the plague; pandemic.
ĒP-I-DĒR'MIS, *n.* [Gr.] (*Anat.*) The cuticle or scarf-skin of a man's body; — exterior bark.
ĒP'I-DŌTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of mineral.
ĒP-I-GĒ'ĒUM, *n.* [L.] Same as *perigee*.
Ē-P-I-GLŌT'TIS, *n.* [Gr.] A cartilage of the larynx.
ĒP'I-GRÁM, *n.* A short poem ending in a point; a pointed couplet or stanza.
ĒP-I-GRÁM-MÁT'IC, *a.* Dealing in epigrams; like an epigram; pointed.
ĒP-I-GRÁM-MÁT'I-CAL, *a.* A writer of epigrams.
ĒP'I-GRÁM'MA-TIST, *n.* A writer of epigrams.
ĒP'I-GRÁPHI, *n.* An inscription on a building, statue, &c.; a title.

ĒP'I-LĒP-SY, *n.* A disease of the brain attended by convulsive stupor; falling-sickness.

ĒP-I-LĒP'TIC, } *a.* Relating to, or affected

ĒP-I-LĒP'TI-CAL, } with, epilepsy; convulsed.

Ē-PIL-Q-GIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to an epilogue.

ĒP'I-LÖGUE (Ēp'ē-lög), *n.* A poem or speech addressed to spectators at the end of a play.

Ē-PIPH'A-NY, *n.* A festival in commemoration of our Savior's being manifested to the world by a star, being the 12th day after Christmas. [tion.]

ĒP-I-PHO-NE'MA, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) An exclamation.

Ē-PIPH'O-RA, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) The watery eye.

—(*Rhet.*) Vehement declamation.

Ē-PIPH'Y-SIS, *n.* (*Med.*) The growing of one bone to another; accretion.

Ē-PIP'LO-CĒ, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A sort of climax.

Ē-PIS-CO-PA-CY, *n.* Church or ecclesiastical government by bishops, recognizing three orders of clergy, viz. bishops, priests, and deacons.

Ē-PIS-CO-PAL, *a.* Relating to episcopacy; vested in a bishop; episcopalian.

Ē-PIS-CO-PAL'IAN, *a.* Relating to episcopacy.

Ē-PIS-CO-PAL'IAN, *n.* An adherent to episcopacy.

Ē-PIS-CO-PAL'IAN-ISM, *n.* Episcopacy.

Ē-PIS-CO-PAL-LY, *ad.* In an episcopal manner.

Ē-PIS-CO-PATE, *n.* The office of a bishop.

ĒP'I-SÖDE, *n.* Incidental narrative; digression.

ĒP-I-SÖD'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in,

ĒP-I-SÖD'I-CAL, } an episode; digressing.

Ē-PIS'TLE (ē-pis'tl), *n.* A writing sent; a letter.

Syn.—*Epistles* of St. Paul; a private letter.

Ē-PIS'TO-LA-RY, *a.* Relating to letters or epistles.

Ē-PIS'TRO-PHE, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which sentences end with the same word or phrase.

ĒP'I-STĪLE, *n.* (*Arch.*) An architrave.

ĒP'I-TĀPH, *n.* An inscription on a monument.

ĒP-I-TĀPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an epitaph.

ĒP-I-THA-LĀ-MI-ŪM, *n.* [L.] A nuptial song.

ĒP'I-TIĒT, *n.* An adjective or word denoting any quality, good or bad; a term; a title.

ĒP-I-THĒT'IC, *a.* Containing epithets.

Ē-PIT'Q-ME, *n.* An abridgment; a compendium.

Ē-PIT'Q-MIST or Ē-PIT'Q-MIZ-ER, *n.* An abridger.

Ē-PIT'Q-MIZE, *v. a.* To abridge; to reduce.

ĒP-I-ZEŪX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a word is repeated with vehemence.

ĒP-I-ZÖ'AN, *n.* A parasitic animal.

ĒP'ÖCH or ĒPÖCH (Ēp'ök, *S. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; Ē'pök, *P. Wb.*; Ēp'ök or Ē'pök, *W. C.*), *n.* A remarkable period of time; an era; date.

ĒP'Q-CHĀ, *n.* The same as *epoch*.

ĒP'ÖDE (Ēp'öd, *S. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; Ēp'öd or Ē'pöd, *W. P. C.*), *n.* The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe:—an additional ode.

ĒP-O-PĒĒ, *n.* An epic or heroic poem.

ĒP'SQM, *a.* Noting a species of purgative salts, found at Epsom, in England; as, *Epsom salts*.

ĒP'U-LA-RY, *a.* Belonging to feasts or banquets.

ĒP-U-LÖT'IC, *n.* A cicatrizing medicament.

*Ē-QUA-BL'I-TY, *n.* Evenness; uniformity.

*Ē'QUA-BL' [Ē'kwā-bl, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R. C. Wb.*; Ē'kwā-bl, *Sm.*], *a.* Equal to itself; even; uniform in all parts; equal.

*Ē'QUA-BLY, *ad.* Uniformly; evenly.

Ē'QUAL, *a.* Like another; even; uniform.

Syn.—*Equal* in number, quantity, value, &c.; like or alike in appearance, shape, &c.; even surface; equal or uniform temper.

Ē'QUAL, *n.* One of the same age, rank, or merit.

Ē'QUAL, *v. a.* To make equal; to be equal to.

Ē-QUAL'I-TY (ē-kwöl'ē-te) [ē-kwöl'ē-te, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; ē-kwāl'ē-te, *S. E. K. C.*], *n.* State of being equal; likeness; uniformity.

Ē-QUAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of equalizing; equality.

Ē'QUAL-IZE, *v. a.* To make even; to make equal.

Ē'QUAL-LY, *ad.* In the same degree; uniformly.

Ē'QUAL-NESS, *n.* Equality.

Ē-QUAN'GU-LAR, *a.* See *EQUANGULAR*. [ure.]

Ē-QUA-NIM'I-TY, *n.* Evenness of mind; composition.

Ē-QUĀ'TION, *n.* Act of bringing things to an equality; the same quantity expressed differently.

Ē-QUĀ TQR, *n.* A great circle (equidistant from the two poles) which divides the earth into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres.

Ē-QUA-TÖ'RJ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the equator.

Ē'QUER-RY (Ēk'wē-re), *n.* A stable for horses:—an officer who has the care of horses.

Ē-QUES'TRI-AN, *a.* Relating to a knight, to a horseman, or horsemanship.

Ē-QUES'TRI-AN-ISM, *n.* The performance of an equestrian.

Ē-QUI-ĀN'GU-LAR, *a.* Having equal angles.

Ē-QUI-CRŪ'RAL, *a.* Having legs of equal length.

Ē-QUI-DIS'TANT, *a.* Being at the same distance.

Ē-QUI-DIS'TANT-LY, *ad.* At the same distance.

Ē-QUI-FÖRM'I-TY, *n.* Uniform equality.

Ē-QUI-LĀT'ER-AL, *a.* Having all sides equal.

Ē-QUI-LĪBRĀTE, *v. a.* To balance equally.

Ē-QUI-LĪBRĀTION, *n.* Equipoise; even balance.

Ē-QUI-LĪB'RJ-OÜS, *a.* Equally poised.

Ē-QUI-LĪB'RJ-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In equipoise.

Ē-QUI-LĪBRĪ-TY, *n.* One that balances a thing.

Ē-QUI-LĪB'RJ-TY, *n.* Equality of weight.

Ē-QUI-LĪB'RJ-ŪM, *n.* [L.] Equipoise; equality of weight; a state of being balanced.

Ē-QUI'NAL or Ē'QUINE, *a.* Relating to horses.

Ē-QUI-NÖC'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the equinox.

Ē-QUI-NÖC'TIAL, *n.* A great circle of the celestial sphere;—now commonly called the *equator*.

Ē'QUI-NÖX [Ē'kwē-nöks, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. R. C.*; Ēk'wē-nöks, *Sm.*], *n.* The precise time in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries or of Libra, when the nights and days are of equal length.

Ē-QUI-NŪ'ME-RANT, *a.* Having the same number.

Ē-QUIP', *v. a.* To fit, as a ship for sea, or a soldier for service; to furnish; to accoutre; to dress.

Ē'QUI-PAGE (Ēk'wē-paj), *n.* Furniture for a horseman; carriage; retinue; accoutrements.

Ē-QUI-PĒN'DEN-CY, *n.* Act of hanging in equipoise.

Ē-QUIP'MENT, *n.* Act of equipping; furniture.

Ē-QUI-POISE, *n.* Equality of weight; equilibration.

Ē-QUI-PÖL'LENCE, *n.* Equality of force or power.

Ē-QUI-PÖL'LENT, *a.* Having equal power or force.

Ē-QUI-PÖN'DER-ANCE, *n.* Equality of weight.

Ē-QUI-PÖN'DER-ANT, *a.* Being of the same weight.

Ē-QUI-PÖN'DER-ATE, *v. n.* To weigh equal.

Ē-QUI-RÖ'TAL, *a.* Having equal rotation.

Ē'QUI-TA-BLE (Ēk'wē-tā-bl), *a.* Partaking of equity; just; right; honest; impartial; fair.

Ē'QUI-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Justness; equity.

Ē'QUI-TA-BLY, *ad.* Justly; impartially.

Ē'QUI-TĀNT (Ēk'wē-tānt), *a.* Riding on horseback.

Ē'QUI-TY (Ēk'wē-te), *n.* Impartial distribution of justice; natural justice; right; honesty; impartiality.—(*Law.*) A court of equity, or of chancery, is one for the correction of common law in cases in which it is deficient.

Ē-QUIV'A-LENCE, *n.* Equality of power or worth.

Ē-QUIV'A-LĒNT, *a.* Equal in value, merit, or power; equal; commensurate.

Ē-QUIV'A-LĒNT, *a.* A thing of the same value.

Ē-QUIV'A-LĒNT-LY, *ad.* In an equal manner.

Ē'QUI-VĀLVE, *a.* Having equal valves.

Ē-QUIV'O-CAL, *a.* Of doubtful signification or meaning; ambiguous; uncertain; doubtful.

Ē-QUIV'O-CAL-LY, *ad.* Ambiguously; doubtfully.

Ē-QUIV'O-CAL-NESS, *n.* State of being equivocal.

Ē-QUIV'O-CĀTE, *v. n.* To use equivocation; to evade; to quibble.

Ē-QUIV'O-CĀTION, *n.* Act of equivocating; a quibble; evasion; ambiguity of speech.

Ē-QUIV'O-CĀTOR, *n.* One who equivocates.

Ē'QUI-VÖKE or Ē'QUI-VÖKE, *n.* [*équivoque*, Fr.] An ambiguous expression; equivocation; quibble.

Ē-QUIV'O-ROÜS, *a.* Feeding on horse-flesh.

Ē'RA, *n.* An epoch; a point of time from which reckoning begins; a period; date.

Ē-RĀ'DJ-ĀTE, *v. n.* To shoot like a ray; to radiate.

Ê-RĀD'-CĀTE, *v. a.* To pull up by the roots.

Syn. — *Eradicate* weeds or vices; *extirpate* rebels or errors; *exterminate* nations.

Ê-RĀD'-CĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Act of eradicating; extirpation.

Ê-RĀD'-CĀ-TĪVE, *a.* That eradicates; rooting up.

Ê-RĀS'-BLE, *a.* That may be erased.

Ê-RĀSE', *v. a.* To expunge; to rub out; to efface.

Ê-RĀSE'MENT, *n.* Act of erasing; obliteration.

Ê-RĀSION, *n.* Act of erasing; erasure.

Ê-RĀS'TIAN (ê-rās't'yan), *n.* A follower of Thomas Erastus, who denied the power of the church to discipline its members.

Ê-RĀS'TIAN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the Erastians.

Ê-RĀS'URE (ê-rā'zhur), *n.* Act of erasing; rasure.

*ERE (âr) [âr, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*: âr, *P.*; êr, *S. E.*], *ad.* Before; sooner than. — *Prep.* Before.

*ERE-LONG' (âr-lōng'), *ad.* Before long.

*ERE-NŌW' (âr-nōw'), *ad.* Before this time.

*ERE-WHILE' (âr-whil'), *ad.* Some time ago.

Ê-RECT', *v. a.* To place upright; to raise; to set up; to form; to build.

Ê-RECT', *a.* Upright; not leaning; firm; intent.

Ê-REC'TIŌN, *n.* Act of raising; elevation.

Ê-REC'TIVE, *a.* Raising; advancing.

Ê-RECT'NESS, *n.* Uprightness of posture.

Ê-REC'TOR, *n.* One who raises or constructs.

ÊR'E-MITE, *n.* A hermit — a mineral.

ÊR-E-MIT'-CAL, *a.* Secluded; solitary.

ÊR-ĒP'TIŌN, *n.* A taking away by force.

ÊR'GŌ, *ad.* [*L.*] (*Logic.*) Therefore; consequently.

ÊR'GOT, *n.* A morbid excrescence in grain: — a horny substance near the pastern joint of a horse.

Ê-RIN'GŌ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; sea-holly.

ÊR'MINE, *n.* A species of animal and its fur: — the emblem, office, or dignity of a judge.

ÊR'MINED (êr'mind), *a.* Clothed with ermine.

Ê-RŌDE', *v. a.* To eat away; to corrode.

Ê-RŌ'SION (ê-rŏ'zhun), *n.* Act of eating away.

Ê-RŌ'TIC or Ê-RŌT'-ICAL, *a.* Relating to love.

Ê-PE-TŌL'O-QY, *n.* See HERPETOLOGY.

ÊRR (êr), *v. n.* To miss the right way; to stray; to deviate; to commit error; to mistake.

ÊR'RAND [êr'rând, *P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. C.*: âr'rând, *S. W.*; êr'rând or âr'rând, *F.*], *n.* A message; mandate; commission.

ÊR'RANT, *a.* Wandering; roving; vile; bad.

ÊR'RANT-LY, *ad.* In an errant state.

ÊR-RĀ'TĀ, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Errors or faults in printing; &c.

ÊR-RĀ'TIC, } *a.* Deviating from the right way;

ÊR-RĀT'-CAL, } erroneous; wandering; irregular.

ÊR-RĀT'-CAL-LY, *ad.* Without rule or order.

ÊR-RĀ'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* ÊR-RĀ'TĀ. [*L.*] An error in printing. See ERRATA.

ÊR'RHINE, *a.* That is snuffed up by the nose.

ÊR'RHINE, *n.* A medicine for the nose.

ÊRR'ING, *p. a.* Committing error; fallible.

ÊR-RŌ'NE-ŌUS, *a.* Being in error; incorrect; mistaken; false; untrue; wrong.

ÊR-RŌ'NE-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* By mistake; not rightly.

ÊR-RŌ'NE-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* State of being erroneous.

ÊR'ROR, *n.* [*L.*] A deviation from the truth; an involuntary fault; a mistake; blunder; offence.

Syn. — Liable to error or mistake. An error of judgment or of the press; a common mistake; a gross blunder; great offence; a common fault.

ÊRSE, *n.* The language of the Scotch Highlanders.

ÊRST, *ad.* First; formerly; till now.

ÊR-VÊS'CENCE, *n.* Redness; a blush.

ÊR-VÊS'CENT, *a.* Reddish; somewhat red.

Ê-RŪCT' or Ê-RŪC'TĀTE, *v. a.* To belch; to vomit.

ÊR-ŪC'TĀTION, *n.* The act of belching; a belch.

ÊR'Ū-DITE or ÊR'Ū-DĪTE [êr'ŭ-dit, *Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.*; êr-ŭ-dit', *W.*; êr'ŭ-dit, *P.*], *a.* Learned; having erudition; well-read.

ÊR-Ū-DĪ'TIŌN (êr-ŭ-dish'un), *n.* Knowledge obtained from books; literature; learning.

Ê-RŪ'QI-NOŪS, *a.* Partaking of copper.

Ê-RŪPTIŌN, *n.* Act of bursting forth; burst; explosion: — efflorescence; pustule; humor.

Ê-RŪP'TIVE, *a.* Bursting forth: — having an eruption.

ÊR-Y-SIP'E-LAS, *n.* (*Med.*) A painful inflammation of the skin, vulgarly called *St. Antony's fire*.

ÊR-Y-SI-PĒL'A-TOŪS, *a.* Having erysipelas.

ÊS-CĀ-LĀDE', *n.* [*Fr.*] The act of scaling walls.

ÊS-CĀL'QP (skŏl'ŭp), *n.* A shell-fish: — indentation.

ÊS-CĀ'PĒDE', *n.* [*Fr.*] Irregular motion of a horse.

ÊS-CAPE', *v. a.* To shun; to flee from; to avoid.

ÊS-CĀPE', *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger.

ÊS-CAPE', *n.* Flight; a getting out of danger.

ÊS-CAPE'MENT, *n.* That part of a watch or clock which regulates its movements.

ÊS-CĀRP', *v. a.* To slope down, as a fortification.

ÊS-CĀRP'MENT, *n.* [*escarpement*, *Fr.*] A slope.

ÊS-CHĀ-LŌT' (sha-lŏt'), *n.* [*échalotte*, *Fr.*] A small onion or garlic. See SHALLOT.

ÊS'CHAR, *n.* (*Med.*) A scab or mark on a wound.

ÊS-CHĀ-RŌT'IC, *a.* Caustic; searing the flesh.

ÊS-CHĀ-TŌL'O-QY, *n.* The doctrine of the last things; the destruction of the world, &c.

ÊS-CHEAT', *n.* A forfeiture by want of heirs.

ÊS-CHEAT', *v. n.* To be forfeited by failure of heirs.

ÊS-CHEAT'-ABLE, *a.* Liable to escheat.

ÊS-CHEAT'QR, *n.* An officer who observes escheats.

ÊS-CHEW' (êš-chū'), *v. a.* To flee from; to elude; to avoid; to shun.

ÊS'CŌRT, *n.* A body of armed men for a guard.

ÊS-CŌRT' (I14), *v. a.* To attend as a guard by land; to accompany.

†ESCOT (skŏt), *n.* A tax. — It is now shortened into *scot*; as, "scot and lot." See SCOT.

ÊS-CHITŌRE (êš-kre-twŏr') [êš-kry-tŏr', *S. W. J. E.*; skry-tŏr', *F.*; êš-kry-twŏr', *J. K.*; êš-kre-twŏr', *Sm.*], *n.* [*Old Fr.*] A box with implements for writing; scrutoire.

ÊS-CRŌW', *n.* (*Law.*) A deed of lands or tenements delivered to a third person.

ÊS'CV-AGE, *n.* (*Feudal Law.*) A kind of tenure by knight's service. [*ical.*]

ÊS-CU-LĀ-PI-AN, *a.* Relating to Æsculapius; med.

ÊS-CU-LĒNT, *a.* Good for food; eatable.

ÊS-CU-LENT, *n.* A plant good for food.

ÊS-CŪTCH'EON (êš-kŭch'un), *n.* The shield of a family; the ensigns armorial.

ÊS-Q-TĒR'IC, *a.* Secret, applied to the private teachings or doctrines of Pythagoras: — opposed to *exoteric* or public.

ÊS-PĀL'IER (es-pāl'yer), *n.* A tree on a frame.

ÊS-PĒ'CIAL (es-pēsh'al), *a.* Principal; special.

ÊS-PĒ'CIĀL-LY (es-pēsh'al-le), *ad.* Principally.

ÊS-PĪ'AL, *n.* Act of spying; secret observation.

ÊS-PĪ'ER, *n.* One who watches as a spy.

ÊS-PI-O-NĀGE (êš'pe-o-nāj or êš'pe-o-nāzh) [êš'pe-o-nāj, *J. K.*; êš'pe-o-nāzh, *Sm.*], *n.* [*espionnage*, *Fr.*] A close watch; practice of a spy.

ÊS-PLĀ-NĀDE', *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) The sloping of a countescarp towards the open country; a glacis; — a grass-plot.

ÊS-PŌU'SAL, *a.* Relating to the act of espousing.

ÊS-PŌU'SALS, *n. pl.* A contracting of marriage.

ÊS-PŌU'SE', *v. a.* To betroth; to marry: — to de-

ÊS-PŌU'SER, *n.* One who espouses. [*feud.*]

ÊS-PRIT DE CORPS (êš-prē'dē-kŏr'), [*Fr.*] The spirit of the body or company to which one belongs; the corporation spirit.

ÊS-PŪ', *v. a.* To see at a distance; to discover.

ÊS-PŪ', *v. n.* To watch; to look about.

ÊS-QUĪRE', *n.* An attendant on a knight: — a title of a justice of the peace, &c.

ÊS-QUĪRE', *v. a.* To attend; to wait on.

ÊS-SĀY', *v. a.* To attempt; to try; to endeavor.

ÊS'SĀY (I14), *n.* An attempt; a trial: — a short treatise or dissertation; a tract.

Syn. — *Essay*, *treatise*, *tract*, *tractate*, *dissertation*, and *disquisition* are all used for compositions of greater or less length. A short *essay*, small *treatise*, small *tract*, learned *dissertation*, profound *disquisition*.

ÊS-SĀY'ER (es-sā'er), *n.* One who essays.

ES'SAY-IST or ES-SAY'IST [ēs'sā-ist, *P. Ja. K. Sm.* C.; es-sā'ist, *W. Wb.*], *n.* A writer of essays.

ES'SENCE, *n.* The nature, substance, or being of any thing; existence: — perfume; scent.

ES'SENCE, *v. a.* To perfume; to scent.

ES-SÉN'TIAL (ēs sēn'shāl), *a.* Necessary; very important; principal: — pure; highly rectified.

ES-SÉN'TIAL, *n.* Something that is necessary; nature; element; chief point.

ES-SÉN'TI-ĀL'I-TY (ēs-sēn-shē-āl'e-tē), *n.* The quality of being essential.

ES-SÉN'TI-ĀL-LY, *ad.* In an essential manner.

ES-SŌIN', *n.* (*Law.*) An exemption; a person excused; an excuse.

ES-TĀB'LISH, *v. a.* To constitute; to settle firmly; to fix; to confirm; to ratify.

ES-TĀB'LISH-ER, *n.* One who establishes.

ES-TĀB'LISH-MENT, *n.* Settlement; fixed state: — form; foundation: — allowance; income.

ES-TA-FĒTTE', *n.* [Fr.] A military courier.

ES-TĀTE', *n.* Condition; fortune: — possession in land; lauded property; quality; rank. — *Pl.* Classes or representatives of a people.

ES-TEEM', *v. a.* To value; to prize; to rate; to estimate; to respect: — to regard; to think.

ES-TEEM', *n.* Estimation; high regard.

ES-TEEM'ABLE, *a.* Worthy of esteem; estimable.

ES-TEEM'ER, *n.* One who esteems.

ES-THĒT'ICS, *n. pl.* The science that treats of the beautiful, or of taste, art, &c. See *ÆSTHETICS*.

ES'TI-MABLE, *a.* Worthy of esteem; valuable.

ES'TI-MABLE-NESS, *n.* Desert of esteem.

ES'TI-MATE, *v. a.* To set a value on; to rate.

Syn. — Estimate the value; rate or prize the property; compute the loss; appreciate character; esteem merit.

ES'TI-MATE, *n.* Computation; calculation; value; valuation; appraisement; estimation.

ES-TI-MĀ'TION, *n.* Act of estimating; computation; estimate; opinion; esteem; valuation.

ES'TI-MĀ-TIVE, *a.* Comparing and adjusting.

ES'TI-MĀ-TOR, *n.* One who estimates; a valuer.

ES'TI-VAL [ēs'tē-ṽāl, *S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; ēs'ti'ṽāl, *Dyche*], *a.* Pertaining to the summer.

ES-TI-ṽĀ'TION, *n.* Act of passing the summer. — (*Bot.*) State of a plant in summer.

ES-TŌP', *v. a.* (*Law.*) To bar; to stop.

Es'tō per-pēt'u-a, [L.] *Be perpetual* — may this institution be permanent. [toppel]

ES-TŌPPED' (ēs-tōpt'), *a.* (*Law.*) Under an es-

ES-TŌP'PEL, *n.* An act that bars a legal process.

ES-TŌ'VERS, *n. pl.* Necessaries allowed by law.

ES-TRĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] A level place; a platform.

ES-TRĀNGE', *v. a.* To make strange; to alienate.

ES-TRĀNGE'MENT, *n.* Alienation; distance.

ES-TRĀ-PĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] The act of a restive horse.

ES-TRĀY', *n.* A beast lost or wandering; a stray.

ES-TREAT', *n.* A true copy of an original writing.

ES-TREAT', *v. a.* (*Law.*) To extract; to copy.

ES-TRĒPE'MENT, *n.* (*Law.*) Spoil; waste of land.

EST-U-A-RY, *n.* An arm of the sea; a frith.

EST-U-ĀTE, *v. a.* To swell and rage; to boil.

EST-U-Ā'TION, *n.* Act of boiling; agitation.

ĒS'U-RINE (ēzh'u-rin), *a.* Corroding; eating.

ETAT-MAJOR (ā-tā'mā'zhār), *n.* [Fr.] A specific number of officers belonging to the same corps.

Et cætera (ēt-sēt'e-ra), [L.] These words, as also the contraction *etc.*, or &c., denote and the rest, and so on, or and so forth.

ETCH, *v. a.* To engrave on copper by means of aqua-fortis; to sketch; to delineate.

ETCH'ING, *n.* An impression of a copperplate.

ĒTĒR'NAL, *a.* Without beginning or end; infinite; endless; perpetual; everlasting; constant.

ĒTĒR'NAL, *n.* An appellation of God.

ĒTĒR'NAL-LY, *ad.* Without beginning or end.

ĒTĒR'NI-TY, *n.* Duration without end.

ĒTĒR'NIZE, *v. a.* To make eternal or endless.

ĒTĒ'SI-AN (ēt-tē'zhē-ān), *a.* Noting winds that blow at stated times; periodical.

ĒTHER, *n.* An element rarer and purer than air. —

(*Chem.*) A fluid exceedingly volatile, inflammable, and intoxicating.

Ē-TĒH'RE-AL, *a.* Formed of ether; celestial.

Ē-TĒH'RE-OUS, *a.* Formed of ether; heavenly.

Ē-TĒH'R-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of etherizing or impregnating with ether.

Ē-TĒH'R-IZE, *v. a.* To fill or impregnate with ether.

ĒTH'IC, } *a.* Relating to ethics, morality, or

ĒTH'I-CAL, } morals; moral.

ĒTH'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an ethical manner.

ĒTH'ICS, *n. pl.* The science of morals; moral philosophy; morality; morals.

ĒTH'IO-P, *n.* A native of Ethiopia; a blackamoor.

ĒTH'NIC, } *a.* Heathen; pagan: — relating to

ĒTH'NI-CAL, } ethnology, or to races of mankind.

ĒTH'NI-CISM, *n.* Heathenism; paganism.

ĒTH-NŌG'RA-PHER, *n.* One versed in ethnography.

ĒTH-NŌ-GRĀPH'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to ethnography.

ĒTH-NŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of nations or races of men.

ĒTH-NŌ-LŌG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to ethnology.

ĒTH-NŌL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in ethnology.

ĒTH-NŌL'O-GY, *n.* A treatise on races of men.

ĒTH-O-LŌG'I-CAL, *a.* Treating of morality.

Ē-THŌL'O-QY, *n.* A treatise on ethics.

Ē-TI-O-LĀTE, *v. a.* To whiten by excluding the sun.

Ē-TI-O-LĀ'TION, *n.* The whitening of plants by the exclusion of the sun's rays.

ĒT-I-QUETTE' (ēt-ē-kēt'), *n.* [Fr.] The ceremonial code of polite life; forms of ceremony; civility.

ETUI (ā-tvē'), *n.* [Fr.] A case for tweezers, &c.

ĒT-Y-MŌ-LŌG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to etymology.

ĒT-Y-MŌ-LŌG'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* According to etymology.

ĒT-Y-MŌL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in etymology.

ĒT-Y-MŌL'O-GIZE, *v. n.* To treat of etymology.

ĒT-Y-MŌL'O-GY, *n.* That part of philology which treats of the origin, derivation, and signification of words: — a treatise on the parts of speech.

ĒT-Y-MŌN, *n.* An original or primitive word.

EŪ-CHĀ-RIST (yū'k̄ā-rīst), *n.* The Lord's supper, communion. See *SACRAMENT*.

EŪ-CHĀ-RIS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to the sacrament

EŪ-CHĀ-RIS'TI-CAL, } of the Lord's supper.

EŪ-CHLŌ-RINE [yū'klō-rīn, *Sm. Brande*; yū-klō'rīn, *Craig*], *n.* (*Chem.*) A green oxide of chlorine.

EŪ-CHŌL'O-QY, *n.* A formulary of prayers.

EŪ-CHRY-MY (yū'k̄e-nē), *n.* A good state of blood.

EŪ-CHĀ-SY, *n.* (*Med.*) An agreeable temperament.

EŪ-DEM'O-NISM, *n.* A system of moral philosophy which makes morality depend on the production of happiness.

EŪ-DI-ŌM'E-TER (yū-de-ŏm'e-tēr), *n.* An instrument to determine the purity of the air or of gas.

EŪ-DI-ŌM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of ascertaining the salubrity of the air.

EŪ-LŌG'I-CAL (yū-lōj'e-kāl), *a.* Containing praise.

EŪ-LŌG'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a laudatory manner.

EŪ-LŌ-GIST, *n.* One who eulogizes.

EŪ-LŌG'I-ŪM, *n.* Eulogy; panegyric.

EŪ-LŌ-GIZE, *v. a.* To commend; to praise.

EŪ-LŌ-QY (yū-lō-jē), *n.* A speech or writing in praise of another; *encomium*; a panegyric; praise.

EŪ-NUCH (yū'nyk), *n.* One that is castrated.

EŪ-NUCH-ISM, *n.* The state of a eunuch.

EŪ-PĒP-SY or EŪ-PĒP'SY [yū'pēp-sē, *W. Ja.*; yū-pēp'sē, *K. Sm.*], *n.* Good digestion.

EŪ-PĒP'TIC (yū-pēp'tik), *a.* Easy of digestion.

EŪ-PHEM-ISM (yū'fēm-izm), *n.* The describing of an offensive thing by an inoffensive expression.

EŪ-PHŌN'IC, } *a.* Sounding agreeably; euphon-

EŪ-PHŌN'I-CAL, } ous; harmonious.

EŪ-PHŌ-ŌUS, *a.* Harmonious; euphonic.

EŪ-PHŌ-NISM, *n.* Agreeable sound; euphony.

EŪ-PHŌ-NŌN, *n.* A fine musical instrument.

EŪ-PHŌ-ŌUS, *a.* Harmonious; euphonic.

EŪ-PHŌ-ŌNY (yū'fō-nē), *n.* Agreeable sound.

EŪ-PHŌR'BĒ-ŪM, *n.* [L.] A medicinal gum-resin.

EŪ-PHŌ-TIDE, *n.* (*Min.*) A rock consisting of felspar and diallage.

EŮ'PHŮ-ĪSM, *n.* Extreme purity; fastidious delicacy or affectation in language.
EŮ'PHŮ-ĪST, *n.* One who uses euphuisms.
EŮ'RĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A fine-grained granite.
EŮ-RO-PĒ'AN (124) [yŭ-rō-pĕ'an, *S. W. J. K. Sm.* R. C. *Wb.*; yŭ-rō-pĕ'an or yŭ-rō-pĕ-an, *P.*], *a.* Belonging to Europe. — *n.* A native of Europe.
EŮ'RŮS, *n.* [*L.*] The east wind.
EŮ'RŮTH-MŮ, *n.* Symmetrical proportion.
EŮ'STŮLE, *n.* The proper position of columns.
EŮ-THAN-Ā-SĪ-A (yŭ-thān-ā'zhĕ-ā), { *n.* An easy
EŮ-THAN-Ā-SŮ (yŭ-thān-ā-se), } death.
E-VĀC'U-ĀNT, *n.* A purgative medicine.
E-VĀC'U-ĀTE, *v. a.* To make empty; to quit.
E-VĀC'U-ĀTION, *n.* Act of evacuating; vacuation; a discharge; a withdrawing.
E-VĀC'U-ĀTIVE, *a.* Purgative; evacuating.
E-VĀC'U-ĀTOR, *n.* One who evacuates.
E-VĀDE, *v. a.* To avoid by artifice; to elude; to shun; — to equivocate.
Syn. — *Evide* the question; *elude* research; *avoid* contention; *shun* bad company; — *one equivocates* in order to deceive.
E-V-A-GĀTION, *n.* Act of wandering; excursion.
E-V-A-NĒSCENCE, *n.* Disappearance; a vanishing.
E-V-A-NĒSCENT, *a.* Vanishing; imperceptible.
***E-V-AN-GĒL'IC**, *a.* Agreeable to the gospel.
***E-V-AN-GĒL'I-CAL** or **E-V-AN-GĒL'I-CAL** [ē-vān-jĕl'e-kal, *S. J. E. Ja. K. C.*; ēv-ān-jĕl'e-kal, *W. F. Sm. R.*], *a.* Agreeable to, or contained in, the gospel. See **ORTHODOX**.
***E-V-AN-GĒL'I-CAL-LŮ**, *ad.* According to the gospel.
E-V-AN-GĒL'I-CISM, *n.* Evangelical principles.
E-VĀN'GĒ-LĪSM, *n.* The preaching of the gospel.
E-VĀN'GĒ-LĪST, *n.* One of the four writers of the gospel history; — a preacher of the gospel.
E-VĀN'GĒ-LĪZE, *v. a.* To instruct in the gospel.
E-VĀP'Q-RĀ-BLE, *a.* Easily dissipated in vapor.
E-VĀP'Q-RĀTE, *v. n.* To fly away in vapors.
E-VĀP'Q-RĀTE, *v. a.* To disperse in vapors.
E-VĀP'Q-RĀTION, *n.* Act of evaporating; vapor.
E-VĀP'Q-RĀTIVE, *a.* Causing evaporation.
E-VĀSION (ē-vā'zhun), *n.* Subterfuge; artifice.
Syn. — *Subtle evasion*; *base subterfuge*; *mean artifice*; *pitiful shift*.
E-VĀSIVE, *a.* Practising evasion; elusive.
E-VĀSIVE-LŮ, *ad.* By evasion; elusively.
EVE or **E'VEN** (ē'vn), *n.* The evening.
E-VĒC'TION (ē-vĕk'shun), *n.* Exaltation.
E'VEN (ē'vn), *a.* Level; uniform; equal; parallel; — calm; quiet; — out of debt; — not odd.
E'VEN (ē'vn), *v. a.* To make even; to level.
E'VEN (ē'vn), *v. n.* To be equal or level.
E'VEN, *ad.* Verily; likewise; so much as; still.
E'VEN-JĀND'ED, *a.* Impartial; equitable.
E'VEN-ĪNG (ē'vn-īng), *n.* The close of the day.
E'VEN-ĪNG-STĀR, *n.* Hesper or Hesperus; — *Venus* when visible in the evening.
E'VEN-LŮ (ē'vn-le), *ad.* Equally; uniformly.
E'VEN-NĒSS (ē'vn-nĕs), *n.* State of being even.
E'VEN-SŌNG, *n.* A song for the evening.
E-VĒNT, *n.* Any thing that happens, good or bad; issue; end; incident; consequence.
Syn. — *Event* is applied to matters of greater importance than is *incident*. An important event; a trifling incident.
E-VĒNT'FUL, *a.* Full of events; momentous.
E'VEN-TĪDE (ē'vn-tīd), *n.* The time of evening.
E'VĒN'TĪ-LATE, *v. a.* To winnow; to sift out.
E-VĒNT'U-ĀL, *a.* Consequential; ultimate; final.
E-VĒNT'U-ĀL'ITY, *n.* (*Phren.*) A propensity to take cognizance of facts and events.
E-VĒNT'U-ĀL-LŮ, *ad.* In the event; ultimately.
E-VĒNT'U-ĀTE, *v. n.* To issue; to happen. [*U. S.*]
E'VĒR, *ad.* At any time; at all times; always. — *For ever*, eternally. — *Ever* is used in composition in the sense of *always*; as, *evergreen*.
E'VĒR-GLĀDE, *n.* A low, marshy tract of country.
E'VĒR-GREEN, *a.* Verdant throughout the year.
E'VĒR-GREEN, *n.* A plant green all the year.
E-VĒR-LĀST'ING, *a.* Having no end; eternal.

E-VĒR-LĀST'ING-LŮ, *ad.* Eternally; without end.
E'VĒR-MORE, *ad.* Always; eternally.
E-VĒRT, *v. a.* To destroy; to overthrow.
E'VĒR-Y, *ad.* Each one; all, taken separately.
E'VĒR-Y-DĀV, *a.* Common; occurring on any day.
E'VĒR-Y-WĒRE, *ad.* In all places; in each place.
E-VĒCT', *v. a.* (*Law.*) To take away by legal process.
E-VĒCTION, *n.* (*Law.*) Disposition; deprivation.
E'VĒ-DĒNCE, *n.* State of being evident; whatever evinces; testimony; proof; witness.
Syn. — *Direct or circumstantial evidence*; *positive testimony*; *full proof*; *true or false witness*.
E'VĒ-DĒNCE, *v. a.* To prove; to evince; to show.
E'VĒ-DĒNT, *a.* Plain; apparent; notorious.
E'VĒ-DĒNTIAL, *a.* Affording evidence or proof.
E'VĒ-DĒNT-LŮ, *ad.* Apparently; certainly.
E'VĒL (ē'vl), *a.* Not good; wicked; bad; ill.
E'VĒL (ē'vl), *n.* Wickedness; — *injury*; *calamity*.
Syn. — *Pain* is a natural evil; *wickedness* or *sin*, a moral evil; — *great injury*; *sad calamity* or *misfortune*; — *do no harm* or *mischie*.
E'VĒL (ē'vl), *ad.* Not well; injuriously.
E'VĒL-DŌ'ER (ē'vl-dŏ'er), *n.* A malefactor.
E'VĒL-EYED (ē'vl-id), *a.* Having a malignant look.
E'VĒL-MĒND'ED (ē'vl-mīnd'ed), *a.* Malicious.
E'VĒL-NĒSS (ē'vl-nĕs), *n.* Contrariety to goodness.
E'VĒL-SPEAK'ING (ē'vl-spĕk'ing), *n.* Slander.
E-VĒNCE, *v. a.* To prove; to show; to manifest.
E-VĒN'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of proof.
E-VĒN'CIVE, *a.* Tending to prove; indicative.
E-VĒS'GER-ĀTE, *v. a.* To take out the entrails of.
E'VĒ-TĀ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being shunned.
E-VŌ-CA'TION, *n.* Act of evoking or calling out.
E-VŌKE, *v. a.* To call forth; to call from.
E-VŌ-LĀTION, *n.* The act of flying away.
E-VŌ-LŮTION, *n.* Act of unfolding; a displaying. — (*Arith.*) Extraction of roots. — (*Mil.*) The motion and wheeling of troops.
E-VŌ-LŮTION-Ā-RŮ, *a.* Relating to evolutions.
E-VŌLVE (ē-vŏlv'), *v. a.* To unfold; to open.
E-VŌLVE, *v. n.* To open or disclose itself.
E-VŪLSION, *n.* Act of plucking or tearing out.
EWE (yŭ) [yŭ, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.*; yŏ, *S. J.*; yŭ or yo, *P. K.*], *n.* A female sheep.
EŮ'ER (yŭ'er), *n.* A kind of pitcher for water.
EX (ĕks or ĕgz), *a Latin preposition*, signifying *out of, from*. It is prefixed to names or terms of office, implying *out of office, late*; as, *ex-chancellor*, *ex-minister*.
EX-ĀC'ER-BATE [egz-ās'er-bāt, *W. P. Sm. C.*; egz-ā-sēr-bāt, *S. Ja. K. Wb.*], *v. a.* To exasperate.
EX-ĀC'ER-BATION, *n.* Exasperation; the height of a disease; a paroxysm; exacerbescence.
EX-ĀC'ER-BES'CENT, *n.* Increase of a disease.
EX-ĀCT', *a.* Accurate; correct; precise; formal; particular; strict; methodical; punctual.
EX-ĀCT', *v. a.* To require authoritatively; to demand of right.
Syn. — *He exacted obedience, demanded payment, and extorted a confession*.
EX-ĀCT'ER, *n.* One who exacts. See **EXACTOR**.
EX-ĀCTION, *n.* Act of exacting; extortion; unjust demand; — a tribute.
EX-ĀCT'Ī-TŮDE, *n.* Exactness; nicety. [*R.*]
EX-ĀCT'LY, *ad.* Accurately; correctly; precisely.
EX-ĀCT'NESS, *n.* Accuracy; nicety; regularity.
EX-ĀCT'OR, *n.* One who exacts; an extortioner.
EX-ĀC'GER-ĀTE, *v. a.* To heighten by representation; to state too high; to overstate.
EX-ĀC'GER-ĀTION, *n.* Act of exaggerating; too high a statement; hyperbole.
EX-ĀC'GER-ĀTO-RŮ, *a.* Containing exaggerations.
EX-ĀLT', *v. a.* To raise; to elevate; to heighten.
EX-ĀLT'ED, *p. a.* Raised high; elevated; lofty.
EX-ĀLT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being exalted.
EX-ĀM'IN-Ā-BLE, *a.* Capable of being examined.
EX-ĀM'IN-ĀNT, *n.* One who is examined. [*R.*]
EX-ĀM'IN-ĀTION, *n.* Act of examining; scrutiny; a careful inquiry into facts, as into the acquisitions of students, &c.

EX-AM'INE (egz-ám'in), *v. a.* To try; to question; to search into; to scrutinize; to sift; to discuss.
 EX-AM-I-NĒE', *n.* One who is examined.
 EX-AM-I-NĒR, *n.* One who examines.

EX-AM'PLE, *n.* Something to be imitated; a copy; pattern; model:—something to be avoided:—instance; illustration.

Syn.—An example to be followed or imitated; a pattern to be imitated or copied; a copy of a picture; a model of an edifice:—an example, instance, or illustration, to exemplify or illustrate.

EX-AM'PLER, *n.* Now called *sample* or *sampler*.

EX-AN'I-MATE, *a.* Lifeless; dead; spiritless.

EX-AN-I-MA'TION, *n.* Deprivation of life.

Ex an'i-mō, [L.] Heartily; sincerely.

EX-AN'THEM, *n.* [ēx-an-thē'mq, L.] (*Med.*) A rash; eruption on the skin.

EX-AN-THEM'A-TOUS, *a.* Efflorescent; eruptive.

EX'ARCH (ēks'ark), *n.* A viceroy; a prefect.

EX'AR-CHATE [ēks'ar-kāt, *Ja. K. R. Todd*; ēks'arkāt, *Wb.*], *n.* The office of an exarch.

EX-AR-TIC-U-LÁ'TION, *n.* Dislocation of a joint.

EX-AS'PER-ATE, *v. a.* To irritate in a high degree; to provoke; to enrage; to vex; to excite.

EX-AS'PER-ATE, *a.* Provoked; exasperated. *Shak.*

EX-AS'PER-AT-ER, *n.* One who exasperates.

EX-AS-PER-Á'TION, *n.* Great provocation; anger.

EX-CAN-DĒS'CENCE, *n.* A white or great heat.

EX-CAN-DĒS'CENT, *a.* Very hot; white with heat.

Ex cā-thē'dra [kā-thē'dra, *K. Sm. Ash*; kath'e-dra, *Wb. Brande*], [L.] From the chair:—from the bench; from high authority.

EX-CA-VÁTE or EX-CA-VÁT [eks-kā-vāt, *S. W. P. J. Ja.*; ēks'kāvāt, *Sm. C. Wb. Rees, Maunder*; ēks'kāvāt or eks-kā-vāt, *F. R.*], *v. a.* To cut into hollows; to hollow; to make hollow.

EX-CA-VÁ'TION, *n.* Act of excavating; cavity.

EX-CA-VÁ-TOR, *n.* One who excavates.

EX-CĒED', *v. a.* To go beyond; to excel; to surpass; to transcend; to outdo.

EX-CĒED', *v. n.* To go too far; to pass bounds.

EX-CĒED'ING, *p. a.* Great in quantity, extent, &c.

EX-CĒED'ING-LY, *ad.* To a great degree.

EX-CĒL', *v. a.* To outdo in excellence; to surpass.

EX-CĒL', *v. n.* To have good qualities.

EX-CĒL-LĒNCE, *n.* State of excelling; superiority; good quality; dignity; purity; goodness.

EX-CĒL-LĒN-CY, *n.* Excellence:—a title of honor.

EX-CĒL-LĒNT, *a.* Eminent in any good quality; superior; good; meritorious.

EX-CĒL-LĒNT-LY, *ad.* Well in a high degree.

EX-CĒL'SI-ŌR, *a.* [L.] Higher; more elevated.

EX-CĒN'TRIC, *a.* See ECCENTRIC.

EX-CĒPT', *v. a.* To leave out; to exclude; to reject.

EX-CĒPT', *v. n.* To object; to make objections.

EX-CĒPT', *prep.* Exclusively of; not including.

EX-CĒPT'ING, *prep.* With exception of; except.

EX-CĒPT'ION, *n.* Act of excepting; thing excepted; exclusion; objection:—cavil.

EX-CĒPT'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to objection; faulty.

EX-CĒPT'ION-AL, *a.* Implying exceptions.

EX-CĒPTIVOUS (ēk-sēp'tiv), *a.* Peevish; froward.

EX-CĒPTIVE, *a.* Including an exception.

EX-CĒPTOR, *n.* One who excepts.

EX-CĒRN', *v. a.* To strain out; to excrete.

EX-CĒRPT', *n.* A passage extracted; an extract.

EX-CĒRPT'OR, *n. pl.* [L.] Extracts; selections.

EX-CĒRPTOR, *n.* A picker or culler.

EX-CĒSS', *n.* More than enough; superfluity; exuberance; extravagance:—intemperance.

EX-CĒSS'IVE, *a.* Beyond due bounds; vehement.

Syn.—Excessive indulgence; vehement desire; immoderate grief; intemperate habits.

EX-CĒSS'IVE-LY, *ad.* Exceedingly; extravagantly.

EX-CĒSS'IVE-NESS, *n.* Excess; vehemence.

EX-CHĀNGE', *v. a.* To give one thing for another; to barter; to commute; to change.

EX-CHĀNGE', *n.* Act of exchanging; traffic; barter:—balance of money of different countries:—a place where merchants meet.

EX-CHĀNGE-A-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being exchangeable.

EX-CHĀNGE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be exchanged.

EX-CHEQ'UER (ēks-chēk'er), *n.* An English court where the public revenue is received and paid, and all causes relating to the revenue tried.

EX-CHEQ'UER-BILL, *n.* A bill of credit issued by the authority of the British parliament.

EX-CIS'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to the duty of excise.

EX-CISE', *n.* An English inland tax levied upon commodities of home consumption.

EX-CISE', *v. a.* To levy a tax or excise.

EX-CISE'MAN, *n.* An inspector of excised goods.

EX-CĪ'SION (ēk-sīzh'un), *n.* Extirpation; ruin.

EX-CĪ-TÁ-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being excited.

EX-CĪ-TÁ-BLE, *a.* Easy to be excited or stirred up.

EX-CĪ'TÁNT [ēk-sī'tant, *K. C.*; ēk'se-tant, *Sm.*], *n.* (*Med.*) Medicine which excites action.

EX-CĪ-TÁ'TION, *n.* Act of exciting or rousing.

EX-CĪ-TÁ-TIVE, *a.* Having power to excite.

EX-CĪ-TÁ-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to excite.

EX-CĪTE', *v. a.* To rouse; to animate; to stir up.

EX-CĪTE'MENT, *n.* State of being excited; sensation; agitation; commotion; movement.

EX-CĪT'ER, *n.* One who excites or stirs up.

EX-CĪT'ING, *p. a.* Tending to excite; rousing.

EX-CLAIM', *v. n.* To cry out; to make an outcry.

EX-CLÁIM'ER, *n.* One who makes outcries.

EX-CLÁ-MÁ'TION, *n.* Vehement outcry; clamor:—a mark [!] indicating emotion or wonder.

EX-CLÁM'A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing exclamation.

EX-CLŪDE', *v. a.* To shut out; to hinder from entrance; to debar; to prohibit; to expel.

EX-CLŪ'SION (ēks-clū'zhun), *n.* Act of excluding; prohibition; a shutting out.

EX-CLŪ'SION-IST, *n.* One who excludes or debars.

EX-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* Tending to exclude; debarring; excepting:—opposed to *inclusive*.

EX-CLŪ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* Without admitting another.

EX-CLŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being exclusive.

EX-CLŪ'SO-RY, *a.* Excluding; exclusive.

EX-CŌG'I-TÁTE, *v. a.* To invent; to cogitate.

EX-CŌG'I-TÁTE, *v. n.* To think; to cogitate.

EX-CŌG'I-TÁ'TION, *n.* Invention; cogitation.

EX-COM-MŪ-NI-CÁ-BLE, *a.* Liable to excommunication.

EX-COM-MŪ-NI-CÁTE, *v. a.* To exclude from communion; to expel from fellowship.

EX-COM-MŪ-NI-CATE, *a.* Excluded from the church or from fellowship.

EX-COM-MŪ-NI-CÁ'TION, *n.* Exclusion from the fellowship of the church; an interdict.

Ex cōn-cēs'sō, [L.] From what has been granted.

EX-CŌ-RI-ÁTE, *v. a.* To flay; to strip off the skin.

EX-CŌ-RI-Á'TION, *n.* Act of flaying; a galling.

EX-CŌR-TĪ-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act of pulling off the bark.

EX-CŌR-MĒNT, *n.* Alvine discharges; dung.

EX-CŌR-MĒNT'AL, *a.* Relating to excrement.

EX-CŌR-MĒN-TĪ'ŌUS, *a.* Containing excrement.

EX-CŌR'SCENCE, *n.* A protuberance; a tumor.

EX-CŌR'SCENT, *a.* Growing out of something else.

EX-CŌR'ET', *n. a.* To eject by excretion; to excrete.

EX-CŌR'ET'ION, *n.* Ejection of animal substance.

EX-CŌR'ETIVE [ēks'krē-tiv, *S. W. P. J. F.*; ēks'krē'tiv, *Ja. Sm.*], *a.* Separating; ejecting.

EX-CŌR-ET-Ō-RY or EX-CŌR'ET-Ō-RY [ēks'krē-tūr-ē, *S. W. P.*; ēks'krē'tūr-ē, *Ja. K. Sm. C.*], *a.* Excreting; excretive.

EX-CŌR'CI-ÁTE (ēks-krū'shē-āt), *v. a.* To afflict with great pain; to torture; to torment.

EX-CŌR'CI-ÁT-ING, *p. a.* Very painful.

EX-CŌR'CI-Á'TION, *n.* Torment; vexation; torture.

EX-CŪL'PÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be exculpated.

EX-CŪL'PÁTE, *v. a.* To clear from fault; to excuse.

EX-CŪL-PÁ'TION, *n.* Vindication; excuse.

EX-CŪL'PÁ-TO-RY, *a.* Clearing from imputed fault.

Ex cū'ri-q, [L.] (*Law.*) Out of court.

EX-CŪR'SION, *n.* A ramble; digression; journey.

Syn.—A pleasurable excursion into the country; a ramble in the woods; an occasional digression; a journey on business.

EX-CÛR/SIVE, *a.* Rambling; wandering; roving.
 EX-CÛR/SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a wandering manner.
 EX-CÛR/SIVE-NËSS, *n.* State of being excursive.
 EX-CÛR/SÛS, *n.* [L.] A literary exercise or performance; discussion.
 EX-CÛS/A-BLE, *a.* That may be excused; pardonable; *venial*.
 EX-CÛS/A-BLE-NËSS, *n.* Pardonableness.
 EX-CU-SÄ'TION, *n.* Excuse; plea; apology. [R.]
 EX-CU-SÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Pleading excuse; apologetical.
 EX-CÛSE/, *v. a.* To extenuate by apology; to free from obligation; to exempt; to remit; to pardon.
 EX-CÛSE/, *n.* A reason alleged for doing or not doing a thing; plea; *apology*; pardon.
 EX-CÛS/SION (eks-kûsh'un), *n.* (Law.) A seizure.
 EX/E-CRA-BLE, *a.* Hateful; detestable; *abominable*.
 EX/E-CRA-BLY, *ad.* In an execrable manner.
 EX/E-CRATE, *v. a.* To curse; to imprecate ill upon.
 EX/E-CRA'TION, *n.* Imprecation of evil; a *curse*.
 EX/E-CRA-TÖ-RY, *a.* A formula of execrations.
 EX/E-CÛTE, *v. a.* To carry into effect; to perform; to complete; to finish: — to put to death.
 EX/E-CÛT-ER, *n.* One who performs or executes.
 EX-E-CÛTION, *n.* Act of executing; performance; seizure: — death inflicted by the forms of law.
 EX-E-CÛTION-ER, *n.* One who kills; specially, one who puts to death condemned criminals.
 EX-ËC/Û-TIVE, *a.* Having the power to act or execute; putting the laws in force.
 EX-ËC/Û-TIVE, *n.* The person or power that executes the laws, and administers the government.
 EX-ËC/Û-TÖR, *n.* One who executes a testator's last will and testament.
 EX-ËC/Û-TÖR-SHIP, *n.* The office of an executor.
 EX-ËC/Û-TÖ-RY, *a.* Relating to execution.
 EX-ËC/Û-TRIX, *n.* A female executor.
 EX-E-GË/SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The science or art of literary interpretation; explanation.
 EX-E-GËT/IC or EX-E-GËT/IC-AL, *a.* Explanatory.
 EX-ËM/PLAR, *n.* A pattern; an example; a copy; a model; plan; resemblance.
 *EX-ËM-PLA-RI-LY, *ad.* In an exemplary manner.
 *EX-ËM-PLA-RI-NËSS, *n.* State of being exemplary.
 *EX-ËM-PLA-RY [egz'em-pla-re, S. W. F. Ja. Sm. R. C. Wb.; egz-em'pla-re. P. K.], *a.* Worthy of imitation; serving for a pattern; correct.
 EX-ËM-PLI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* Illustration; copy.
 EX-ËM/PLI-FI-ËR, *n.* One who exemplifies.
 EX-ËM/PLI-FY, *v. a.* To illustrate by example; to copy; to transcribe.
 EX-Ëm/pli g-rö'ti-a, [L.] As an example.
 EX-ËMPT' (egz-ëm't) *v. a.* To free from; to dispense with; to privilege; to excuse.
 EX-ËMPT', *a.* Free by privilege; not liable; *clear*.
 EX-ËMPT' (egz-ëm't'), *n.* A person exempted from certain services or duties.
 EX-ËMP/TI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being exempted.
 EX-ËMPTION (egz-ëm'shun), *n.* State of being exempted; immunity; *privilege*.
 EX-E-QUÄ'TUR, *n.* [L.] A written instrument recognizing a person as consul.
 EX-E/QUI-ÄL, *a.* Funereal; relating to funerals.
 EX-E/QUIES, *n. pl.* Funeral rites or ceremonies.
 EX-ER-CIS/A-BLE, *a.* That may be exercised.
 EX'ER-CISE, *n.* Labor; practice; performance.
 EX'ER-CISE, *v. a.* To train by use; to employ; to engage; to practise; to use; to exert.
 EX'ER-CISE, *v. n.* To use exercise; to labor.
 EX'ER-CISE-ER, *n.* One who exercises.
 EX-ËR-CI-TÄ'TION, *n.* Exercise; practice; use.
 EX-ËRGUE' (ez-ërg'), *n.* [Fr.] A space on a medal for the name of the place where it is struck, the date, &c.
 EX-ËRT', *v. a.* To use with effort; to perform.
 Syn. — Exert strength; exercise the body; perform labor.
 EX-ËR/TION, *n.* Act of exerting; effort; endeavor.
 EX-Ë/SION (egz-ë'zhun), *n.* Act of eating through.
 EX-FÖ/LI-ÄTE, *v. n.* To shell off; to peel off.
 EX-FÖ-LI-Ä'TION, *n.* Act of shelling off.
 EX-FÖ/LI-Ä-TYVE, *a.* Procuring exfoliation.

EX-HÄL/A-BLE, *a.* That may be exhaled.
 EX-HÄ/LANT, *a.* Sending forth vapor; exhaling.
 EX-HÄ-LÄ'TION, *n.* Act of exhaling; evaporation.
 EX-HÄLE/, *v. a.* To send out in vapors; to emit.
 EX-HÄLE/, *v. n.* To fly off or vanish as vapor.
 EX-HÄLE/MENT, *n.* Matter exhaled; vapor.
 EX-HÄUST/, *v. a.* To drain; to draw out totally.
 EX-HÄUST-ER, *n.* One who exhausts or draws out.
 EX-HÄUST/I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being exhausted.
 EX-HÄUS/TION (egz-häust'yun), *n.* Act of exhausting; state of being exhausted.
 EX-HÄUST/LESS, *a.* That may be exhausted.
 EX-HËR-E-DÄ'TION, *n.* (Law.) A disinheriting.
 EX-HIB/IT, *v. a.* To offer to view; to show.
 EX-HIB/IT, *v. a.* A paper exhibited; a statement.
 EX-HIB/IT-ER, *n.* One who exhibits or offers.
 EX-HI-BI'TION (ëks-he-bish'un), *n.* Act of exhibiting; display; public show: — a public oratorical performance at a literary seminary: — an allowance; pension.
 EX-HI-BI'TION-ER, *n.* (England.) A university student who enjoys an exhibition or pension.
 EX-HIB/I-TIVE, *a.* Representative; displaying.
 EX-HIB/I-TÖ-RY, *a.* Setting forth; showing.
 EX-HIL/A-RATE, *v. a.* To make cheerful; to enliven; to cheer; to inspire; to animate.
 EX-HIL-A-RÄ'TION, *n.* Act of exhilarating; hilarity.
 EX-HÖRT/, *v. a.* To incite to good; to persuade.
 Syn. — Parents and preachers exhort: friends persuade and advise.
 EX-HÖR-TÄ'TION, *n.* Incitement to good; advice.
 EX-HÖR/TÄ-TIVE, *a.* Containing exhortation.
 EX-HÖR/TÄ-TÖ-RY, *a.* Tending to exhort; hortatory.
 EX-HÖRT-ER, *n.* One who exhorts or encourages.
 EX-HY-MÄ'TION, *n.* The act of unburying.
 EX-HÛME/, *v. a.* To dig out of the earth; to unbury.
 EX-IC/CÄTE, *v. a.* To dry up. See EXSICCATE.
 EX/I-GËNCE, { *n.* Pressing necessity; urgency;
 EX/I-GËN-CY, } emergency; demand; sudden occasion.
 EX/I-GËNT, *a.* Pressing; requiring immediate aid.
 EX/I-GËNT, *n.* (Law.) A kind of writ.
 EX-I-GÛ/I-TY, *n.* Diminutiveness; slenderness. [R.]
 EX-IG/Û-OCS, *a.* Small; diminutive; little. [R.]
 EX/ILE, *n.* Banishment; the person banished.
 EX-ILE' [eg-zil', S. W. F. Ja.; ëks'il, J. Sm.], *v. a.* To drive from a country; to banish.
 EX-ILE', *a.* Small; slender; thin. [R.]
 EX-IL/I-TY, *n.* Slenderness; smallness.
 EX-IST/, *v. n.* To have existence; to be; to live.
 Syn. — Whatever is, exists; but to live implies animal or vegetable life.
 EX-IST/ENCE, *n.* State of being; a being; life.
 EX-IST/ENT, *a.* Having existence or being.
 EX/IT, *n.* [L.] Departure; a going out; death.
 EX/ÖDE, *n.* An interlude at the end of a play.
 EX/O-DÜS, *n.* A departure: — the second book of Moses, which describes the journey from Egypt.
 Ex qf-fil'ci-ö (ëks-qf-fish'e-ö), [L.] By virtue of office.
 EX/O-GËN, *n.* (Bot.) A plant or tree which is increased by growth on the outside.
 EX-ÖG/E-NOÜS, *a.* Belonging to exogens.
 EX-ÖM/PHA-LÖS, *n.* (Med.) A navel rupture.
 EX-ÖN-ER-ÄTE, *v. a.* To disburden; to exculpate; to clear; to discharge; to relieve.
 EX-ÖN-ER-Ä'TION, *n.* Act of exonerating.
 EX-ÖN-ER-Ä-TIVE, *a.* Freeing from any charge.
 EX/O-RA-BLE, *a.* That may be moved by entreaty.
 EX-ÖR-BI-TANCE, { *n.* State of being exorbitant;
 EX-ÖR-BI-TAN-CY, } excess; enormity.
 EX-ÖR-BI-TANT, *a.* Exceeding due bounds; unreasonable; enormous; excessive.
 EX-ÖR-BI-TANT-LY, *ad.* In an exorbitant manner.
 *EX'ÖR-CISE [ëks'ör-siz, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. C. Wb.; ëks-ör'siz, K.], *v. a.* To expel, as evil spirits; to purify from evil influence.
 *EX'ÖR-CISE-ER, *n.* One who exorcises.
 *EX'ÖR-CISM, *n.* Expulsion of evil spirits.

***EX'OR-CIST**, *n.* One who exorcises; a conjurer.
EX-OR/DI-AL, *a.* Introductory; prefatory.
EX-OR/DI-UM, *n.* [L. *pl.* **EX-OR/DI-A**; Eng. **EX-OR/DI-UMS**. (*Rhet.*) The opening part of an oration or speech; a *preface*; an introduction.
EX-OS/SE-OUS (egz-osh'e-üs), *a.* Boneless.
EX-OS-TÖ/SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The protuberance of a bone.
EX-O-TÉR/IC, } *a.* Public; exterior; not secret:
EX-O-TÉR/I-CAL, } — opposed to *esoteric*.
EX'O-TÉR-Y, *n.* What is obvious or common.
EX-ÖT/IC (egz-öt'ik), *a.* Foreign; not native; not produced at home; as, an *exotic* plant.
EX-ÖT/IC (egz-öt'ik), *n.* A foreign plant.
EX-ÖT/I-CISM, *n.* A foreign word or idiom.
EX-PÄND', *v. a.* To enlarge in surface; to spread out; to open; to dilate.
EX-PÄNSE', *n.* Wide extent; the firmament.
EX-PÄN-SI-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Capacity of extension.
EX-PÄN/SI-BLE, *a.* That may be expanded.
EX-PÄN'SION, *n.* Act of expanding; extent.
EX-PÄN'SIVE, *a.* Spreading; being expanded.
Ex pärt'e, [L.] On one side or one part. — *Ex parte* evidence, evidence on only one side. — *Ex parte* council, a council on only one side.
EX-PÄ/TI-ÄTE (eks-pä'shë-ät), *v. n.* To range at large; to enlarge upon in language.
EX-PÄ/TI-ÄTOR, *n.* One who expatiates.
***EX-PÄ/TRI-ÄTE** [eks-pä'tre-ät, *E. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; eks-pät're-ät, *Wb.*], *v. a.* To banish or remove from one's country.
***EX-PÄ-TRI-ÄTION**, *n.* Banishment; emigration.
EX-PËCT', *v. a.* To look for; to wait for; to anticipate. See *Hope*.
EX-PËC/TANCE, } *n.* Act or state of expecting;
EX-PËC/TAN-CY, } something expected; hope.
EX-PËC/TANT, *a.* Waiting in expectation.
EX-PËC/TANT, *n.* One who waits in expectation.
EX-PËC-TÄTION, *n.* Act of expecting; thing expected; hope; trust; — prospect of good. — *Expectation of life*, the mean average duration of the life of individuals of any given age.
EX-PËCT'ER, *n.* One who expects.
EX-PËC'TO-RÄNT, *a.* Causing expectation.
EX-PËC'TO-RÄNT, *n.* An expectorative medicine.
EX-PËC'TO-RÄTE, *v. a.* To eject from the breast, chest, or lungs; to cough up.
EX-PËC'TO-RÄTE, *v. n.* To eject phlegm or other matter from the lungs or breast.
EX-PËC-TO-RÄTION, *n.* Discharge of matter from the chest or lungs by coughing.
EX-PËC'TO-RÄ-TIVE, *a.* Promoting expectation.
***EX-PË/DI-ENCE**, } *n.* Quality of being expedient;
***EX-PË/DI-EN-CY**, } fitness; propriety; suitability to a good end; utility.
***EX-PË/DI-ENT** [eks-pë'dë-ent, *P. J. Ja. R. C. Wb.*; eks-pë'dyent, *S. E. F. K.*; eks-pë'dë-ent or eks-pë'djë-ent, *W.*], *a.* Proper; fit; convenient; suitable; requisite; advisable; useful.
***EX-PË/DI-ENT**, *n.* Means to an end; device.
***EX-PË/DI-ENT-LY**, *ad.* Suitably; conveniently.
EX-PËD/I-TÄTE, *v. a.* To cut off the balls of dogs' feet.
EX-PE-DITE, *v. a.* To hasten; to quicken.
EX-PE-DITE, *c.* Quick; hasty; easy; active.
EX-PE-DITE-TY, *ad.* With quickness; hastily.
EX-PE-DI'TION (eks-pe-dish'un), *n.* Haste; speed; activity: — a military, naval, or important enterprise; an undertaking.
EX-PE-DI'TIOUS (eks-pe-dish'us), *a.* Quick; nimble; soon done; speedy; swift; hasty.
EX-PE-DI'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Speedily; nimbly.
EX-PËL', *v. a.* To drive out; to eject; to banish.
EX-PËL/LÄ-BLE, *a.* That may be expelled.
EX-PËL/LËR, *n.* He or that which expels.
EX-PËND', *v. a.* To lay out; to waste; to spend.
EX-PËN/DI-TÛRE, *n.* Sum expended; disbursement; cost; expense.
EX-PËNSE', *n.* Cost; charges; money expended.
EX-PËN'SIVE, *a.* Given to expense; lavish; costly.
EX-PËN-SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an expensive manner.
EX-PËN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Extravagance; costliness.

EX-PËR/I-ENCE, *n.* Knowledge or wisdom gained by practice; repeated trial; proof; test.
EX-PËR/I-ENCE, *v. a.* To try; to know by practice.
EX-PËR/I-ENCED (eks-pë're-ent), *p. a.* Having had experience; versed; tried.
EX-PËR/I-EN-CËR, *n.* One who makes trials.
EX-PËR/I-MËNT, *n.* An act or operation to discover or prove some truth; a trial; test; proof.
EX-PËR/I-MËNT, *v. n.* To make trial or proof.
EX-PËR/I-MËNTAL, *a.* Founded on experiments.
EX-PËR/I-MËNTAL-IST, *n.* A maker of experiments.
EX-PËR-I-MËNTAL-LY, *ad.* By experiment.
EX-PËR/I-MËNT-ER, *n.* A maker of experiments.
Ex-për-i-mën'tum crû'cis, [L.] The experiment of the cross: — a decisive experiment.
EX-PËRT', *a.* Skillful; prompt; ready; dexterous.
EX-PËRT/LY, *ad.* In a skillful, ready manner.
EX-PËRT/NESS, *n.* Skill; readiness; dexterity.
EX/PI-Ä-BLE, *a.* Capable of being expiated.
EX/PI-ÄTE, *v. a.* To atone for; to appease.
EX-PI-ÄTION, *n.* Act of expiating; satisfaction.
EX/PI-Ä-TO-RY [eks'pe-ä-tür-e, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. C.*; eks'pe-ä'tö-re, *K. Sm.*], *a.* Relating to or making expiation.
EX-PI-LÄTION, *n.* Robbery; waste.
EX-PI-RA'TION, *n.* Act of expiring; emission of breath or air: — end; death: — evaporation; vapor.
EX-PËRE', *v. a.* To breathe out; to exhale.
EX-PËRE', *v. n.* To emit the last breath; to die.
EX-PLÄIN', *v. a.* To make plain or intelligible; to expound; to illustrate.
Syn. — *Explain* a word; *expound* a work; *illustrate* by examples; *elucidate* the subject.
EX-PLÄIN-Ä-BLE, *a.* Capable of being explained.
EX-PLÄIN'ER, *n.* One who explains; expostor.
EX-PLÄ-NÄTION, *n.* Act of explaining; illustration; sense explained; *definition*; explication: — a note; a comment.
EX-PLÄN'Ä-TO-RY, *a.* Containing explanation.
EX/PLE-TIVE, *n.* A word not necessary to the sense, but used merely to fill a space.
EX/PLE-TIVE, *a.* Used to fill up a space.
EX/PLE-TO-RY, *a.* Filling up; taking up room.
EX/PLI-CÄ-BLE, *a.* That may be explained.
EX/PLI-CÄTE, *v. a.* To unfold; to explain; to clear.
EX-PLI-CÄTION, *n.* Act of explaining; explanation; interpretation.
EX/PLI-CÄ-TIVE [eks'ple-kä-tiv, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; eks'plik'ä-tiv, *S.*], *a.* Tending to explain.
EX/PLI-CÄ-TÖR, *n.* An expounder; explainer.
EX/PLI-CÄ-TO-RY, *a.* Explicative; explaining.
EX-PLIÇ/IT, *a.* Plain; clear; direct; express.
EX-PLIÇ/IT-LY, *ad.* Plainly; expressly; directly.
EX-PLIÇ/IT-NESS, *n.* State of being explicit.
EX-PLÖDE', *n.* To drive out: — to reject; discard.
EX-PLÖDE', *v. n.* To make an explosion; to burst.
EX-PLÖD'ER, *n.* One who explodes.
EX-PLÖIT', *n.* A great action; achievement; deed.
EX-PLO-RÄTION, *n.* Act of exploring; search.
EX-PLO-RÄTOR, *n.* One who searches or explores.
EX-PLO-RÄ-TO-RY [eks-plör-ä-tür-e, *W. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; eks-plör-ä-tur-e, *S. J. K.*], *a.* Searching.
EX-PLÖRE', *v. a.* To search into; to examine by trial; to try; to inspect.
EX-PLÖ'SION (eks-plö'zhun), *n.* Act of exploding; a sudden, loud discharge; dislosion.
EX-PLÖ'SIVE, *a.* Bursting; causing explosion.
EX-PÖ/NËNT, *n.* (*Algebra*.) An index of a power; as, *a*⁴, in which 4 is the exponent of *a*, denoting that *a* is raised to the fourth power.
EX-PO-NËNTIAL, *a.* Relating to an exponent.
EX-PÖRT', *v. a.* To carry or send out of a country.
EX/PÖRT (114), *n.* That which is exported; a commodity sent to a foreign market.
EX-PÖRT-Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be exported.
EX-PÖR-TÄTION, *n.* Act of exporting; act of carrying merchandise to another country.
EX-PÖRT'ER, *n.* One who exports.
EX-PÖSE', *v. a.* To lay open; to disclose; to put in danger; to make liable.

EX-PO-Q-É' (ěks-pō-zā'), *n.* [Fr.] An exposition; a formal recital or explanation of motives.

EX-PO-ŠI' TION (ěks-pō-zish'un), *n.* Explanation.

EX-PŌŠ-I-TIVE, *a.* Explanatory; disclosing.

EX-PŌŠ-I-TOR, *n.* An explainer; interpreter.

EX-PŌŠ-I-TO-RY, *a.* Explanatory; illustrative.

Ex post factō, [L. *From something done afterwards.*] — An *ex post facto law* is one which makes a person liable to punishment for an offence which was committed before the law was enacted.

EX-PŌST-U-LATE, *v. n.* To reason; to remonstrate.

Syn. — *Expostulate* with a tone of authority; *remonstrate* with a tone of complaint; *reason* with candor.

EX-PŌST-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of expostulating; debate; discussion without anger; remonstrance.

EX-PŌST-U-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who expostulates.

EX-PŌST-U-LĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Containing expostulation.

EX-PŌŠ-URE (ěks-pō'zhur), *n.* Act of exposing; state of being exposed; manifestation: — situation with respect to sun, air, or danger: — danger.

EX-PŌUND', *v. a.* To lay open the meaning; to explain; to clear; to interpret.

EX-PŌUND'ER, *n.* One who expounds; explainer.

EX-PRESS', *v. a.* To represent; to utter; to declare; to denote; to signify: — to press out.

EX-PRESS', *a.* Exactly resembling; given in direct terms; clear; explicit; plain; manifest.

EX-PRESS', *n.* A messenger or message sent.

EX-PRES'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be expressed.

EX-PRES'SION (ěks-prěsh'un), *n.* Act of expressing; phrase; term; mode of speech; representation; appearance of the countenance.

EX-PRES'SIVE, *a.* Serving to express; lively.

EX-PRES'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an expressive manner.

EX-PRES'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Power of expression.

EX-PRES-SI'VŌ, [L.] (*Mus.*) With expression.

EX-PRES'SLY, *ad.* In direct terms; plainly.

EX-PRŌBRĀTE [ěks-prŏbrāt, *S. W.*; ěks'prŏ-brāt, *P. Sm. Wb.*], *v. a.* To upbraid; to censure.

EX-PRŌBRA-TIVE, *a.* Upbraiding; reproaching.

Ex pro-fes'sō, [L.] (*Law.*) By profession.

EX-PRŌPRI-ATE, *v. a.* To part with; to give up.

EX-PRŌPRI-ĀTION, *n.* The act of discarding.

EX-PŪGŌ' (ěks-pūn'), *v. a.* To conquer; to take.

EX-PŪG-NA-BLE, *a.* That may be won by force.

EX-PUG-NĀTION, *n.* Act of taking by assault.

EX-PŪG-N'ER (ěks-pūn'er), *n.* One who expugns.

EX-PULSE', *v. a.* To drive out; to expel. [*R.*]

EX-PŪL'SION, *n.* Act of expelling; ejection.

EX-PŪL'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of expulsion.

EX-PŪNC'TION, *n.* Act of expunging; abolition.

EX-PŪNGE', *v. a.* To blot out; to rub out; to wipe out; to efface.

EX-PŪR-GĀTE [ěks-pŭr'gāt, *Ja. K. Sm. C.*; ěks'pŭr-gāt, *Wb.*], *v. a.* To expunge; to cleanse; to wash away. See **CONTEMPLATE**.

EX-PŪR-GĀTION, *n.* Act of expurgating or cleansing; purification.

EX-PŪR-GĀ-TOR [ěks-pŭr'gā-tŭr, *Ja. K. Sm. C.*; ěks'pŭr-gā-tŭr, *P. Wb.*], *n.* One who expurgates.

EX-PŪR-GĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Cleansing; purifying.

EX-PŪRGE', *v. a.* To expurgate.

EX'QUI-SITE, *a.* Excellent; consummate; fine.

EX'QUI-SITE-LY, *ad.* Completely; consummately.

EX'QUI-SITE-NESS, *n.* Nicety; perfection.

EX-SĀN'GUI-OŪS, *a.* Destitute of blood.

EX-SCIND' (ěks-sind'), *v. a.* To cut off.

EX-SECT', *v. a.* To cut; to cut away.

EX-SIC'CANT, *a.* Drying; having power to dry.

EX-SIC'CATE [ěks-sik'kāt, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; ěks'sik-kāt, *Wb.*], *v. a.* To dry.

EX-SIC-CĀTION, *n.* The act of drying.

EX-SIC'CATIVE, *a.* Having the power of drying.

EX-SPU-I'TION, *n.* Discharge of saliva by spitting.

EX-SŪC'TION, *n.* Act of sucking out.

EX-SŪDE', *v. n.* See **EXUDE**.

EX'TAN-CY, *n.* State of being extant.

EX'TĀNT, *a.* Standing in view; now in being; still existing; not lost; as, "a book still *extant*."

EX'TA-SY, *n.* See **ECSTASY**.

EX-TĒM'PO-RAL, *a.* Extemporary; sudden.

EX-TĒM'PO-RĀ'NE-OŪS, *a.* Unpremeditated; sudden; extemporary.

EX-TĒM'PO-RĀ'NE-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Extempore.

EX-TĒM'PO-RĀ'NE-OŪS-NESS, *n.* The state of being extemporaneous.

EX-TĒM'PO-RĀ-RY, *a.* Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; extemporaneous.

EX-TĒM'PO-RE, *ad.* Without premeditation.

EX-TĒM'PO-RIZE, *v. n.* To speak extempore, or without previous study.

EX-TĒND', *v. a.* To stretch out; to expand.

EX-TĒND', *v. n.* To reach to any distance.

EX-TĒND'ER, *n.* He or that which extends.

EX-TĒN'DI-BLE, *a.* Extensible.

EX-TĒN-SI-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* State of being extensible.

EX-TĒN'SI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being extended.

EX-TĒN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of extension.

EX-TĒN'SION, *n.* Act of extending; expansion; diffusion; space; dilatation.

EX-TĒN'SIVE, *a.* Having great extent; large; wide; comprehensive; expansive.

EX-TĒN'SIVE-LY, *ad.* Widely; largely.

EX-TĒN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Largeness; diffusiveness.

EX-TĒN'SOR, *n.* A muscle which serves to extend.

EX-TĒNT', *n.* Space; extension; bulk; compass.

— (*Law.*) A writ of execution; seizure.

EX-TĒN'V-ĀTE, *v. a.* To lessen; to palliate.

EX-TĒN'V-ĀTION, *n.* Palliation; mitigation.

EX-TĒN'V-A-TO-RY, *a.* Extenuating; palliative.

EX-TĒR'RI-OR, *a.* Outward; external; extrinsic.

Syn. — *Exterior* covering; *outward* show; *external* objects; *extrinsic* value or circumstance; *extraneous* matter.

EX-TĒR'RI-OR, *n.* Outward surface or appearance.

EX-TĒR'MI-NĀTE, *v. a.* To root out; to destroy; to kill; to slay; to eradicate.

EX-TĒR-MI-NĀTION, *n.* Destruction; excision.

EX-TĒR'MI-NĀ-TOR, *n.* One who exterminates.

EX-TĒR'MI-NĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Causing destruction.

EX-TĒR'MINE, *v. a.* To exterminate. *Shak.*

EX-TĒRN', *a.* External; exterior; outward.

EX-TĒRN', *n.* A student who does not board within a college or seminary.

EX-TĒR'NAL, *a.* Outward; exterior; visible.

EX-TĒR-NĀL'I-TY, *n.* State of being outward.

EX-TĒR-NĀL-LY, *ad.* In an external manner.

EX-TĒR'NALŠ, *n. pl.* Things on the outside.

EX-TINCT', *a.* Extinguished; put out; obliterated; quenched; destroyed; dead.

EX-TING'TION, *n.* Act of quenching; destruction.

EX-TIN'GUISH (ěk-sing'gwish), *v. a.* To put out; to quench: — to suppress; to destroy.

EX-TIN'GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be quenched.

EX-TIN'GUISH-ER, *n.* He or that which quenches.

EX-TIN'GUISH-MĒNT, *n.* Act of extinguishing; extinction; destruction. — (*Law.*) Consolidation of an estate with another.

EX-TĪR'PA-BLE, *a.* That may be eradicated.

EX-TĪR'PĀTE [ěk-stēr'pāt, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. E. Sm. C.*; ěks'tēr-pāt, *Wb.*], *v. a.* To root out; to eradicate; to exterminate. See **CONTEMPLATE**.

EX-TĪR-PĀTION, *n.* Eradication; destruction.

EX-TĪR-PĀ-TOR [ěk-stēr'pā-tŭr, *S. W. Ja. Sm. C.*; ěk-stēr'pā-tŭr or ěks'tēr-pā'tŭr, *P.*], *n.* One who roots out; a destroyer.

EX-TŌL', *v. a.* To praise; to magnify; to laud; to applaud; to commend highly.

EX-TŌL'LER, *n.* One who extols; a praiser.

EX-TŌR'SIVE, *a.* Serving to extort; oppressive.

EX-TŌR'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an extorsive manner.

EX-TŌRT', *v. a.* To draw from by force; to force away; to wring from; to exact.

EX-TŌRT', *v. n.* To practise oppression.

EX-TŌRT'ER, *n.* One who extorts.

EX-TŌR'TION, *n.* Illegal exaction; oppression.

EX-TŌR'TION-A-RY, *a.* Partaking of extortion.

EX-TŌR'TION-ATE, *a.* Rapacious; extortionary.

EX-TŌR'TION-ER, *n.* One who practises extortion.

EX-TŌR'TIOUS, *a.* Oppressive. *Bp. Ital.*

EX'TRA, [L.] A word often used in composition, meaning *over and above, extraordinary*, as *extra-pay*, &c.; or *beyond*, as *extra-judicial*, &c.

EX-TRÁCT' (114), *v. a.* To draw out of; to take from; to select; to abstract.

EX'TRÁCT, *n.* Substance extracted; a quotation.

EX-TRÁCT'ION, *n.* Act of drawing out; lineage.

EX-TRÁCT'IVE, *a.* Capable of being extracted.

EX-TRÁCT'IVE, *n.* (*Med.*) A principle extracted.

EX-TRÁCT'OR, *n.* He or that which extracts.

EX-TRA-DÍ'TION, *n.* (*Lavo.*) Act of sending a person accused of a crime to be tried in a foreign country, where the crime was committed; delivery.

EX-TRA-DŌ'TAL, *a.* Forming no part of a dower.

EX-TRA-GĒ'NE-OŪS, *a.* Foreign; of another kind.

EX-TRA-JU-DÍ'CIAL (eks-tra-ju-dish'al), *a.* Being out of the regular course of legal procedure.

EX-TRA-MÍS'SION (eks-tra-mish'un), *n.* Emission.

EX-TRA-MŪNDANE, *a.* Beyond the world.

EX-TRÁ'NE-OŪS, *a.* Foreign; of different substance; exterior.

EX-TRAŌR'DI-NA-RIES, *n. pl.* Things uncommon.

***EX-TRAŌR'DI-NA-RÍ-LÝ** (eks-trŏr'de-na-re-le), *ad.* Uncommonly; eminently; remarkably.

***EX-TRAŌR'DI-NA-RÍ-NESS**, *n.* Remarkableness.

***EX-TRAŌR'DI-NA-RÝ** [eks-trŏr'de-na-re], *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.* [eks-tra-ŏr'de-na-re, *Kenrick, Scott*; eks-trŏr'de-na-re or eks-tra-ŏr'de-na-re, *P. J.*, *a.* Not ordinary; eminent; remarkable; uncommon; unusual; more than common.

EX-TRA-PA-RŌ'CHÍ-AL, *a.* Not within a parish.

EX-TRÁV'A-GANCE, *n.* Quality of being extravagant; irregularity; prodigal expense; waste.

EX-TRÁV'A-GANT, *a.* Irregular; wasteful; wild.

Syn. — *Extravagant or prodigal in expenses; profuse or lavish in bestowing favors; wasteful in managing; irregular in conduct; wild in opinion.*

EX-TRÁV'A-GANT-LÝ, *ad.* Wildly; wastefully.

EX-TRÁV'A-SÁTE, *v. a.* To force out of the proper vessels, as blood.

EX-TRÁV'A-SÁ'TION, *n.* Act of forcing out of the proper vessels or ducts.

EX-TRĒME, *a.* Greatest; of the highest degree; utmost; last: — rigorous; strict; severe. — *Extreme unction*, the Catholic rite of anointing a person at the point of death.

EX-TRĒME, *n.* Utmost point; highest degree of any thing; extremity; end.

EX-TRĒME-LÝ, *ad.* In the utmost degree; greatly.

EX-TRĒM'Í-TÝ, *n.* Utmost point or part; end: — necessity; emergency: — violence; rigor; distress.

EX'TRÍ-CÁ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being extricated.

EX'TRÍ-CÁTE, *v. a.* To disembarrass; to set free.

EX-TRÍ-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act of extricating; liberation.

EX-TRÍN'SIC, *a.* Not contained in; external;

EX-TRÍN'SI-CAL, *a.* outward; exterior.

EX-TRÍN'SI-CAL-LÝ, *ad.* From without; externally.

EX-TRŌ-VĒR'SION, *n.* Act of turning wrong side out.

EX-TRŪDE, *v. a.* To thrust off; to drive off.

EX-TRŪ'SION, *n.* Act of thrusting or driving out.

EX-TŪ'BER-ANCE, *n.* A swelling; protuberance.

EX-TŪ'BER-ANT, *a.* Swelled; standing out.

EX-TŪ-MĒS'CENCE, *n.* A swelling; a rising up.

EX-Ū'BER-ANCE, *n.* Overflowing plenty; abun-

EX-Ū'BER-AN-CÝ, *n.* dance; luxuriance.

EX-Ū'BER-ANT (egz-yŭ'ber-ant), *a.* Abundant;

very copious; plenteous; luxuriant.

Syn. — *Exuberant fertility; abundant harvest; copious supply; plenteous crop; luxuriant vegetation.*

EX-Ū'BER-ANT-LÝ, *ad.* Abundantly; copiously.

EX-Ū'BER-ÁTE, *v. n.* To be in great abundance.

EX-Ū-DÁ'TION, *n.* Act of exuding; sweat.

EX-ŪDE, *v. a.* To force out; to discharge.

EX-ŪDE, *v. n.* To sweat out; to issue out.

EX-ŪL'CER-ÁTE, *v. a.* To turn to an ulcer; to fret; to ulcerate.

EX-ŪL-CER-ÁTION, *n.* Ulceration.

EX-ŪLT' (egz-ŭlt'), *v. n.* To rejoice; to triumph.

EX-ŪLT'ANCE, *n.* Transport; joy; triumph.

EX-ŪLT'ANT, *a.* Rejoicing; exulting; triumphing.

EX-ŪL-TÁ'TION, *n.* Act of joy; expression of joy

or triumph; joy; triumph; delight.

EX-ŪN-DÁ'TION, *n.* Overflow; abundance. [*R.*]

†EX-ŪS'CÍ-TÁTE, *v. a.* To stir up; to rouse.

†EX-ŪS'TION, *n.* The act of humping up.

EX-Ū'VĒ-E (egz-yŭ've-ē), *n. pl.* [*L.*] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is shed by animals: — whatever is cast off; organic remains.

EÝ'AS (Í'as), *n.* A young hawk. *Shak.*

EÝE (Í), *n.* The organ of vision: — aspect; sight;

view; notice: — a small hole: — a bud.

EÝE (Í), *v. a.* To watch; to view; to observe.

EÝE'BÁLL (Í'báwl), *n.* The apple of the eye.

EÝE'BRIGHT (Í'brít), *n.* A plant; euphrasy.

EÝE'BROW (Í'brŏu), *n.* The hairy arch over the

eye.

EÝE'-GLÁSS (Í'glás), *n.* A glass to assist the sight.

EÝE'LÁSH (Í'lash), *n.* Hair that edges the eyelid.

EÝE'LET (Í'let), *n.* A hole for the light, &c.: — a hole to receive a small cord or lace.

EÝE'LID (Í'líd), *n.* The membrane that shuts over the eye.

EÝE'SÁLVE (Í'sáv), *n.* Ointment for the eyes.

EÝE'SÉR-VÍCE (Í'sér-vís), *n.* Service performed only under inspection.

EÝE'SHŌT (Í'shŏt), *n.* A glance; transient view.

EÝE'SIGHT (Í'sít), *n.* The sight of the eye.

EÝE'SŌRE (Í'sŏr), *n.* Something offensive to the sight.

EÝE'STŌNE, *n.* A small calcareous stone used to clear the eye from dust.

EÝE'STRÍNG (Í'stríng), *n.* The string of the eye.

EÝE'TŌŌTH (Í'tŏth), *n.* The cloth on the upper jaw next to the grinders; the fang.

EÝE'WÁ-TER (Í'wá-ter), *n.* A collyrium.

EÝE'WÍT-NESS (Í'wít-nes), *n.* One who sees a thing with his own eyes: — ocular evidence.

EÝRE (ár) [ár, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; Ír, *Wb.*], *n.* Court of itinerant justices.

EÝR'Ý (ár'ē) [ár'e, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*; ē're, *Sm.*; í're, *Wb.*], *n.* The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch; an aerie.

F.

F, the sixth letter of the alphabet, has an unvaried sound, except in the preposition of.

FA, *n.* (*Mus.*) The fourth note in music.

FA-BÁ'GEŌUS (fa-bá'shus), *a.* Like a bean.

FA'BÍ-AN, *a.* Relating to Fabius: — cautious.

FA'BLE (fá'bl), *n.* A fictitious story designed to enforce some moral precept; an apologue; a fiction: — a falsehood. See **NOVEL**.

FA'BLE, *v. n.* To feign; to write fiction: — to lie.

FA'BLE, *v. a.* To feign; to tell falsely. [*ulst.*]

FA'BLĒR, *a.* A writer of or dealer in fiction; fab-

FÁB'RÍC [fáb'rík, *S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.*; fáb'-

rik or fá'brik, *W. Ja. C.*], *n.* A building; an edifice: — a manufacture, as of cloth.

FÁB'RÍ-CÁTE, *v. a.* To build; to construct; to forge; to devise falsely.

FÁB'RÍ-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act of fabricating; construction.

FÁB'RÍ-CÁ-TŌR, *n.* One who fabricates; a builder

FÁB'RÍ-LE, *a.* Belonging to handicrafts.

FÁB'RÍ-LÍST, *n.* An author or writer of fables.

FÁB'Ū-LOŪS, *a.* Feigned; full of fables; forged.

FAB'U-LOÛS-LY, *ad.* In a fabulous manner.

FAB'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being fabulous.
FA-CÁDE' [fá-sád', *Ja. Sm.*; fá-sád', *P. E. Wb.*], *n.* [Fr.] The front of a building.

FÁCE, *n.* The forefront of the head of a man or animal; visage; countenance:—surface; front or fore part:—a plane:—appearance:—boldness.
FÁCE, *v. n.* To turn the face; to come in front.
FÁCE, *v. a.* To meet in front:—to oppose with confidence:—to stand opposite to:—to cover; to line.

FÁCE'ET, *n.* A little face; a small surface or side.
FA-CĒ'Ī-TĪ-Æ [fá-sē'shē-ē], *n. pl.* [L.] Witticisms; pleasantry; humorous compositions.

FA-CĒ'TIOUS [fá-sē'shys], *a.* Sportive; jocose; jocular; lively; gay; witty.

FA-CĒ'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Gayly; wittily; merrily.

FA-CĒ'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Cheerful wit; mirth; gaiety.

FÁ'CIAL (fá'shál), *a.* Relating to the face.

FÁ'ILE (fá'síl), *a.* Easy; pliant; flexible.

FÁ'ILE-NESS (fá'síl-nēs), *n.* Pliancy.

FA-CĪL'I-TÁTE, *v. a.* To make easy or easier.

FA-CĪL'I-TÁ'TION, *n.* Act of making easy.

FA-CĪL'I-TY, *n.* Readiness proceeding from skill or use; easiness; dexterity:—ready compliance; ease:—affability. — *Pl.* Means for the easy performance of any thing.

FÁ'ING, *n.* A covering; ornamental covering.

FA-CIN'U-ROÛS, *a.* Atrociously wicked. *Shak.*

FA-CIN'I-LE, *n.* [L.] An exact copy; an engraved resemblance of a writing, engraving, &c.

FÁCT, *n.* A thing done; reality; action; deed.

FÁCT'ION, *n.* A political party; junto.

Syn. — *Party* is a less offensive term than *faction* or *junto*.

FÁCT'ION-Á-RY, *n.* A party man; factionist. *Shak.*

FÁCT'ION-ÍST, *n.* One who promotes faction.

FÁCT'IOUS (fák'shys), *a.* Given to faction; turbulent; disorderly; seditious.

Syn. — *A factious politician; a turbulent demagogue; a seditious multitude; disorderly conduct.*

FÁCT'IOUS-LY, *ad.* In a factious manner.

FÁCT'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Inclination to faction.

FÁCT'I'TIOUS (fák'tish'ys), *a.* Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature; artificial.

FÁCT'OR, *n.* A merchant's agent; a substitute. — (*Arith.*) A multiplier or multiplicand.

FÁCT'OR-AGE, *n.* Commission allowed to a factor.

FÁCT'OR-SHIP, *n.* State or office of a factor.

FÁCT'OR-Y, *n.* A house or residence of factors; a body of factors:—a manufactory.

FÁCT'ÓTYM, *n.* A servant employed alike in all kinds of business; a handy deputy.

FÁCT'UL-TY, *n.* Power of mind or body:—*ability; gift; dexterity; the officers of a college:—a body of physicians or of professional men.*

FÁCT'UND [fák'und, *W. J. F. Sm. C. Wb.*; fá-künd', *S. K.*], *a.* Eloquent. *Chaucer.* [R.]

FA-CŪ'DI-TY, *n.* Eloquence; easiness of speech.

FÁD'DLE, *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to play. [*Low.*]

FÁDE, *v. n.* To lose color; to wither; to vanish.

FÁDGE (fáj), *v. n.* To suit; to fit; to agree. [R.]

FÁD'ING, *p. a.* That fades; losing color.

FÁD'ING-NESS, *n.* Propensity to fade; decay.

FÁ'E'CAL (fē'kal), *a.* See FECAL.

FÁ'E'CES (fē'sēz), *n.* [L.] Excrement:—sediment.

FÁG, *v. n.* To grow weary; to faint; to drudge.

FÁG, *v. a.* To compel to drudge:—to beat.

FÁG, *n.* A slave; one who works hard:—a knot.

FÁG-ÉND, *n.* The end of a web of cloth; refuse.

FÁG'OT, *n.* A bundle of sticks for fuel; a twig.

FÁG'OT, *v. a.* To tie up; to bundle together.

FÁIL, *v. n.* To be deficient; to cease; to perish; to decay:—to miss:—to become insolvent.

FÁIL, *v. a.* To desert; to disappoint; to deceive.

FÁIL, *n.* Omission; failure:—want:—death.

FÁIL'ING, *n.* Deficiency; lapse:—fault; foible.

FÁIL'URE (fál'yūr) [fál'yūr, *W. J. C.*; fál'yūr, *S.*; fál'ūr, *F. Ja.*; fál'ūr, *P. Sm.*], *n.* Deficiency; decay; cessation; omission; non-performance:—*bankruptcy.*

FÁIN, *a.* Glad; pleased. — *ad.* Gladly.

FÁINT, *v. n.* To decay; to sink motionless.

FÁINT, *a.* Languid; weak; cowardly; dejected.

FÁINT'-HEÁRT-ED (fáint'hárt-ed), *a.* Cowardly.

FÁINT'-HEÁRT-ED-NESS, *n.* Cowardice; timidity.

FÁINT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat faint.

FÁINT'ISH-NESS, *n.* Slight degree of faintness.

FÁINT'LY, *ad.* Feebly; languidly; timorously.

FÁINT'NESS, *n.* State of being faint; languor.

FÁINTS, *n. pl.* Impure spirit which comes over first and last in distillation.

FAIR (fár), *a.* Beautiful:—white:—clear; not foul:—favorable; equitable; just:—open; candid:—pretty good.

Syn. — *Fair or beautiful lady; fair or white complexion; fair weather, clear sky, favorable prospect; equitable judgment; fair or honest tradesman, just in dealings; fair or open manner; candid remark; fair or pretty good business.*

FAIR, *n.* A stated market:—elliptically, a handsome woman. — *The fair*, the female sex.

FAIR, *ad.* Gently; frankly; fairly; well.

FAIR'ING, *n.* A present given at a fair. *Shak.*

FAIR'LY, *ad.* With fairness; justly; candidly.

FAIR'NESS, *n.* State of being fair; honesty.

FAIR'SPÓ-KEN (fár'spó-kn), *a.* Courteous; civil.

FAIR'Y (fár'ē), *n.* A kind of fabled, aerial, mischievous or sportive being or spirit, in human shape; an elf; a fay; an enchantress.

FAIR'Y, *a.* Given by, or belonging to, fairies.

FAIR'Y-LÁND, *n.* The ideal residence of fairies.

FÁITH (fáih), *n.* Active belief; trust in God; trust in Christ as a Savior:—doctrine or tenets believed:—fidelity; confidence; sincerity; honor.

FÁITH, *ad.* Verily; in truth. [*Colloquial and vulgar.*]

FÁITH'FUL, *a.* Firm to the truth; loyal; upright.

Syn. — *A faithful or trusty servant; a loyal subject; an upright magistrate.*

FÁITH'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a faithful manner; honestly.

FÁITH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Fidelity; honesty; loyalty.

FÁITH'LESS, *a.* Without faith; perfidious; disloyal.

FÁITH'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of faith; perfidy.

FAKE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A coil or turn of a cable or rope.

FÁ-KIR' or FA'KIR [fák'ir, *P. Sm. Wb.*; fá'kēr, *Ja.*; fá-kēr', *K. C.*], *n.* A sort of wandering monk in India.

FÁL-CÁDE', *n.* A motion of a horse.

FÁL'CÁTE, *a.* Bent like a hook; falcated.

FÁL'CÁT-ED, *a.* Hooked; bent like a reaping-hook.

FÁL-CÁ'TION, *n.* Crookedness; a bending form.

FÁL'CHION (fál'chun or fál'shun) [fál'chun, *S. W. J. Sm.*; fál'shun, *F. Ja. K.*; fál'che-yun, *P.*; fál'chun, *Wb.*], *n.* A short, crooked sword.

FÁL'CI-FÓRM, *a.* Formed like a sickle or scythe.

*FÁL'CON (fáw'kn) [fáw'kn, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; fál'kn, *P. K.*; fál'kōn, *Wb.*], *n.* A hawk trained for sport.

*FÁL'CON-ÉR (fáw'kn-ēr), *n.* A trainer of falcons.

FÁL'CO-NĒT or FÁL'CO-NĒT [fál'kō-nēt, *Ja. Sm.*; fál'kō-nēt, *S. W. J. F. K.*], *n.* A sort of ordinance.

*FÁL'CON-RY (fáw'kn-rē), *n.* Art of training hawks, or of taking birds by means of falcons.

FÁLL, *v. n.* [*i. falling; pp. FALLING, FALLEN.*] To drop down:—to die:—to decline; to sink:—to decrease; to ebb:—to happen:—to revolt; to apostatize:—to lose elevation or rank.

FÁLL, *n.* Act of falling; overthrow; destruction; downfall:—cadence:—cataract:—autumn.

FÁL-LÁ'CIOUS (fál-lá'shys), *a.* Producing mistake; sophistical; deceitful; disappointing.

Syn. — *Fallacious hopes; sophistical argument; deceitful or deceptive appearance; fraudulent practice.*

FÁL-LÁ'CIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a fallacious manner.

FÁL-LÁ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Tendency to deceive.

FÁL-LÁ-CY, *n.* Sophism; deceitful argument; craft.

FÁL'LEN (fál'ln), *p.* From Fall.

FÁL-LÍ-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* State of being fallible.

FÁL-LÍ-BLE, *a.* Liable to error; frail; imperfect.

FÁL-LÍ-BLY, *ad.* In a fallible manner.

FĀLL'ING SICK'NESS, *n.* The epilepsy. [tilled.
FĀL'LOW (fāl'lō), *a.* Pale red:—not sown; un-
FĀL'LOW, *v. n.* To plough and harrow land.
FĀL'LOW-NESS, *n.* Exemption from cultivation.
FALSE, *a.* Not true; not genuine; untrue; men-
 dacious; spurious; perfidious; counterfeit.
FALSE-HEART-ED (fāls'hārt-ed), *a.* Perfidious.
FALSE-HEART-ED-NESS, *n.* Perfidiousness.
FALSEHOOD (fāls'hūd), *a.* A false assertion;
 want of truth; untruth; a lie.

Syn.—*Falsehood* is a mild term of reprobation
 applied to an *untruth*; *lie*, a harsh one.—*A lie*
 is a voluntary *falsehood*; an *untruth* is or may be
 an involuntary *falsehood*.

FALSELY, *ad.* In a false manner; perfidiously.
FĀL'NESS, *n.* Want of truth; deceit; perfidy.
FĀL-SĒ'T'Ō, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A feigned voice,
 or unnatural manner of singing.

FĀL'SI-FI-ABLE, *a.* Liable to be falsified. [feit.
FĀL-SI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of falsifying; counter-
FĀL'SI-FI-ER, *n.* One who falsifies or counterfeits.
FĀL'SI-FŪ, *v. a.* To make or prove false; to
 violate.

FĀL'SI-FŪ, *v. n.* To utter lies or falsehoods.
FĀL'SI-TŪ, *n.* Contrariety to truth; error.
FĀL'TER, *v. n.* To speak with broken utterance;
 to hesitate; to fail.

FĀL'TER-ING, *n.* Feebleness; deficiency.
FĀL'TER-ING-LŪ, *ad.* With hesitation or difficulty.
FĀME, *n.* Public and favorable report; public
 opinion; celebrity; renown; rumor.

FĀMED (fāmd), *p. a.* Renowned; celebrated.
FĀ-MĪ'LĀR (fā-mī'lār), *a.* Affable; easy; un-
 ceremonious; intimate; free; well known.

FĀ-MĪ'LĀR, *n.* An intimate:—a demon.
FĀ-MĪ-LĀR-I-TŪ (fā-mī-lē-ār'e-te), *n.* State of
 being familiar; intimacy; close acquaintance.

FĀ-MĪ'LĀR-IZE (fā-mī'lār-iz), *v. a.* To make
 familiar; to make easy by habit.

FĀ-MĪ'LĀR-LŪ, *ad.* In a familiar manner; easily.
FĀ-MĪLLĒ (fā-mēl'), [Fr.] See *En famille*.

FĀM'I-LŪ, *n.* The persons collectively who live to-
 gether in a house; household:—lineage; progeny;
race; generation; class.

FĀM'INE, *n.* Great scarcity of food; dearth.
FĀM'ISH, *v. n.* To starve; to die of hunger.

FĀM'ISH-MĒNT, *n.* Extreme hunger or thirst.
FĀ'MOUS, *a.* Renowned; celebrated; noted.

Syn.—*A famous* battle or actor; a *renowned*
 general; a *celebrated* author; an *illustrous* trans-
 action or prince; a *noted* character or gambler.

FĀ'MOUS-LŪ, *ad.* In a famous manner.
FĀ'MOUS-NESS, *n.* Celebrity; great fame.

FĀN, *n.* An instrument for putting the air in mo-
 tion, used by women to cool themselves:—a ma-
 chine to make a draft in a furnace:—a utensil to
 winnow grain.

FĀN, *v. a.* To cool with a fan; to winnow.
FĀ-NĀT'IC, *a.* A wild *enthusiast*; a visionary.

FĀ-NĀT'IC, } *a.* Filled with fanaticism; wild;
FĀ-NĀT'I-CAL, } enthusiastic; mad.

FĀ-NĀT'I-CAL-LŪ, *ad.* In a fanatical manner.

FĀ-NĀT'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* Frenzy; fanaticism.

FĀ-NĀT'I-CĪSM, *n.* Visionary notions or feeling;
 wild *enthusiasm*; frenzy.

FĀN'CI-ER, *n.* One who fancies; an amateur.

FĀN'CI-FŪL, *a.* Imaginative; visionary; chimer-
 ical; fantastical; whimsical.

Syn.—*A fanciful* or *fantastical* notion; a *fan-
 tastical* fop; an *imaginative* or *chimerical* idea; a
visionary scheme; a *whimsical* invention or person.

FĀN'CI-FŪL-LŪ, *ad.* In a fanciful manner.

FĀN'CI-FŪL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being fanciful.

FĀN'CY, *n.* The faculty of combining ideas; *im-
 agination*; taste; idea; image:—inclination;
 fondness:—*frack*; humor; whim:—dream.

FĀN'CY, *v. n.* To imagine; to figure to one's self.

FĀN'CY, *v. a.* To imagine; to conceive:—to like.

FĀN'CY, *a.* Fine; pleasing the fancy.

FĀN-DĀN'GŌ, *n.* [Sp.] A lively Spanish dance.

FĀNE, *n.* A temple; a church:—a vane.

FĀN'FA-RŌN [fān'fā-rōn, *S. Ja.*: fān-fā-rōn', *W.*;
 fān'fā-rōn, *P. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* [Fr.] A blusterer.

FĀN-FAR-O-NĀDE, *n.* A bluster; parade; boast.

†FĀNG, *v. a.* To seize; to gripe; to clutch. *Shak.*

FĀNG, *n.* The tusk of an animal; a talon; a claw.

FĀNGED (fāngd), *a.* Furnished with fangs.

†FĀN'GLED (fāng'gld), *a.* Gaudy; ridiculously
 showy.—*New-fangled* is new-fashioned. [flag.

FĀN'ION (fān'yūn), *n.* [Fr.] A banner; a small

FĀN'NEL, *n.* A priest's ornament, like a scarf.

FĀN'NER, *n.* One who fans.

FĀN-TĀ'ŠI-A [fān-tā'zē-a, *Ja. Sm.*], *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*)
 A fantastical or capricious air.

FĀN-TĀST'IC, } *a.* Irrational; imaginary; whim-

FĀN-TĀST'I-CAL, } sical; *fanciful*; capricious.

FĀN-TĀST'I-CAL-LŪ, *ad.* In a fantastic manner.

FĀN-TĀST'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* Whimsicalness.

FĀN'TA-SŪ, *n.* Fancy; imagination. *Shak.* [R.]

FĀN'TOM, *n.* See PHANTOM.

FĀ'QUIR or **FĀ-QUEÉR**, *n.* See FARIR.

FĀR, *ad.* Remotely; at a distance:—very much.

FĀR, *a.* Distant; remote; alienated.

FĀRCE, *n.* A ludicrous dramatic representation; a
 short piece of low comic character.

FĀRCE, *v. a.* To stuff; to swell out; to extend.

FĀR'CI-CAL, *a.* Belonging to a farce; ludicrous.

FĀR'CI-CAL-LŪ, *ad.* In a farcical manner.

†FĀR'DEL, *n.* A bundle; a pack; a burden. *Shak.*

FĀRE, *v. n.* To go; to pass; to travel:—to happen
 to any one well or ill:—to feed; to eat.

FĀRE, *n.* Price of passage in a vehicle, by land or
 by water:—food; provisions:—fish taken.

***FĀRE-WĒLL** or **FĀRE-WĒLL** [fār-wēl', *S. E.*;
 fār-wēl', fār-wēl', fār-wēl', or fār-wēl', *W.*; fār-
 wēl', fār-wēl', fār-wēl', or fār-wēl', *P.*; fār-wēl',
J. Sm.; fār-wēl' or fār-wēl', *F. Ja.*], *ad.* The
 parting compliment; adieu.

***FĀRE-WĒLL**, *n.* Leave; departure; valediction.

Syn.—*Farwell* to persons or things; *adieu* to
 persons.

***FĀRE-WĒLL**, *a.* Valedictory; taking leave.

FĀR-FĒTCHED (fār'fēcht), *a.* Brought from a
 distance; studiously sought:—strained; forced.

FĀ-R'ŪNA, *n.* [L.] Flour.—(*Bot.*) A fine pollen
 or dust in flowers or on the anthers of plants.

FĀR-I-NĀ'CEOUS (fār-ē-nā'shūs), *a.* Mealy.

FĀRM, *n.* A tract of ground cultivated by a farmer.

FĀRM, *v. a.* To lease or let:—to cultivate land.

FĀRM'ABLE, *a.* That may be farmed.

FĀRM'ER, *n.* One who farms; a cultivator of land.

Syn.—*A practical farmer*: an industrious *hus-
 bandman*; a skilful or scientific *cultivator* or *agri-
 culturist*.

FĀRM'ER-Y, *n.* A farm-house and other buildings.

FĀRM'ING, *n.* Business of a farmer; agriculture.

FĀR'MOST, *a.* Most distant; remotest. [R.]

FĀR'NESS, *n.* Distance; remoteness. [R.]

FĀR'Ō, *n.* A game at hazard with cards.

FĀR'O-BĀNK, *n.* A place for playing faro.

FĀR-RĀG'I-NOŪS, *a.* Formed of different materials.

FĀR-RĀ'GŌ, *n.* [L.] A confused mass; a medley.

FĀR'RI-ER, *n.* A shoer of horses; a horse-doctor.

FĀR'RI-ER-Y, *n.* The art or skill of farriers.

FĀR'RŌW (fār'rō), *n.* A litter of pigs.

FĀR'RŌW, *a.* Not producing young; barren.

FĀR'RŌW, *v. a.* To bring forth pigs.

FĀR-SIGHT'ED (-sīt'ed), *a.* Seeing far.

FĀR'THER, *ad.* More remotely; beyond; more.
over; further. [See FURTHER.]

FĀR'THER, *a. comp.* More remote; longer; further.

FĀR'THER, *v. a.* To further. See FURTHER.

FĀR'THEST, *a. superl.* Most distant; furthest.

FĀR'THEST, *ad.* At the greatest distance; furthest.

FĀR'THING, *n.* The fourth part of a penny.

FĀR'THIN-GALE, *n.* A hoop, or circle of whale-
 bone, to spread the petticoat.

FĀS'CĒS (fās'sēz), *n. pl.* [L.] Rods with an axe
 anciently carried before Roman consuls.

FĀS'CI-A (fāsh'e-a), *n.* [L.] A fillet; a bandage.

FĀS'CI-ĀT-ED (fāsh'e-āt-ed), *a.* Bound with fillets.

FĀS'CI-Ā'TION (fāsh'e-ā'shūn), *n.* Bandage.

FĒAST (fĕst), *v. n.* To eat sumptuously.
FĒAST, *v. a.* To entertain sumptuously; to pamper.
FĒAST'ER, *n.* One who feasts, or gives a feast.
FĒAST'ING, *n.* An entertainment; a treat.
FĒAT, *n.* An act; deed; action; exploit; a trick.
FĒATH'ER (fĕth'er), *n.* A plume of a bird; covering of birds: — an ornament: — kind; species.
FĒATH'ER (fĕth'er), *v. a.* To dress in feathers.
FĒATH'ER-BĒD, *n.* A bed stuffed with feathers.
FĒATH'ERED (fĕth'erd), *a.* Clothed with feathers; fitted with feathers: — swift; winged.
FĒATH'ER-Y, *a.* Feathered; plumose.
FĒAT'URE (fĕt'yur), *n.* A lineament of the face; a single part. — *Pl.* Cast or make of the face.
FĒAT'URED (fĕt'yurd), *a.* Having features.
FĒ-ERIC'U-LA, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) A slight fever.
FĒ-BRIF'IC, *a.* Tending to produce fever.
FĒBRIFŪGE, *n.* Medicine to allay a fever.
FĒBRILE or **FĒBRILE** [fĕ'bril], *P. J. F. Ja. K. Wb.*; fĕ'bril, *S.*; fĕ'ril, *W. Sm. C.*, *a.* Relating to, partaking of, or indicating a fever.
FĒBRU'ARY, *n.* The second month in the year.
FĒ'CAL, *a.* Relating to excrement, dregs, or lees.
FĒ'CĒS, *n. pl.* [*feces*, *L.*] Dregs. See **FĒCES**.
FĒ'CIT, [*L. v.*] He executed it.
FĒ'CU-LA, [*fecula*, *L.*] Farina; starch.
FĒC'U-LĒNCE, *n.* Muddiness; lees; sediment; dregs.
FĒC'U-LĒNT, *a.* Foul; dreggy; excrementitious.
FĒC'UND [fĕk'und, *W. J. F. Sm.*; fĕ-künd', *S. P. E.*; fĕ'kund, *K. Wb.*], *a.* Fruitful; prolific.
FĒC'UN'DATE or **FĒC'UN-DATE** [fĕ-kün'dāt, *P. K. R.*; fĕk'un-dāt, *Sm. C. Wb.*], *v. a.* To make fruitful or prolific; to impregnate.
FĒC'UN'DATI'ON, *n.* The act of making prolific.
FĒC'UN'DI-FĒ, *v. a.* To fecundate.
FĒC'UN'DI-TY, *n.* Fruitfulness; prolificness.
FĒD, *i. & p.* From *Feed*.
†FĒD'ARY [fĕd'a-re, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; fĕ-də-re, *Ja.*], *n.* A confederate; a partner. *Shak.*
FĒD'ER-AL, *a.* Relating to a league; confederate.
FĒD'ER-AL-IST, *n.* A member of, or an adherent to, a federal union: — a member of a political party.
FĒD'ER-ATE, *a.* Leagued; joined in confederacy.
FĒD'ER-ATI'ON, *n.* A league; a confederacy.
FĒD'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Uniting; forming a league.
FĒĒ, *n.* Reward; recompense; compensation for services. — (*Law.*) A tenure by which lands, &c. are held. An estate held in *fee simple* is at the entire disposal of the owner.
FĒĒ, *v. a.* To reward; to pay; to bribe; to hire.
FĒĒBLE, *a.* Wanting strength, force, or vigor; weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm.
FĒĒBLE-MIND'ED, *a.* Weak of mind; irresolute.
FĒĒBLE-NĒSS, *n.* Weakness; imbecility.
FĒĒBLY, *ad.* In a feeble manner; weakly.
FĒĒD, *v. a.* [*Ē* **FĒD**; *pp.* **FĒEDING**, **FĒD**.] To supply; to furnish; to nourish: to cherish; to keep.
FĒĒD, *v. n.* To take food; to eat; to pasture.
FĒĒD, *n.* Food; that which is eaten; pasture.
FĒĒD'ER, *n.* One who feeds or gives food: — a stream or channel of water for supplying a canal.
FĒĒ'-FĒRM, *n.* (*Law.*) A tenure of lands; a tenure by which lands are held.
FĒĒL, *v. n.* [*Ē* **FĒLT**; *pp.* **FĒELING**, **FĒLT**.] To have perception by the touch; to be affected; to search.
FĒĒL, *v. a.* To perceive by the touch; to handle: — to have sense of; to suffer: — to sound; to try.
FĒĒL, *n.* The sense of feeling; touch; feeling.
FĒĒL'ER, *n.* He or that which feels: — a tentacle.
FĒĒL'ING, *p. a.* Expressive of sensibility; tender.
FĒĒL'ING, *n.* Sense of touch; perception; sensibility.
FĒĒL'ING-LY, *ad.* In a feeling manner. [*bility*.]
FĒĒT, *n.* The plural of *Foot*.
FĒIGN (fān), *v. a.* To make a show of; to pretend; to invent; to forge; to counterfeit.
Syn. — *Feign* sickness; pretend to honesty; invent falsehoods; forge or counterfeit notes.
FĒIGN (fān), *v. n.* To relate falsely; to imagine.
FĒIGNED (fānd), *p. a.* Invented; falsified.

FĒIGN'ED-LY (fān'ed-le), *ad.* With fiction.
FĒIGN'ED-NĒSS (fān'ed-nēs), *n.* Fiction; deceit.
FĒIGN'ER (fān'er), *n.* One who feigns.
FĒINT (fānt), *n.* False appearance; mock assault.
FĒ-LĀP'TON, *n.* (*Logic.*) A form of syllogism.
FĒ-LĪC'U-LĒT, *v. a.* To express joy for; to wish happiness to; to make happy, to congratulate.
FĒ-LĪC'U-LĒT'ION, *n.* Congratulation.
FĒ-LĪC'U-LĒT'OUS, *a.* Happy; blissful; prosperous.
FĒ-LĪC'U-LĒT'OUS-LY, *ad.* Happily.
FĒ-LĪC'U-LĒT-Y, *n.* Happiness; prosperity; bliss.
FĒ-LĪNE [fĕ'lin, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; fĕ-lin', *Ja. K.*], *a.* Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.
FĒLL, *a.* Cruel; inhuman; savage; bloody.
FĒLL, *n.* The skin; hide of a beast: — a hill.
FĒLL, *v. a.* To knock down; to hew down; to fell, *i.* From *Fall*. [*cut down*.]
FĒLL'ER, *n.* One who fells or hews down.
FĒLL'MON-GER, *n.* A dealer in hides.
FĒLL'LOE, *n.* The rim of a wheel. See **FĒLLY**.
FĒLL'ON, *n.* A sore; a whitlow. See **FĒLON**.
FĒLL'LOW (fĕl'lō), *n.* A companion; an associate; an equal; a peer: — a member of a corporation: — a privileged member of a college: — a mean person. — It is much used in composition; as, *fellow-servant*, *fellow-sufferer*, &c.
FĒLL'LOW-CREAT'URE (fĕl'lō-krĕt'yur), *n.* One that has the same creator.
FĒLL'LOW-FĒĒL'ING, *n.* Sympathy; joint interest.
FĒLL'LOW-SHIP, *n.* Companionship; society; association; frequency of intercourse: — social pleasure: — an establishment in a college.
FĒLL'LY, *ad.* Cruelly; savagely; barbarously.
FĒLL'LY, *n.* The outward rim of a wheel.
FĒ'LŌ-DE-SE', *n.* (*Law.*) He who commits felony by murdering himself; a self-murderer.
FĒL'ON, *n.* One convicted of felony: — a whitlow.
FĒL'ON, *a.* Criminal; cruel; traitorous. [a sore]
FĒ-LŌ-NI-OŪS, *a.* Wicked; villainous; malignant.
FĒ-LŌ-NI-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In a felonious way.
FĒL'Q-NY, *n.* (*Law.*) A crime which occasions the forfeiture of property, and for which capital or other punishment may be inflicted; a great crime.
FĒL'SPĀR, *n.* A siliceous mineral which forms a constituent part of granite and sienite.
FĒL-SPĀTH'IC, *a.* Relating to felspar.
FĒLT, *i. & p.* From *Feel*.
FĒLT, *n.* Woollen cloth or stuff for hats: — a skin.
FĒ-LŪC'CA (fĕ-lūk'ka), *n.* [*It.*] A small vessel with two masts; a small war-boat.
FĒ'MALE, *n.* One of the sex which brings young.
FĒ'MALE, *a.* Not male; feminine; soft.
Syn. — *Female* is applicable to the sex; *feminine*, to the characteristics of the sex. In the *female* sex we admire a *feminine* character and disposition.
FĒME COVERT (fām-kō-vĕrt' or fĕm-kūv'ert) [fām-kō-vĕrt', *Ja.*; fĕm'kō-vĕrt', *Sm.*; fĕm-kūv'ert', *Wb.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Law.*) A married woman.
FĒME SOLE (fām-sōl' or fĕm-sōl') [fām-sōl', *Ja.*; fĕm-sōl', *Sm.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Law.*) A single woman.
FĒM-I-NĀL'I-TY, *n.* Female nature or quality.
FĒM'I-NINE, *a.* Relating to women or females; female; soft; tender; delicate.
FĒM'I-NIN-IŠM, *n.* Quality of being feminine.
FĒM'Q-RAL, *a.* Belonging to the thigh.
FĒN, *n.* A marsh; a moor; a bog; a morass.
FĒNCE, *n.* A guard; enclosure; mound; hedge.
FĒNCE, *v. a.* To enclose: to secure; to guard.
FĒNCE, *v. n.* To practise the art of fencing.
FĒNCE'LESS, *a.* Without enclosure; open.
FĒN'CER, *n.* One who teaches or practises fencing.
FĒN'CJ-BLE, *a.* Capable of defence.
FĒN'CJ-BLE, *n.* A soldier for defensive purposes.
FĒN'CI'NG, *n.* The art of defence by weapons.
FĒN'CI'NG-MĀS'TER, *n.* A teacher of fencing.
FĒN'CI'NG-SĒHŌŌL, *n.* A school where fencing is taught.
FĒND, *v. n. & a.* To dispute; to resist; to ward off.
FĒND'ER, *n.* A metal guard placed before a fire: — something to protect the sides of a ship.
FĒ-NĒS'TRA'L, *a.* Belonging to windows.

FĒN'-GŌŌSE, *n.* A species of goose.
FĒN'NEL, *n.* A biennial, aromatic plant.
FĒN'NY, *a.* Marshy; boggy; moorish.
FĒO'DAL (fū'dal), *a.* Held by tenure. See **FEUDAL**.
FĒOFF (fēf) [fēf, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. Wb.*; fēf, *Ja.*], *v. a.* To put in possession; to invest.
FĒOFF/FĒE or **FĒOFF-FĒE'** [fēf'fē, *S. W. J. E. F. Sm.*; fēf-fē', *P. Ja. Wb.*], *n.* One put in possession of real property.
***FĒOFF'FER** or **FĒOFF'FŌR**, *n.* One who feoffs.
***FĒOFF'MENT** (fēf'ment), *n.* Grant of a possession.
FĒ'RAL, *a.* Funereal; deadly. [*R.*]
FĒR'-EN-TO-RY, *n.* A place in a church for a bier.
FĒ'RĪ-AL, *a.* Relating to week-days or to holidays.
FĒ'RINE, *a.* Wild; savage; barbarous.
FĒR-MĒNT', *v. a.* To raise or rarely by internal motion: — to cause to act.
FĒR-MĒNT', *v. n.* To have spontaneous internal commotion, as a liquid; to work.
FĒR'MĒNT, *n.* Intestine motion; tumult: — yeast.
FĒR-MĒNT-A-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* State of being fermentable.
FĒR-MĒNT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of fermentation.
FĒR-MĒN-TĀ'TĪON, *n.* Act of fermenting; a spontaneous change in certain substances, by which a new fluid or gas is produced; a working.
FĒR-MĒN-TĀ-TIVE, *a.* Causing fermentation.
FĒRN, *a.* A plant of several species; a brake.
FĒRN'Y, *a.* Overgrown with fern.
FĒ-RŌ'CIOUS (fē-rō'shus), *a.* Savage; fierce.
Syn. — A *ferocious* animal; a *savage* disposition; a *fierce* countenance.
FĒ-RŌ'CIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a ferocious manner.
FĒ-RŌ'CIOUS-NĒSS, *n.* Fierceness; savageness.
FĒ-RŌ'CĪ-TY, *n.* Savageness; fierceness; cruelty.
FĒR'RE-OŪS, *a.* Irony; like iron; made of iron.
FĒR'RET, *n.* A kind of weasel: — a narrow tape.
FĒR'RET, *v. a.* To drive out of lurking-places.
FĒR'RET-ER, *n.* One who ferrets or hunts out.
FĒR'RĪ-AGE, *n.* The fare paid for passing a ferry.
FĒR-RŪ'QĪ-NOŪS, *a.* Containing iron.
FĒR'RULE (fēr'ril or fēr'rūl), *a.* A metal ring at the end of a stick.
FĒR'RY, *v. a.* To carry over a river, &c., in a boat.
FĒR'RY, *v. n.* To pass over water in a boat.
FĒR'RY, *n.* A place for passing, or a passage over which ferry-boats pass; a ferry-boat.
FĒR'RY-BOAT, *n.* A boat for conveying passengers across a ferry.
FĒR'RY-MĀN, *n.* One who keeps or tends a ferry.
FĒR'TILE, *a.* Fruitful; prolific; *productive*.
Syn. — A *fertile* soil; *fruitful* garden or tree: — *prolific* animal; *productive* field or business.
FĒR'TILE-LY, *ad.* Fruitfully; abundantly.
FĒR'TILE-NĒSS, *n.* Fruitfulness; fecundity.
FĒR'TIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being fertile; richness; fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness.
FĒR'TIL-I-ZĀ'TĪON, *n.* Act of fertilizing.
FĒR'TIL-IZE, *v. a.* To make fruitful or productive.
FĒR'U-LĀ, *n.* [*L.*] The same as *ferule*.
FĒR'ŪLE, *n.* An instrument of correction.
FĒR'ŪLE, *v. a.* To chastise with the ferule.
FĒR'VEN-CY, *n.* Heat of mind; ardor; eagerness.
FĒR'VENT, *a.* Hot; ardent; vehement; *zealous*.
FĒR'VENT-LY, *ad.* In a fervent manner; eagerly.
FĒR'VID, *a.* Hot; vehement; eager; *zealous*.
FĒR'VID-NĒSS, *n.* Ardor of mind; zeal; passion.
FĒR'VOR, *n.* [*L.*] Heat; warmth; zeal; ardor.
FĒS'CEN-NINE, *n.* A nuptial or a licentious song.
FĒS'CUE, *n.* A small wire to point with.
FĒSSE (fēs), *n.* (*Her.*) A band or girdle.
FĒS'TAL, *a.* Respecting feasts; befitting a feast.
FĒS'TĒR, *v. n.* To rattle; to corrupt.
FĒS'TĒR, *n.* A small, inflammatory tumor.
FĒS'TĪ-VAL, *n.* A day of civil or religious joy; a festive anniversary; a day of feasting; a *feast*.
FĒS'TĪ-VAL, *a.* Relating to a feast; festive; joyous.
FĒS'TĪVE, *a.* Relating to feasts; joyous; *convivial*.
FĒS'TĪV'I-TY, *n.* Festive or social joy; gaiety.
FĒS'TŌŌN', *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornament: carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers.

FĒS-TŪ'COUS or **FĒS'TŪ-CŌUS**, *a.* Formed of straw.
FĒ'TAL, *a.* Relating to a fetus or foetus.
FĒTCH, *v. a.* To go and *bring*; to derive; to draw.
FĒTCH, *n.* A stratagem; an artifice; a trick.
FĒTCH'ER, *n.* One who fetches any thing.
FĒTE (fāt), *n.* [*Fr.*] A feast; a holiday.
FĒTE-CHAMPĒTRE (fāt'shām-pātr'), *n.* [*Fr.*]
 A rural feast, celebrated out of doors.
FĒ'TĪSH, *n.* An idol or charm, an object of worship.
FĒ'TĪSH, *n.* ship in Western Africa.
FĒT'I-CĪSM, *n.* The worship of material substances, as stones, weapons, plants, &c.
***FĒT'ID** [fē'tid, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; fē'tid, *P.*], *a.* Stinking; rancid.
***FĒT'ID-NĒSS**, *n.* The quality of being fetid.
FĒT'LOCK, *n.* A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint of horses.
FĒ'TŌR, *a.* A stench; a strong, offensive smell.
FĒ'TĒR, *n.*; *pl.* **FĒ'TĒRS**. Chains for the feet.
FĒT'TĒR, *v. a.* To bind; to enchain; to tie.
FĒ'TŪS, *n.* [*Lat.*, *L.*] *Pl.* **FĒ'TŪS-ĒS**. An animal in embryo. See **FĒTUS**.
FĒŪD (fūd), *n.* A deadly quarrel. — (*Law.*) A *fiat*; a tenure; a conditional allotment of land.
FĒŪDAL (fū'dal), *a.* Relating to feudalism, or to fees, feuds, or tenures; held by tenure.
FĒŪDAL-ĪSM (fū'dal-izm), *n.* A system of holding lands by military service; the feudal system.
FĒŪDĀL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being feudal.
FĒŪDAL-I-ZĀ'TĪON, *n.* Change to a feudal state.
FĒŪDĀ-RY, *n.* A feudal tenant; feudatary.
FĒŪDĀ-RY, *a.* Holding tenure under a superior.
FĒŪDĀ-TĀ-RY, *n.* A tenant; a vassal.
FĒU DE JOIE (fū-de-zhwa'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A bonfire.
FĒŪLLE-MŌRTE' (fūl'ye-mōrt'), *n.* [*Fr.*] Color of a faded leaf.
FĒ'VER, *n.* A disease characterized by an accelerated pulse, increased heat, and thirst.
FĒ'VER, *v. a.* To put into a fever. *Shak.*
FĒ'VER-BŪSH, *n.* A medicinal shrub.
†FĒ'VER-ĒT, *n.* A slight fever. *Ayliffe*.
FĒ'VER-FĒW, *n.* A plant or herb.
FĒ'VER-ISH, *a.* Diseased with a fever; tending to a fever; inconstant; hot; burning.
FĒ'VER-ISH-NĒSS, *n.* State of being feverish.
FĒW (fū), *n.* Not many; small in number.
FĒW'EL (fū'el), *n.* Firewood; coal. See **FUEL**.
FĒW'NESS, *n.* Paucity; smallness of number.
FĒ'AT, *n.* [*L.* *let it be done.*] An order or decree.
FĒB, *n.* A lie; a falsehood. — *v. n.* To lie.
FĒ'BER, *n.* A teller of fibs.
FĒ'BRE (fī'ber), *n.* A small thread or filament of animal or vegetable production.
FĒ'BRIL, *n.* A small fibre; a little root.
FĒ'BRINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white fibrous substance obtained from coagulated blood.
FĒ'BROUS (fī'brus), *a.* Composed of fibres.
FĒB'Ū-LĀ, *n.*; *pl.* **FĒB'Ū-LĒE**. [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The outer and smaller bone of the leg.
FĒ'KLE, *a.* *Changeable*; inconstant; wavering.
FĒ'KLE-NĒSS, *n.* Inconstancy; unsteadiness.
FĒC'TILE, *a.* Moulded into form, as by a potter.
FĒC'TĪON, *n.* Act of feigning or inventing; thing feigned; an invented story; a tale; a *novel*; an invention: — a falsehood.
†FĒC'TIOUS, *a.* Fictitious; imaginary; invented.
FĒC-TĪ''TIOUS (fīk-tīsh'us), *a.* Counterfeit; false; feigned; imaginary; not real; allegorical.
FĒC-TĪ''TIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a fictitious manner.
FĒC-TĪ''TIOUS-NĒSS, *n.* Feigned representation.
FĒD, *n.* (*Naut.*) A pin for a mast or rope.
FĒD'DLE, *n.* An instrument of music; a violin.
FĒD'DLE, *v. n.* To play upon a fiddle; to trifle.
FĒD'DLE-FĀD'DLE, *n.* A trifle; nonsense. [*Low.*]
FĒD'DLER, *n.* One who plays upon a fiddle.
FĒD'DLE-STĪCK, *n.* A bow used by a fiddler.
FĒD'DLE-STĪNG, *n.* The string of a fiddle.
FĒDĒL'I-TY, *n.* Honesty; veracity; faithfulness.
FĒDĒ'ET, *v. n.* To move by fits and starts. [*Low.*]
FĒDĒ'ET, *n.* Restless agitation; uneasiness. [*Low.*]
FĒDĒ'ET-Y, *a.* Restless; impatient. [*Low.*]

FI-DŪ CIAL (fē-dū'shal), *a.* Confident; firm.
FI-DŪ CIAL-LY, *ad.* Undoubtingly; confidently.
FI-DŪ CĪ-A-RY (fē-dū'shē-ā-rē), *n.* One who holds any thing in trust:—an Antinomian.
FI-DŪ CĪ-A-RY (fē-dū'shē-ā-rē), *a.* Confident; steady; undoubting:—held in trust.
FIE (fi), *interj.* Expressing blame or contempt.
FIEF (fēf), *n.* A fee; a manor; a possession.
FIELD (fēld), *n.* A cultivated tract of ground:—ground of battle:—space; compass; extent.
FIELD'-BOOK (fēld'būk), *n.* A book used by surveyors to set down angles, distances, &c.
FIELD'FARE [fēl'fār, *S. E.*; fēl'fār, *W. J.*; fēld'-fār, *P. F. K.*; fēld'fār, *Ja.*], *n.* A bird.
FIELD'-MĀR-SHĀL, *n.* The commander-in-chief of an army; the highest military rank.
FIELD'-MŌUSE, *n.* A mouse that burrows in banks.
FIELD'-ŌF-FI-CER, *n.* An officer of a regiment, above the rank of captain.
FIELD'PIECE (fēld'pēs), *n.* A small cannon.
FIELD'SPORT, *n.* The diversion of shooting, hunting, &c.
FIEND (fēnd) [fēnd, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*], *n.* An enemy; an infernal enemy or being; the devil.
***FIERCE** (fērs) [fērs, *P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; fērs, *S.*; fērs or fērs, *W. F.*], *a.* Savage; ravenous; ferocious: eager; violent; angry; furious.
***FIERCELY**, *ad.* In a fierce manner; furiously.
***FIERCENESS**, *n.* Ferocity; savageness; fury.
FIERI FACIAS (fī'e-rī-ā'shē-ās), *n.* [*Lac.*] A writ of execution directed to a sheriff.
FI'ER-I NESS, *n.* Heat; acrimony; heat of temper.
FI'ER-Y, *a.* Consisting of fire; full of fire; hot; fervid; fervent; vehement; ardent.
FIFE, *n.* A small wind-instrument of music.
FIFE, v. n. To play on a fife.
FI'ER, *n.* One who plays on a fife.
FI'TEEN, *a.* Five and ten.
FI'TEENTH, *a.* The ordinal of fifteen.
FI'TEENTH, *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval of two octaves.
FIFTH, *a.* Ordinal of five; next to the fourth.
FIFTH'LY, *ad.* In the fifth place.
FI'FTH-ETH, *a.* The ordinal of fifty.
FI'FTY, *a. & n.* Five times ten; five tens.
FIG, *n.* The fruit of the fig-tree; a fig-tree.
FIGHT (fit), *v. n.* [*i.* FOUGHT; *pp.* FIGHTING, FOUGHT.] To contend in battle or single combat; to battle; to combat.
FIGHT (fit), *v. a.* To war or combat against.
FIGHT (fit), *n.* A hostile engagement or conflict; a battle; a combat; a duel.
FIGHT'ER (fīt'er), *n.* One who fights; a warrior.
FIG'LEAF, *n.* A leaf of the fig-tree; a thin cover.
FIG'MENT, *n.* An invention; a fiction. [*ing.*]
FIG'-TRÉE, *n.* The tree that bears figs.
FIG-Ū-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of form.
FIG-Ū-RA-BLE, *a.* Capable of form or figure.
FIG-Ū-RAL, *a.* Represented by delineation.
FIG-Ū-RANTE', *n.* [*Fr.*] A female opera-dancer.
FIG-Ū-RATE, *a.* Having a determinate form.
FIG-Ū-RĀTION, *n.* Act of giving a certain form.
FIG-Ū-RĀ-TIVE, *a.* Full of, or represented by, figures; typical; not literal; metaphorical.
FIG-Ū-RĀ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a figurative manner.
***FIG'URE** (fig'yūr) [fig'yūr, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja.*; fig'yūr, *P.*; fig'yūr, *K.*], *n.* The form of any thing, as terminated by the outline; shape:—appearance:—a statue; an image:—a character denoting a number, as 1, 2, 3, &c.:—a type; a metaphor; an emblem.
Syn.—A fine figure; regular shape; circular form; a carved statue; a graven image.—A metaphor is a figure of speech; a lamb is an emblem of innocence; the paschal lamb was a type of Christ.
***FIG'URE** (fig'yūr), *v. a.* To form into any shape; to show by a resemblance; to represent.
***FIG'URE** (fig'yūr), *v. n.* To make a figure.
FĪ-LĀ'CEŪS (fē-lā'shūs), *a.* Consisting of threads.

FIL'A-CER, *n.* An officer in the English court of common pleas who files writs.
FIL'A-MENT, *a.* A slender thread; a fibre.
FIL-A-MEN'TOVS, *a.* Like a slender thread.
FIL'AN-DERS, *n. pl.* A disease in hawks.
FIL'A-TO-RY, *n.* A machine to form thread.
FIL'A-TŪRE, *n.* The spinning of silk or thread.
FIL'BERT, *n.* A fine hazel-nut with a thin shell.
FILCH [filch, *S. P. J. K. Sm. C.*; filsh, *W. E. F. Ja.*], *v. a.* To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer.
FILCH'ER, *n.* One who filches; a petty thief.
FILE, *n.* A thread; a line or wire on which papers are strung:—a roll; a series:—a line of soldiers:—an instrument for smoothing iron, &c.
FILE, v. a. To string upon:—to smooth; to polish.
FILE, v. n. To march in a file or line; to rank.
FILE'-CŪT-TER, *n.* A maker of files.
FILE'-LEAD-ER, *n.* The soldier placed in front of the file.
FIL'ER, *n.* One who files.
FIL'IAL (fil'yāl), *a.* Relating to or befitting a son.
FIL'I-ATE, *v. a.* To father; to affiliate.
FIL-I-ĀTION, *n.* Relation of a son to a father.
FIL'I-FŌRM, *a.* Having the form of thread.
FIL'I-GRĀNE, } *n.* Fine ornamental work in gold
FIL'I-GRĒE, } or silver, in the manner of little threads or grains.
FIL'INGS, *n. pl.* Particles rubbed off by a file.
FILL, *v. a.* To make full; to satisfy; to surfeit.
FILL, *v. n.* To give to drink; to grow full.
FILL, *n.* Fulness; satiety. (*Naut.*) A bracing.
FILL'ER, *n.* One who fills.
FIL'LET, *n.* A band tied round the head, &c.; a bandage:—the fleshy part of the thigh of veal.
FIL'LET, *v. a.* To bind with a bandage or fillet.
FIL'I-BĒG, *n.* A Scotch Highland dress; philibeg.
FIL-LI-BŪS'TER, *n.* [*filbustier*, *Fr.*; *filbuster*, *Sp.*] A name given to the freebooters or buccaneers who plundered the Americans in the 17th century; a pirate; a buccaneer.
FILL'ING, *n.* Act of making full:—woof.
FIL'LIP, *v. a.* To strike with the nail of the finger.
FIL'LIP, *n.* A jerk of the finger from the thumb.
FIL-LI-PĒEN', *n.* See PHILOPENA.
FIL'LY, *n.* A young mare;—opposed to a colt or young horse:—a wanton girl; a flirt.
FILM, *n.* A thin pellicle or skin.
FIL'MY, *a.* Composed of membranes or pellicles.
FIL'LOSE, *a.* Ending in a thread-like process.
FIL'TER, *v. a.* To defecate by a filter, as liquors; to strain; to filtrate.
FIL'TER, *n.* A strainer for defecating liquors.
FILTH, *n.* Dirt; nastiness; grossness; pollution.
FILTH'LY, *ad.* In a filthy manner; grossly.
FILTH'I-NESS, *n.* Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness.
FILTH'Y, *a.* Nasty; foul; dirty; gross; polluted.
FIL'TRATE, *v. a.* To strain; to percolate; to filter.
FIL'TRATION, *n.* Act of filtrating or filtering.
FIM'BRI-ATE, *v. a.* To hem; to fringe.
FIM'BRI-ATE, *a.* Fringed; fimbriated.
FIN, *n.* The wing of a fish, by which it swims.
FIN'A-BLE, *a.* Admitting a fine; deserving a fine.
FĪNAL, *a.* Relating to the end; ultimate; last; latest:—conclusive; mortal.
Syn.—Final issue; ultimate object; last resort; conclusive reasoning; mortal wound; latest news.
FĪNĀ'LE, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) The close; the last piece.
FĪNAL-LY, *ad.* Ultimately; lastly; decisively.
FĪ-NANCE, *n.*; *pl.* FĪ-NĀN-CEŖ. The public revenue of a government or state; funds; income.
FĪ-NĀNCIAL (fē-nān'shal), *a.* Relating to finance.
FĪN-AN-CLĒR [fin-ān-sēr, *S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; fē-nān'sē-er, *P.*], *n.* One who manages the public revenue; one skilled in finance.
FĪNĀ-RY, *n.* A refinery. See FINERY.
FINCH, *n.* A small bird of three kinds.
FIND, *v. a.* [*i.* FOUND; *pp.* FINDING, FOUND.] To obtain by searching; to meet with; to discover:—to furnish:—to determine by verdict.
Syn.—One finds what is lost or what is sought for; one meets with things on his way.

Ā, Ē Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȳ, long; Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȳ, short; A, E, I, O, U, Ȳ, obscure.—FARE, FĀR, FĀST, ĀLL; HĒIR, HĒC;

FIND/ER, n. One who finds; a discoverer.
FIND/ING, n. Discovery: — the verdict of a jury.
FIND/INGS, n. pl. The tools and materials used by journeymen shoemakers.
FINE, a. Not coarse: — pure; clear: — thin; keen: — nice; exquisite; delicate: — splendid; showy; beautiful; elegant. — *Fine arts*, poetry, music, architecture, painting, sculpture, &c.
FINE, n. A pecuniary punishment; a mulct; a penalty; forfeit: — the end, *as in fine*.
Syn. — *Fine or mulct* for the violation of some rule or law; *penalty* for a crime; *forfeit or forfeiture* for neglecting a duty.
FINE, v. a. To refine; to purify: — to inflict a penalty; to amerce; to mulct.
FINE/DRAW, v. a. To sew up a rent with nicety.
FINE/DRAW-ER, n. One who sews up rents.
FINE/LY, ad. With fineness; nicely; well.
FINE/NESS, n. State of being fine; delicacy
FIN/ER, n. One who fines; a refiner.
FIN/ER-Y, n. Show; splendor; *gayety* in attire: — a furnace for refining metals; refinery.
FINE'-SPÖ-KEN (spö-ken), *a.* Using fine phrases.
FINE'-SPÜN, a. Ingeniously contrived; minute.
FINE'-NESSE' (fe-nēs'), *n.* [Fr.] Artifice; stratagem.
FINE'-FOOT-ED (fin'füt-əd), *a.* Palmipedous.
FIN/GER (fing'đer), *n.* One of the five extreme parts of the hand: — the breadth of the finger: — an instrument.
FIN/GER, v. a. To touch lightly; to handle; pilfer.
FIN/GER-BOARD, n. A board at the neck of a fiddle, guitar, &c.
FIN/GERED (fing'đerd), *a.* Having fingers.
FIN'/CAL, a. Nice in trifles; foppish; showy.
Syn. — *Finical* in taste or manner of finishing; *nice* or *spruce* in appearance; *foppish* in dress; *showy* colors.
FIN'/CAL-LY, ad. In a finical manner.
FIN'/CAL-NESS, n. Superfluous nicety; foppery.
FIN/ING-PÖT, n. A pot for refining metals.
FIN/IS, n. [L.] The end; conclusion.
FIN/ISH, v. a. To complete; to perfect; to end.
FIN/ISH, n. The last touch; last polish.
FIN/ISHED (fin'isht), *p. a.* Ended; complete.
FIN/ISH-ER, n. One who finishes or perfects.
FIN/ISH-ING, n. Completion; the last touch.
FIN/ITE [fī'nīt, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; fī-nīt', *S.*; fī-nīt, *P. J.*], *a.* Limited; bounded; not infinite.
FIN/ITE-LY, ad. Within certain limits.
FIN/ITE-NESS, n. Limitation; confinement.
FIN/LIKE, a. Formed in imitation of fins.
FINNED (fīnd), *a.* Having fins.
FIN/NI-KÜN, n. A particular species of pigeon.
FIN/NY, a. Furnished with or having fins.
FIN/TÖED (fin'töd), *a.* Palmipedous; web-footed.
FIL-ÖRD', *n.* [Swedish.] A deep, narrow inlet.
FIR, n. An evergreen tree of several kinds.
FIRE, n. The effect of combustion, and the cause of heat; the igneous element: — any thing burning: — flame; light; lustre: — ardor; spirit.
FIRE, v. a. To set on fire; to kindle; to inflame.
FIRE, v. n. To take fire; to discharge fire-arms.
FIRE'-ARMS, n. pl. Guns, muskets, pistols, &c.
FIRE'-BALL, n. A ball filled with combustibles.
FIRE/BOARD, n. A board to close a fireplace.
FIRE/BRÄND, n. A piece of wood kindled: — an incendiary; one who inflames factions.
FIRE/DÄMP, n. Carburetted hydrogen gas; an inflammable gas in coal-mines.
FIRE/EN-GINE, n. A machine to extinguish fires.
FIRE/FLY, n. An insect which emits light.
FIRE/LOCK, n. A soldier's gun; a musket.
FIRE/MAN, n. An extinguisher of fires: — one who tends fires.
FIRE/NEV, a. New from the forge; brand-new.
FIRE/-ÖF-FICE, n. An office of insurance from fire.
FIRE/PÄN, n. A pan for holding fire.
FIRE/PLÄCE, n. A place for a fire in a chimney.
FIRE/PLÜG, n. A stopple in a pipe, used in fires.
FIRE/PRÖÖF, a. Proof against fires.
FIRE/SET, n. Irons for a fireplace.

FIRE/-SHIP, n. A ship filled with combustibles.
FIRE/SHÖV-EL (fir'shöv-vl), *n.* An instrument with which ashes and coals are thrown up.
FIRE/SIDE, n. The hearth; chimney: — home.
FIRE/SIDE, a. Near the fire; domestic.
FIRE/WÄRD, } n. One who directs in extin-
FIRE/WÄR-DEN, } guishing fires.
FIRE/WOOD (fir'wäd), *n.* Wood to burn.
FIRE/WORKS (fir'würks), *n. pl.* Preparations of powder, &c. to be fired for amusement; pyrotechny.
FIR/ING, n. Fuel: — discharge of fire-arms.
FIR/KIN, n. A vessel containing nine gallons.
FIRM, a. Solid; hard; fixed; stable; constant; steadfast.
Syn. — *Firm* or *solid* mass; *hard* substance; *fixed* residence, laws; *stable* character; *firm, constant*, or *steadfast* friendship or attachment.
FIRM, n. The persons composing a partnership, or the name under which a partnership carries on mercantile or other business.
FIR/MA-MENT, n. Region of the air; the heavens.
FIR/MA-MENT'AL, a. Celestial; ethereal.
FIR/MAN, n. [*firmaun*, Arab.] A license or certificate from the sultan of Turkey; a passport.
FIRM/LY, ad. With firmness; strongly.
FIRM/NESS, n. Solidity; stability; steadiness; constancy; resolution; strength.
FIRST, a. Earliest in time; *primary*; pristine; primitive; original; foremost; *chief*.
FIRST, ad. Before any thing else; primarily.
FIRST'-BÖRN, a. First in order of birth; eldest.
FIRST'-FRÜITS, n. pl. First profits of any thing.
FIRST/LING, n. The first produce or offspring.
FIRST/LY, ad. In the first place; first. *Ld. Eldon.*
— Used by some writers instead of first.
FIRST/RATE, a. Preëminent; superior; best.
FISC (fisk), *n.* [*fiscus*, L.] A public treasury.
FIS/CAL, a. Belonging to a public treasury.
FIS/CAL, n. Public revenue: — a treasurer.
FISH, n. An animal that inhabits the water: — the flesh or substance of fish used for food.
FISH, v. n. To catch fish: — to seek by art.
FISH, v. a. To search water in quest of fish, &c.
FISH/ER, n. One employed in catching fish.
FISH/ER-MAN, n. One who lives by catching fish.
FISH/ER-Y, n. The business, or a place, of fishing.
FISH/HOOK (hük), *n.* A hook to catch fish with.
FISH/IFF, v. a. To turn to fish. *Shak. [Low.]*
FISH/ING, n. The art or practice of catching fish.
FISH/-KÄT-TLE, n. A kettle for boiling fish.
FISH/-MÄR-KET, n. A place where fish is sold.
FISH/MÖND-GER (münd-đer), *n.* A dealer in fish.
FISH/PÖND, n. A small pool for fish.
FISH/-SPÄAR, n. A dart or spear for striking fish.
FISH/Y, a. Consisting of fish; like fish.
FIS/SLE, a. That may be split or cleft.
FIS-SIL/I-TY, n. The quality of being fissile.
FIS/SURE (fish'yur) [fish'shur, *S. P.*; fish'shür, *W.*; fish'ür, *J. F. Ja.*], *n.* A cleft; a narrow chasm or opening.
FIST, n. The hand clinched or closed.
FIST, v. a. To strike with the fist; to beat.
FIS/TI-CÜFFS, n. pl. Blows or combat with the fist.
FIST/Ü-LÄ, n. [L.] A pipe: — a sinus ulcer.
FIST/Ü-LÄR, a. Relating to a fistula; hollow.
FIST/Ü-LÄTE, v. n. To turn or grow to a fistula.
FIST/Ü-LÄTE, v. a. To make hollow like a pipe.
FIST/Ü-LOÜS, a. Having the nature of a fistula.
FIT, n. A paroxysm of any distemper; a convulsion: — interval: — disorder of body or mind.
FIT, a. Qualified; proper; meet; appropriate; suitable; convenient.
FIT, v. a. To accommodate; to suit; to adapt.
FIT, v. n. To be proper; to be adapted to.
FIT/FÜL, a. Varied by paroxysms; inconstant.
FIT/LY, ad. Properly; justly; suitably.
FIT/NESS, n. Quality of being fit; *qualification*; propriety; neatness; suitability.
FIT/TER, n. He or that which confers fitness.
FIT/TING, p. a. Suiting; adapting; fit; proper.

FITZ, *n.* [Norm.] A son;—used in names, as *Fitzroy*, the son of the king.

FIVE, *a.* Four and one; half of ten.

FIVE-BARRED (fiv'bärd), *a.* Having five bars.

FIVE/FOLD, *a.* Having five times as much.

FIVES, *n.* A play with a ball;—a disease of horses; vives.

FIX, *v. a.* To make fast, firm, or stable; to settle.

Syn.—*Fix* or *appoint* a time; *fix* a bayonet; *settle* the affair; *determine* the question; *establish* laws.

FIX, *v. n.* To rest; to become firm or hard.

FIX/A-BLE, *a.* That may be fixed or settled.

FIX/A/TION, *n.* Act of fixing; stability; firmness.

FIXED (fist or fix'ed), *p. a.* Made fast; *firm*; stable; not wandering; not volatile.

FIX/ED-LY, *ad.* Certainly; firmly; steadfastly.

FIX/ED-NESS, *n.* Stability; firmness; solidity.

FIX/I-TY, *n.* Coherence of parts; fixedness.

FIX/TURE (fist'yur), *n.* A piece of furniture fixed to a house; any thing fixed to a place.

FIX/URE (fist'yur), *n.* Position; firmness. *Shak.*

FIX/GIG, *n.* A dart or harpoon; a child's toy.

FIZZ or **FIZ/ZLE**, *v. n.* To make a hissing sound.

FLÄB/BI-NESS, *n.* State of being flabby.

FLÄB/BY, *a.* Soft; not firm; flaccid; lank; loose.

FLÄ-BÄL/LI-FÖRM, *a.* Shaped like a fan.

FLÄB/ILE (fläb'il), *a.* Subject to be blown.

FLÄC/ID (fläk'sjd), *a.* Lank; not tense; limber.

FLÄC/ID/I-TY, *n.* Lankness; limberness.

FLÄC/ID-NESS, *n.* State of being flaccid.

FLÄG, *v. n.* To grow dejected or feeble; to lose vigor;—to hang loose.

FLÄG, *v. a.* To let fall;—to cover with flat stones.

FLÄG, *n.* A water-plant;—the colors or ensign of a ship, &c.;—a flat stone used for pavements.

FLÄG/EL-LÄNT, *n.* One of a religious sect that practised flagellation.

FLÄG/EL-LÄTE, *v. a.* To whip or scourge.

FLÄG/EL-LÄ/TION, *n.* A whipping or scourging.

FLÄ-GÄL/LI-FÖRM, *a.* (Bot.) Whip-shaped.

FLÄG/EO-LÉT (fläjo'let), *n.* [Fr.] A small musical wind-instrument resembling a flute;—written also *flagelet*.

FLÄG/GY, *a.* Full of flags;—weak; lax.

FLÄ-GI/TIOUS (flä-jish'us), *a.* Grossly wicked; atrocious; villainous; *heinous*.

FLÄ-GI/TIOUS-NESS (flä-jish'us-nēs), *n.* Villany.

FLÄG/ÖE-FI-CER, *n.* A commander of a squadron.

FLÄG/ON, *n.* A drinking-vessel of two quarts.

FLÄ/GRAN-CY, *n.* Burning; heat; fire;—enormity.

FLÄ/GRANT, *a.* Ardent; glowing;—enormous; notorious; *heinous*.

Flä-grän'te bēl'tō, [L.] While the war is raging, or during hostilities.

Flä-grän'te de-tē'tō, [L.] During the commission of the crime.

FLÄ/GRANT-LY, *ad.* In a flagrant manner.

FLÄG/SHIP, *n.* The ship which bears the commander of a fleet.

FLÄG/STÄFF, *n.* Staff on which the flag is fixed.

FLÄG/STONE, *n.* A flat, smooth stone for paving.

FLÄIL, *n.* An instrument for threshing grain.

FLÄKE, *n.* Any thing that appears loosely held together; a stratum; layer; film; lamina.

FLÄKE, *v. a.* To form into flakes or layers.

FLÄKE, *v. n.* To break into laminae or loose bodies.

FLÄ/KY, *a.* Consisting of flakes or layers.

FLÄM, *n.* A falsehood; a lie; illusory pretext.

FLÄM, *v. a.* To deceive with a lie; to delude. [R.]

FLÄM'BEAU (fläm'bō), *n.* [Fr.] Fr. pl. **FLÄM-BEAUX**; Eng. **FLÄMBEAUS** (fläm'bōz). A lighted torch; a flame.

FLÄME, *n.* Lighted gas in a state of combustion; fire; blaze; flash;—ardent love; ardor; violence.

Syn.—*Flame* of a candle; *blaze* of a torch; *flash* of lightning; *glare* of a conflagration.

FLÄME, *v. n.* To shine as fire; to burn.

FLÄ/MEN, *n.* [L.] A priest among the Romans.

FLÄM'ING, *a.* Brilliant; resplendent; flagrant.

FLÄ-MIN'GÖ, *n.* A bird of the grallie order.

FLÄ-MIN'I-CAL, *a.* Belonging to the Roman *flamen*.

FLÄM-MÄ-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Inflammability.

FLÄM'ME-OÜS, *a.* Consisting of flame; like flame

FLÄM'MIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Producing flame.

FLÄ/MY, *a.* Inflamed; burning; blazing.

FLÄNCH, *n.* A part in a piece of mechanism which is screwed on to something else; a rim.

FLÄNGE, *n.* A ledge or rim raised on an iron rail, or on the tire of a wheel.

FLÄNK, *n.* Part of the side;—part of a bastion;—the side of an army or fleet.

FLÄNK, *v. a.* To attack the side of a battalion or fleet;—to secure on the side;—to touch.

FLÄNK/ER, *n.* A fortification jutting out.

FLÄN/NEL, *n.* A soft, nappy woollen cloth.

FLÄP, *n.* Any thing that hangs broad and loose;—a blow or motion of a flap;—a disease in horses.

FLÄP, *v. a.* To beat or move with a flap.

FLÄP, *v. n.* To ply the wings with noise.

FLÄP'DRÄG-ON, *n.* A child's play, in which sweetmeats are snatched out of burning brandy.

FLÄP'DRÄG-ON, *v. a.* To devour; to swallow.

FLÄP/EARED (fläp'ärd), *a.* Having pendent ears.

FLÄP/JÄCK, *n.* A broad, thin pancake.

FLÄP/PER, *n.* He or that which flaps; a flap.

FLÄRE, *v. n.* To give a glaring or unsteady light.

FLÄRE, *n.* An unsteady, glaring light.

FLÄR/ING, *p. a.* Glaring; glittering;—tawdry.

FLÄSH, *n.* A sudden blaze; *flame*;—a sudden burst of wit;—something transient;—a pool.

FLÄSH, *v. n.* To burst out into flame, light, or wit.

FLÄSH, *v. a.* To strike or throw up, as water; to throw, as light, on the eyes, or the mind.

FLÄSH, *a.* Vile; low; vulgar.—*Flash language*, language spoken by thieves, knaves, &c.

FLÄSH/ER, *n.* He or that which flashes.

FLÄSH/ING, *n.* A blazing.—(*Arch.*) A piece of lead or other metal let into the joints of a wall.

FLÄSH/Y, *a.* Dazzling for a moment; gay; showy, but empty; not solid; dashing.

FLÄSK (l2), *n.* A bottle; a vessel; a powder-horn.

FLÄSK/ET, *n.* A vessel in which viands are served;—a shallow basket; a clothes-basket.

FLÄT, *a.* Horizontal; plain; *level*; smooth;—insipid; dull;—not shrill; not sharp; not acute.

FLÄT, *n.* A level; plain; smooth, low ground.—(*Mus.*) A mark of depression; a depressed tone.

FLÄT/BÖT-TONED, *a.* Having a flat bottom.

FLÄT/IRON (i-urn), *n.* An instrument for smoothing clothes.

FLÄ/TIVE, *a.* Producing wind; flatulent.

FLÄT/LY, *ad.* In a flat manner; peremptorily.

FLÄT/NESS, *n.* Evenness; insipidity; dullness.

FLÄT/TEN (flät'tn), *v. a.* To make flat, even, or level;—to make vapid;—to deject; to depress.—(*Mus.*) To make less sharp.

FLÄT/TEN (flät'tn), *v. n.* To grow even or dull.

FLÄT/TER, *v. a.* To soothe with praises; to praise falsely; to caress;—to raise false hopes.

FLÄT/TER-ER, *n.* One who flatters; a fawner.

Syn.—An interested *flatterer*; a mean *fawner*, *sycophant*, or *parasite*.

FLÄT/TER-ING, *p. a.* Bestowing flattery; encouraging; artful; obsequious; pleasing.

FLÄT/TER-Y, *n.* False, venal praise; *adulation*.

FLÄT/U-LÈNCE, *n.* Windiness; emptiness;

FLÄT/U-LÈN-CY, *n.* levity.

FLÄT/U-LÈNT, *a.* Turgid with air; windy; vain.

FLÄTUS, *n.* [L.] Wind; flatulence; breath.

FLÄT/WISE, *ad.* With the flat side down.

***FLÄUNT** (flänt) [flänt, *W. J. F. Jn. Sn. C. Wb.*; fläwnt, *P. E.*], *v. n.* To make ostentatious display; to flutter; to carry a saucy appearance.

***FLÄUNT** (flänt), *n.* Any thing showy; display.

FLÄ/VÖR, *n.* Power of pleasing, or affecting the taste; relish; *taste*; savor;—odor; fragrance.

FLÄ/VÖR, *v. a.* To give a flavor or taste to.

FLÄ/VÖRED (flä'vurd), *a.* Having a fine taste.

FLÄ/VÖR-OÜS, *a.* Delightful to the palate; fragrant.

FLÄW, *n.* A crack; a breach; a fault; a defect.

FLÄW, *v. a.* To break; to crack; to violate.

FLĀW'Y, *a.* Full of flaws or cracks; defective.
FLĀX, *n.* A fibrous plant, of which the finest thread is made:—the fibres of flax cleansed.
FLĀX'-CÔMB (flaks'kôm), *n.* An instrument with which flax is cleansed.
FLĀX'-DRËSS-ER, *n.* One who dresses flax.
FLĀX'EN (flaks'sn), *a.* Made of or like flax; fair.
FLĀX'-SËED, *n.* The seed of flax.
FLĀX'Y, *a.* Like flax; of a light color; flaxen
FLĀY (flā), *v. a.* To skin; to strip off the skin.
FLĀY'ER (flā'er), *n.* One who strips off the skin.
FLĒA (flē), *a.* A small, blood-sucking insect.
FLĒA'BANE, *n.* A genus of plants; horse-weed.
FLĒA'-BITE (flē'bit), *n.* The sting of a flea.
FLĒA'-BIT-TEN (flē'bit-tn), *a.* Stung by fleas.
FLĒAK, *n.* A small lock or twist; a grate.
FLĒAM, *n.* An instrument used to bleed cattle.
FLĒCK, *v. a.* To spot; to streak; to dapple.
FLĒC'TION, *n.* The act or power of bending.
FLĒC'TOR, *n.* A muscle, commonly called *flexor*.
FLĒD, *i. & p.* From *Flee*.
FLĒDGE, *v. a.* To furnish with wings or feathers.
FLĒD'G'LING, *n.* A young bird newly fledged.
FLĒE, *v. n.* [*i.* **FLĒD**; *pp.* **FLĒEING**, **FLĒD**.] To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.
FLĒE'CE, *n.* The wool shorn from one sheep.
FLĒE'CE, *v. a.* To shear off; to strip; to plunder.
FLĒE'CER, *n.* One who strips or plunders.
FLĒE'CY, *a.* Woolly; covered with wool.
FLĒER, *v. n.* To mock; to gibe; to jest; to leer.
FLĒER, *n.* Mockery; a deceitful grin.
FLĒET, *a.* A company of ships; a navy.
FLĒET, *a.* Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.
FLĒET, *v. n.* To fly swiftly; to hasten; to vanish.
FLĒET, *v. a.* To skim, as milk or water.
FLĒET'ING, *p. a.* Passing rapidly; *transitory*.
FLĒET'LY, *ad.* Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.
FLĒET'NESS, *n.* Swiftness; nimbleness; celerity; *quickness*.
FLĒM'ING, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Flanders.
FLĒM'ISH, *a.* Relating to Flanders or the Flemings.
FLĒNSE, *v. a.* To cut up a whale and obtain its blubber.
FLĒSH, *n.* The muscular part of an animal body; animal food:—the human race:—a carnal state; animal nature, as opposed to *spirit*.
FLĒSH, *v. a.* To initiate; to glut; to satiate.
FLĒSH'-BRŪSH, *n.* A brush to rub the flesh with.
FLĒSH'-CÔL-OR, *n.* The color of flesh.
FLĒSH'-HOOK (-hûk), *n.* A hook to draw flesh from a pot.
FLĒSH'Y-NESS, *n.* Plumpness; fullness; fatness.
FLĒSH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean.
FLĒSH'LI-NESS, *n.* Carnal passions or appetites.
FLĒSH'LY, *a.* Carnal; lascivious; not spiritual.
FLĒSH'-MĒAT, *n.* Animal food; flesh of animals.
FLĒSH'MÔN-GĒR, *n.* One who deals in flesh.
FLĒSH'PÔT, *n.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked.
FLĒSH'Y, *a.* Full of flesh; fat; pulpy; plump.
†FLĒTCH'ER, *n.* A maker of bows and arrows.
FLĒUR-DE-LIS (flûr'de-lē), *n.* [*Fr.*] A flower resembling the iris, called *flower-de-luce*.—(*Her.*) A bearing in the arms of France.
FLĒW (flū), *i.* From *Fly*.
FLĒX, *v. a.* To bend.
FLĒX'-AN'I-MÔUS, *a.* Of changeable mind. [*R.*]
FLĒX'-J-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Flexibleness; pliancy.
FLĒX'Y-BLE, *a.* That may be bent; pliable; ductile.
Syn.—*Flexible* signifies able to be bent; *flexile* and *supple*, easily bent; *pliable*, easily bent or folded; *pliant*, easily persuaded; *ductile*, easily drawn out.
FLĒX'Y-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being flexible.
FLĒX'ILE, *a.* Pliant; easily bent; *flexible*.
FLĒX'ION (flēks'şyn), *n.* Act of bending; a turn.
FLĒX'OR, *n.* A muscle which bends a joint.
FLĒX'Y-OŪS (flēks'shū-ūs), *a.* Winding; bending.
FLĒX'URE (flēks'yur), *n.* A bending; joint; bend.
FLĒX'Y-ER, *v. n.* To flutter; to flap the wings.
FLĒCK'ER-MÔUSE, *n.* A bat; flittermouse.
FLĒY'ER, *n.* One who flies:—part of a machine; fly.

FLĒIGHT (flit), *n.* Act of flying or fleeing; escape:—a flock of birds:—sally of the imagination:—a space in ascending by stairs:—a series of stairs.
FLĒIGHT'Y-NESS, *n.* State of being flighty.
FLĒIGHT'Y (flī'tē), *a.* Wild; of disordered imagination; extravagant in fancy; giddy.
FLĒM'FLĀM, *n.* A whim; a trick; a cheat. [*Low.*]
FLĒM'ŞI-NESS, *n.* Weakness of texture.
FLĒM'SY, *a.* Of weak texture; feeble; mean; superficial; without force.
FLĒNCH, *v. n.* To shrink; to withdraw from.
FLĒNCH'ING, *n.* Act of yielding or shrinking.
FLĒN'DER-MÔUSE, *n.* A bat; flittermouse.
FLĒN'DERŞ, *n. pl.* Broken pieces; shreds.
FLĒNG, *v. a.* [*i.* **FLUNG**; *pp.* **FLĒNGING**, **FLUNG**.] To cast from the hand; to throw; to dart.
FLĒNG, *v. n.* To flounce; to wince; to sneer.
FLĒNG, *n.* A throw; a cast:—a gibe; a sneer.
FLĒNT, *n.* A hard stone; a stone for striking fire.
FLĒNT'-HEĀRT-ED, *a.* Hard-hearted; cruel.
FLĒNT'Y, *a.* Made of flint; hard:—cruel.
FLĒP, *n.* A liquor made of beer, spirits, and sugar.
FLĒP'AN-CY, *n.* Loquacity; pertness of talk.
FLĒP'PANT, *a.* Talkative; loquacious; pert.
FLĒP'PANT-LY, *ad.* In a flippant manner.
FLĒRT, *v. a.* To throw with a quick motion.
FLĒRT, *v. n.* To be unsteady; to act with levity.
FLĒRT, *n.* Quick motion:—a pert girl; a coquette.
FLĒR-TĀTION, *n.* Coquetry; desire or effort to attract notice.
FLĒRT'Y-GIG, *n.* A wanton, flirting girl; a flirt.
FLĒT, *v. n.* To fly away; to remove; to flutter.
FLĒTCH, *n.* The side of a hog salted and cured.
FLĒT'ER-MÔUSE, *n.* The bat; flittermouse.
FLĒT'ING, *p. a.* Flying; swift; transient.
FLĒAT (flôt), *v. n.* To swim; to move easily.
FLĒAT (flôt), *v. a.* To cover with water:—to cause to swim.
FLĒAT, *n.* A body swimming on water; a raft:—a cork or quill fastened to a fishing-line.
FLĒAT'AGE, *n.* Something that floats; flotation.
FLĒAT'ER (flôt'er), *n.* One who floats.
FLĒAT'ING-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge that lies on the surface of the water.
FLĒC-CIL-LĀTION, *n.* (*Med.*) Act of picking the bed-clothes,—esteemed an alarming symptom.
FLĒC-CÔSE, *a.* Woolly; like wool.
FLĒC'CU-LENC, *n.* State of being flocculent.
FLĒC'CU-LENT, *a.* Having locks; woolly; floccose.
FLĒCK, *n.* A company of birds or sheep:—a lock.
FLĒCK, *v. n.* To gather in crowds or companies.
FLĒE, *n.* A mass of floating ice.
FLĒG, *v. a.* To lash; to whip; to beat.
FLĒG'GING, *n.* A whipping; act of beating.
FLĒOD (flūd), *n.* A body of water:—a great flow of water; the sea:—a river:—a deluge; an inundation; the general deluge:—flow; flux.
FLĒOD (flūd), *v. a.* To deluge; to overwhelm.
FLĒOD'GATE (flūd'gāt), *n.* A gate to stop or let out water; a passage; an avenue.
FLĒOD'-MĀRK (flūd-), *n.* High-water mark.
FLĒOK, *n.* A flounder; fluke. See **FLUKE**.
FLĒOR (flôr), *n.* The bottom of a room or building; a platform:—a story in a building.
FLĒOR (flôr), *v. a.* To cover with a floor:—to place on the floor; to strike down.
FLĒOR'ING, *n.* Bottom; materials for floors.
FLĒP, *v. a.* To clap the wings with noise; to flap.
FLĒ'RA, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) The botany, or various kinds of plants, trees, and flowers of a country.—(*Astron.*) A small planet discovered in 1847.
FLĒ'RAL, *a.* Relating to Flora, or to flowers.
FLĒR'EN-TINE, *n.* A native of Florence:—a silk.
FLĒR-ES'CENCE, *n.* Act of flowering:—the season of the flowering of plants.
FLĒ'RET, *n.* A little flower; a floweret.
FLĒR'ID, *a.* Covered with flowers:—flushed with red:—embellished; splendid:—flowery.
FLĒR'ID'Y-LY, *ad.* In a showy and imposing way.
FLĒR'ID-NESS, *n.* State of being florid.

FLŌRĪF'ER-ŌŪS, *a.* Productive of flowers.
 FLŌRĪF'ŌRĒM, *a.* Having the form of a flower.
 FLŌRĪN, *n.* [Fr.] A coin first made at Florence; now a coin of different values.
 FLŌRĪST [flŌr'ist, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; flŌr'ist, *Ja.*], *n.* A cultivator of flowers.
 FLŌS/CŪLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A partial or small floweret.
 FLŌS/CŪ-LOŪS, *a.* Composed of flowers.
 FLŌ'TA, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish fleet; a fleet.
 FLŌT'AGE, *n.* [*flottage*, Fr.] That which floats on water;—written also *floatage*.
 FLŌ-TIL'LA, *n.* [Sp.] A fleet of small vessels; a little fleet:—a large naval force.
 FLŌT'SAM, FLŌAT'SAM, or FLŌT'SŌN, *n.* (*Law.*) Goods that swim on the sea without an owner.
 FLŌŪNCE, *v. n.* To move or struggle with violence.
 FLŌŪNCE, *v. a.* To deck with flounces.
 FLŌŪNCE, *n.* A frill or ruffle sewed to a woman's garment, so as to swell and shake:—a dash.
 FLŌŪN'DER, *n.* A small, flat fish.
 FLŌŪN'DER, *v. n.* To struggle along; to stumble.
 FLŌŪR, *n.* The edible part of wheat, &c.; meal.
 FLŌŪR, *v. a.* To convert into flour; to sprinkle with flour.
 FLŌŪR'ISH (flŪr'ish), *v. n.* To thrive, as a plant; to be in vigor; to be prosperous:—to boast.—(*Mus.*) To play with bold, irregular notes.
 FLŌŪR'ISH (flŪr'ish), *v. a.* To adorn; to brandish.
 FLŌŪR'ISH (flŪr'ish), *n.* Bravery:—state of prosperity:—ostentatious embellishment; display:—a musical prelude; a triumphant sounding of musical instruments.
 FLŌŪT, *c. a.* To mock; to insult; to sneer at.
 FLŌŪT, *v. n.* To practise mockery; to sneer.
 FLŌŪT, *n.* A mock; an insult; a sneer; a jeer.
 FLŌŪTER, *n.* One who flouts or jeers.
 FLŌŪT'ING-LŪ, *ad.* In an insulting manner.
 FLŌW (flŌ), *v. n.* To run as water:—to rise as the tide:—to melt:—to proceed; to issue; to glide smoothly:—to abound.
 FLŌW (flŌ), *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge.
 FLŌW (flŌ), *n.* The rise of water:—volubility.
 FLŌW'ER (flŌŪ'er), *n.* The blossom of a plant:—an ornament:—the prime:—the most excellent part, as the flower of an army; quintessence.
 FLŌW'ER, *v. n.* To be in flower; to blossom.
 FLŌW'ER, *v. a.* To adorn with flowers.
 FLŌW'ER-DE-LŪCE', *n.* A bulbous iris; *fleur-de-lis*.
 FLŌW'ER-ET, *n.* A small flower; a floret.
 FLŌW'ER-GĀR-DEN, *n.* A garden for flowers.
 FLŌW'ER-I-NESS, *n.* State of being flowery.
 FLŌW'ER-Y, *a.* Adorned with flowers; florid.
 FLŌW'ING, *p. a.* Abounding; copious; abundant.
 FLŌW'ING-LŪ (flŌ'ing-le), *ad.* With plenty.
 FLŌW'ING-NESS, *n.* A stream of diction, &c.
 FLŌWN (flŌn), *p.* From *fly*. Gone away.
 FLŪ'ATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of fluoric acid and a base.
 FLŪCT'Ū-ANT, *a.* Wavering; uncertain.
 FLŪCT'Ū-ANT, *v. n.* To roll hither and thither, as a wave; to waver; to vacillate.
Syn.—Men fluctuate in their opinions; waver and vacillate in their resolutions.
 FLŪCT'Ū-ATION, *n.* Alternate motion; uncertainty.
 FLŪE (flŪ), *n.* Pipe of a chimney:—down or fur.
 FLŪ'EN-CŪ, *n.* Act of flowing; volubility; smoothness of speech; copiousness.
Syn.—Fluency of language; volubility of tongue; smoothness of speech; copiousness of words.
 FLŪ'ENT, *a.* Liquid; flowing; copious; voluble.
 FLŪ'ENT, *n.* A stream.—(*Fluxions.*) A flowing quantity.
 FLŪ'ENT-LŪ, *ad.* With ready flow; volubly.
 FLŪ'GEL-MĀN (flŪ'gel-mān), *n.* A soldier or non-commissioned officer, used as a guide to soldiers in the movements of the drill.
 FLŪ'ID, *a.* Running, as water; not solid; liquid.
 FLŪ'ID, *n.* A liquid; juice; animal juice.
 FLŪ'ID-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being fluid.
 FLŪ'ID-NESS, *n.* Quality of being fluid; fluidity.

FLŪKE, *n.* The broad part or arm of an anchor.
 FLŪME, *n.* A channel or passage for water.
 FLŪM'MER-Y, *n.* A kind of jelly or food made of flour, &c.:—flattery.
 FLŪNG, *i. & p.* From *fling*.
 FLŪ'ŌR, *n.* [L.] A fluid state:—catamenia.
 FLŪ'ŌR, } *n.* (*Min.*) Fluete of lime, a
 FLŪ'ŌR-SPĀR, } mineral often beautiful.
 FLŪ-ŌR'IC, *a.* Partaking of fluor or fluor-spar.
 FLŪR'RY, *n.* A gust of wind:—hurry; bustle.
 FLŪR'RY, *v. a.* To keep in agitation; to alarm.
 FLŪSH, *v. n.* To flow suddenly; to start; to glow.
 FLŪSH, *v. a.* To color; to redden; to elate.
 FLŪSH, *a.* Fresh; glowing; affluent:—even or level with something else.
 FLŪSH, *n.* Flow; bloom; growth; abundance:—a run of cards of the same suit.
 FLŪS'TER, *v. a.* To disguise with liquor; to confound; to hurry.
 FLŪS'TER, *n.* Sudden impulse; agitation; bustle.
 FLŪS'TERED (flŪs'terd), *p. a.* Agitated; half-drunk.
 FLŪTE, *n.* A musical wind-instrument:—an upright channel in a column.
 FLŪTE, *v. n.* To play on the flute.
 FLŪTE, *v. a.* To cut into hollows; to channel.
 FLŪT'ER, *n.* One who plays on the flute.
 FLŪT'IST, *n.* One who plays on a flute; a fluter.
 FLŪT'TER, *v. n.* To fly or move with quick motion.
 FLŪT'TER, *v. a.* To drive in disorder; to agitate.
 FLŪT'TER, *n.* Hurry; quick motion; confusion.
 FLŪ'VI-AL, *a.* Relating to rivers; fluviatic.
 FLŪ'VI-ĀT'IC, *a.* Belonging to rivers.
 FLŪ'VI-Ā-TILE, *a.* Belonging to rivers.
 FLŪX, *n.* Act of flowing; fusion:—dysentery.
 FLŪX-ĀTION, *n.* Act or state of passing away.
 FLŪX-IL'I-TY, *n.* Easiness of separation of parts.
 FLŪX'ION (flŪk-shŭn), *n.* Act of flowing; matter that flows.—(*Math.*) An infinitely small, variable quantity; a fluent.—*Pl.* The analysis of fluxions and fluents.
 FLŪX'ION-Ā-RY, *a.* Relating to fluxions.
 FLŪX'ION-IST, *n.* One skilled in fluxions.
 FLŪ, *v. n.* [*i.* FLEW; *pp.* FLYING, FLOWN.] To move through the air with wings; to float or move in the air; to pass swiftly; to run away.
 FLŪ, *v. a.* To shun; to avoid:—to cause to fly.
 FLŪ, *n.* A small winged insect:—the regulator of a machine:—a light carriage.
 FLŪ'BLŌW (flŪ'blŌ), *n.* The egg of a fly.
 FLŪ'BLŌW, *v. a.* To fill with flies or maggots.
 FLŪ'FISH, *v. n.* To angle with a fly on the hook.
 FLŪ-LEAF, *n.* An inserted, loose, or blank leaf.
 FLŪ'WHEEL, *n.* A heavy wheel attached to machinery to regulate its motion.
 FŌAL (fŌl), *n.* The offspring of a mare or she-ass.
 FŌAL (fŌl), *v. n.* To bring forth a colt or filly.
 FŌAL, *v. n.* To bring forth, as a mare.
 FŌAM (fŌm), *n.* A white substance; froth; spume.
 FŌAM, *v. n.* To froth; to gather foam; to rage.
 FŌAM'Y (fŌ'mē), *a.* Covered with foam; frothy.
 FŌB, *n.* A small pocket for a watch.
 FŌB, *v. a.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud.
 FŌ'CAL, *a.* Belonging to the focus.
 FŌ'CUS, *n.* [L.] *L. pl.* FŌ'CŪI; [Eng.] FŌ'CUS-ES, little used.] (*Optics.*) The point of convergence, where the rays of light are concentrated by a burning-glass.
 FŌD'DER, *n.* Dry food stored up for cattle.
 FŌD'DER, *v. a.* To feed with dry food.
 FŌE, *n.* An enemy; an adversary; a persecutor.
 FŌE'MAN (fŌ'mān), *n.* An enemy in war.
 FŌET'Ū-CIDE (fŌ'ē-sid), *n.* (*Law.*) The crime of producing abortion.
 FŌE'TŪS (fŌ'tŪs), *n.* [L.] A child in the womb.
 FŌG, *n.* A thick mist; a moist vapor:—aftergrass.
 FŌG-BĀNK, *n.* An appearance at sea, in hazy weather, resembling land at a distance.
 FŌG'GAZE, *n.* Coarse grass left unshown; fog.
 FŌG'GI-LŪ, *ad.* Mistily; darkly; cloudily.
 FŌG'GI-NESS, *n.* The state of being foggy.

FÖG'ÆY, a. Filled with fog; misty; cloudy.
FÖ'ÆY, n. An eccentric old man. *Halliwell.* [*Local, Eng.*] — A stickler for old customs; a stupid fellow. [*U. S.*] — Written also *fögey*.
FÖH, interj. Expressing contempt or aversion.
FÖ'BLE, n. A weakness; a failing; a fault.
FÖIL, v. a. To defeat; to frustrate: — to blunt; to dull: — to puzzle.
FÖIL, n. A defeat: — a thin plate or leaf of gold or other metal; gilding: — something to heighten lustre: — a blunt sword: — a coat of tin or quicksilver on the back of a looking-glass.
FÖIL'ER, n. One who foils.
FÖIL'ING, n. A mark made in grass by deer; foil.
FÖIN, v. n. To push in fencing. — *n.* A push.
FÖIST, v. a. To insert wrongfully; to falsify.
FÖIS'TY, a. Mouldy; fusty. See *FUSTY*.
FÖLD, n. A pen or enclosure for sheep; a flock of sheep: — a plait; a double; a complication.
FÖLD, v. a. To shut in a fold: — to double.
FÖLD, v. n. To close over another of the same kind.
FÖLD'ER, n. One who folds: — an instrument for folding paper, &c.
FÖ-LI-Ä'CEOUS (fö-le-ä'shyus), *a.* Leafy.
FÖLI-ÄGE, n. Leaves collectively; tufts of leaves.
FÖLI-ÄTE, v. a. To beat into laminae or leaves.
FÖ-LI-Ä'TION, n. Act of beating into leaves.
***FÖLI-Ö or FÖL'IÖ** [fö'le-ö, *W. P. J. Ja. C.*; fö'lyö, *S. E. F. K.*], *n.* [*folium, L.*; *foglio, It.*] *Pl.* **FÖLI-ÖS.** A leaf or page: — a book of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.
***FÖLI-Ö or FÖL'IÖ, a.** Noting the size of a book, &c., having a sheet doubled into two leaves.
FÖLK (fök) or FÖLKS (föks), n. pl. People, in familiar language; persons; mankind. — *Folk* is a collective noun; yet in modern use the plural form *fölks* is much the more common.
†FÖLK'MÖTE (fök'möt), *n.* A meeting of people.
FÖL'LI-CLE (fö'l'le-kl), *n.* (*Anat.*) A little bag or cyst; a gland. — (*Bot.*) A seed-vessel.
FÖL'LÖW (fö'l'lö), *v. a.* To succeed; to go after; to pursue; to attend: — to imitate; to copy.
Syn. — Follow in procession; succeed a parent; pursue an enemy; attend a master. Follow the steps of the virtuous, and imitate or copy their example.
FÖL'LÖW (fö'l'lö), *v. n.* To come after another; to be posterior in time; to result.
FÖL'LOW-ER, n. One who follows; a disciple.
FÖL'LY, n. Foolishness; weakness; depravity.
FÖ-MÉNT', v. a. To cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions: — to encourage; to excite.
FÖ-MEN-TÄ'TION, n. Act of fomenting; a warm lotion; excitation.
FÖ-MÉNT'ER, n. One who foment.
FÖND, a. Indiscreet; weakly tender; attached.
FÖN'DLE, v. a. To treat fondly; to caress.
FÖN'DLER, n. One who fondles.
FÖN'DLING, n. A person or thing much fondled.
FÖND'LY, ad. Dotingly; with extreme tenderness.
FÖND'NESS, n. Foolish tenderness: — affection.
FÖNT, n. A baptismal basin or vessel; a fount: — an assortment of printing-types.
FÖN'TAL, a. Relating to a fountain or source.
**FÖN'TA-NÉL, n. [*fontanella, L.*] (*Anat.*) An issue: — an interstice or opening in the head of a new-born child.
FÖÖD, n. Victuals; any thing that nourishes.
FÖÖL, n. A person void of understanding; an idiot; a changeling: — a buffoon; a jester.
FÖÖL, v. n. To trifle; to toy; to play; to idle.
FÖÖL, v. a. To disappoint; to cheat; to befool.
FÖÖL'ER-Y, n. Habitual folly; an act of folly.
FÖÖL'HÄR-DI-NÉSS, n. Courage without sense.
FÖÖL'HÄR-DY, a. Foolishly bold; rash.
FÖÖL'ISH, a. Void of understanding; idiotic; silly; indiscreet; simple.
FÖÖL'ISH-LY, ad. In a foolish manner; weakly.
FÖÖL'ISH-NÉSS, n. Folly; foolish practice.**

FÖÖLS'CÄP, n. A kind of paper of small size.
FOOT (füt), *n.*; *pl.* **FÉET.** The part upon which a man, an animal, or a thing stands: — the base; bottom; end: — infantry: — a certain number of syllables in verse: — a measure of twelve inches.
FOOT (füt), *v. n.* To dance; to trip; to walk.
FOOT (füt), *v. a.* To kick; to tread: — to add up.
FOOT'BÄLL (füt'bäl), *n.* A ball driven by the foot: — a play with the football.
FOOT'BÖY (füt'böi), *n.* A menial; a runner.
FOOT'BRIDGE (füt'brij), *n.* A narrow bridge.
FOOT'CLÖTH (füt'klöth), *n.* A sumpter-cloth.
FOOT'GUÄRDS (füt'gärdz), *n. pl.* Foot-soldiers.
FOOT'HÖLD (füt'höld), *n.* A space for the foot to stand on; that on which one may stand firmly.
FOOT'ING (füt'ing), *n.* Ground for the foot; support; basis; foundation: — state; condition: — a sock or short stocking: — act of adding.
FOOT'MAN (füt'man), *n.* A menial servant.
FOOT'MÄRK (füt'märk), *n.* A print of the foot.
FOOT'PÄCE (füt'päs), *n.* A slow pace: — a stair.
FOOT'PAD (füt'pad), *n.* A highwayman on foot.
FOOT'PÄTH (füt'pät), *n.* A way for foot-passengers.
FOOT'PÖST (füt'pöst), *n.* A post travelling on foot.
FOOT'PRINT (füt'priet), *n.* Mark of the foot.
FOOT-SÖL-DIER (füt'söl-jeer), *n.* A soldier that marches and fights on foot.
FOOT'STÉP (füt'stép), *n.* A mark or tread of the foot; footprint; track.
FOOT'STÖÖL (füt'stöö), *n.* A stool for the feet.
FÖP, n. A gay, trifling man; a coxcomb; a beau.
FÖP'LING, n. A petty fop; a coxcomb.
FÖP'PER-Y, n. Impertinence; showy folly.
FÖP'PISH, a. Like a fop; vain in dress; finical.
FÖP'PISH-LY, ad. In a foppish manner; vainly.
FÖP'PISH-NÉSS, n. Showy or ostentatious vanity.
FÖR, prep. Because of; with respect to; in the place of; for the sake of; during.
FÖR, conj. Because; on this account that.
FÖR'ÄGE, v. n. To wander in search of forage.
FÖR'ÄGE, v. a. To plunder; to strip; to spoil.
FÖR'ÄGE, n. Search for provisions; food for horses and cattle; grass; fodder.
FÖR'Ä-GER, n. One that forages; a provider.
FÖ-RÄ'MÉN, n.; *pl.* **FÖ-RÄM'I-NA.** [*L.*] A small hole; a perforation.
FÖR-ÄS-MÜCH', conj. In regard that; because that.
FÖ-RÄY', n. A hostile incursion; a ravaging; — written also *forray*.
FÖR-BÄDE' (fö-räd'), *i.* From *Forbid*.
FÖR-BEAR' (fö-rbär'), *v. n.* [*i.* FORBEARE; *pp.* FORBEARING, FORBORNE.] To cease from any thing, to intermit; to pause; to abstain.
FÖR-BEAR', v. a. To decline; to avoid; to omit.
FÖR-BEAR'ANCE, n. Act of forbearing; intermission: — command of temper; lenity.
FÖR-BEAR'ER, n. One who forbears.
FÖR-BID', v. a. [*i.* FORBADE, FORBID; *pp.* FORBIDDING, FORBIDDEN.] To prohibit; to interdict.
FÖR-BID'DANCE, n. Prohibition; edict against.
FÖR-BID'DEN (fö-rbid'dn), *p.* From *Forbid*.
FÖR-BID'DER, n. One who forbids or prohibits.
FÖR-BID'DING, p. a. Causing aversion; austere.
FÖR-BÖRNE', p. From *Forbear*.
FÖRCE, n. Strength exerted; vigor; might; violence: — virtue; efficacy; validity: — armament; military preparation; army.
FÖRCE, v. a. To compel; to constrain; to impel; to press; to urge; to coerce: — to ravish: — to hasten.
FÖRCE'FUL, a. Violent; strong; impetuous.
FÖRCE'FUL-LY, ad. Violently; impetuously.
FÖRCE'LESS, a. Weak; feeble; impotent.
FÖRCE'MÉAT, n. Cooked meat stuffed.
FÖR'CEPS, n. [*L.*] A surgeon's pincers.
FÖRCE'-PÜMP, n. A pump for supplying the boiler of a locomotive engine, or for raising water to a greater height than 32 feet.
FÖR'CER, n. He or that which forces.
FÖR'CJ-BLE, a. Strong; mighty; *cogent*; efficacious; active; powerful; valid: — violent.
FÖR'CJ-BLE-NÉSS, n. State of being forcible.

FÖR/CI-BLY, *ad.* Strongly; powerfully; by force.
FÖR/CI-PÄT-ED, *a.* Forged like a pair of pincers.
FÖRD, *n.* A shallow part of a river; a current.
FÖRD, *v. a.* To pass a river without swimming.
FÖR/Ä-BLE, *a.* Passable without swimming.
FÖRE, *a.* Anterior; not behind; coming first.
FÖRE, *ad.* Anteriorly. — *Fore and aft*, the whole length of a ship — *Fore* is much used in composition to mark priority.
FÖRE-ÄRM, *v. a.* To provide early for attack.
FÖRE-ÄRMED, *p. a.* Armed beforehand.
FÖRE-BÖDE, *v. a.* To prognosticate; to foreknow.
FÖRE-BÖD/ER, *n.* One who forebodes.
FÖRE-BÖD/ING, *n.* Presage; perception beforehand; forethought.
FÖRE-CÄST, *v. n.* To form schemes; to contrive.
FÖRE/CÄST, *n.* Foresight; forethought.
FÖRE-CÄST/ER, *n.* One who contrives beforehand.
FÖRE/CÄS-TLE (fö'r/käs-sl), *n.* (*Naut.*) The upper deck, near the head of a ship.
FÖRE-CLOSE, *v. a.* To shut up; to preclude.
FÖRE-CLOS/URE (fö'r-klö'zhur), *n.* Act of foreclosing. — (*Law*.) A deprivation of the power of redeeming a mortgage.
FÖRE/DÉCK, *n.* (*Naut.*) The anterior part of a ship.
FÖRE-DÖÖM, *v. a.* To doom beforehand.
FÖRE/DÖÖM, *n.* Previous doom.
FÖRE/END, *n.* The anterior part.
FÖRE/FÄ-THER [fö'r-fä-ther, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; fö'r-fä-ther, *W. F. R. Wb.*], *n.* An ancestor.
Syn. — *Forefathers*, ancestors, including parents; distant progenitors; remote ancestors.
FÖRE/FÉND, *v. a.* To prohibit; to avert. *Shak.*
FÖRE/FÉIN-GER, *n.* The finger next to the thumb.
FÖRE/FOOT (fö'r/füt), *n.* The anterior foot.
FÖRE-GÖ, *v. a.* [*i.* FOREWENT; *pp.* FOREGOING, FOREGONE.] To quit; to give up; to resign.
FÖRE-GÖ/ER, *n.* One who foregoes.
FÖRE-GÖNE, *p. a.* Past; gone by; settled. — *Foregone conclusion*, a decision already determined.
FÖRE/GRÖUND, *n.* That part of the ground of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.
FÖRE/HÄND, *n.* The part of a horse before the rider's hand.
FÖRE/HÄND, *a.* Done sooner than is regular.
FÖRE/HÄND-ED, *a.* Early; timely. — (*America*.) In good circumstances as to property.
FÖRE/HEAD (fö'r/ed or fö'r/héd) [fö'r/ed, *S. Barclay*; fö'r/héd, *W. P. E. Ja. C.*; fö'r/héd, *J. F. K.*; fö'r/héd or fö'r/ed, *Sm.*], *n.* The upper part of the face.
FÖR/EIGN (fö'r/in), *a.* Of another country; not domestic; exotic; outlandish; alien; remote: — not to the point; extraneous.
FÖR/EIGN-ER (fö'r/in-er), *n.* One from another country; not a native; an alien; a *stranger*.
FÖR/EIGN-NÉSS (fö'r/in-nés), *n.* Remoteness.
FÖRE/JUDGE, *v. a.* To judge beforehand.
FÖRE-KNÖW (fö'r-nö'), *v. a.* To know previously; to have prescience of; to foresee.
FÖRE-KNÖW/A-BLE, *a.* That may be foreknown.
FÖRE-KNÖW/ER, *n.* One who foreknows.
FÖRE-KNÖWLEDGE (fö'r-nöl'ej), *n.* Knowledge of what has not yet happened; prescience.
FÖRE/LÄND, *a.* A promontory; a cape.
FÖRE-LÄY, *v. a.* To lay wait for: — to lay beforehand.
FÖRE/LÖCK, *n.* A lock of hair on the forehead.
FÖRE/MAN, *n.* The first or presiding officer of a jury: — a chief workman.
FÖRE/MÄST, *n.* The first or head mast of a ship.
FÖRE/MÄST-MAN, *n.* A man at the foremast.
FÖRE/MÖST, *a.* First in place; first in dignity.
FÖRE/MÖTH-ER, *n.* A female ancestor.
FÖRE-NAMED (fö'r-nänd'), *a.* Named before.
FÖRE/NÖÖN, *n.* The time before midday.
FÖ-RÉN/SIC, *a.* Belonging to courts of judicature.
FÖRE-ÖR-DÄIN, *v. a.* To ordain beforehand.
FÖRE/PÄRT, *n.* The anterior or previous part.
FÖRE/RÄNK, *n.* The first rank; the front.

FÖRE-RÜN, *v. a.* To come before; to precede.
FÖRE-RÜN/NER, *n.* A precursor; a harbinger.
FÖRE-SAID (fö'r-séd'), *p. a.* Spoken of before.
FÖRE/SÄIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) The sail of the foremast.
FÖRE-SÄY, *v. a.* To predict; to prophesy.
FÖRE-SÉE, *v. a.* [*i.* FORESAW; *pp.* FORESEEING, FORESEEN.] To see beforehand; to foreknow.
FÖRE-SÉ/ER, *n.* One who foresees.
FÖRE-SHÖRT/EN (fö'r-shört'n), *v. a.* To shorten in accordance with a fore-view of the object.
FÖRE-SHÖW (fö'r-shö'), *v. a.* To discover before it happens; to represent before; to predict.
FÖRE-SHÖW/ER, *n.* One who foreshows.
FÖRE-SIGHT (fö'r/sit), *n.* Act of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge; forecast; penetration.
FÖRE/SKIN, *n.* The prepuce.
FÖR/EST, *n.* A tract of land covered with trees.
Syn. — An extensive *forest*; an immense, thick wood; a small *grove*. — A natural *forest*; an open chase for hunting game; an enclosed *park* for domestic animals or beasts of chase.
FÖR/EST, *a.* Covered with trees; sylvan; rustic.
FÖR/EST-AGE, *n.* Service or right of foresters.
FÖRE-STÄLL, *v. a.* To anticipate: — to buy up corn, &c. before it comes to the market; to engross.
FÖRE-STÄLL/ER, *n.* One who forestalls.
FÖR/EST-ER, *n.* A keeper or inhabitant of a forest.
FÖRE-TÄSTE, *v. a.* To taste before; to anticipate.
FÖRE/TÄSTE, *n.* Taste beforehand; anticipation.
FÖRE-TÄST/ER, *n.* One who foretastes.
FÖRE-TÉLL, *v. a.* [*i.* FORETOLD; *pp.* FORETELLING, FORETOLD.] To tell beforehand; to predict: to prophesy.
Syn. — Astronomers *foretell* eclipses; astrologers *predict* good or bad fortune; prophets *prophecy* or *predict* in relation to future events.
FÖRE-TÉLL, *v. n.* To utter prophecy.
FÖRE-TÉLL/ER, *n.* One who foretells.
FÖRE/THOUGHT (fö'r/thåwt), *n.* Prescience; anticipation; provident care; caution; forecast.
FÖR/TÖ-KEN (fö'r-tö-kn), *n.* A previous sign.
FÖR/TÖ-KEN (fö'r-tö-kn), *v. a.* To foreshow.
FÖRE/TÖÖTH, *n.*, *pl.* FÖRE/TÉETH. A tooth in the fore part of the mouth; an incisor.
FÖRE/TÖP, *n.* The top part in front, as of a head-dress: — hair on the forehead.
FÖR-ÉV/ER, *ad.* Eternally; without end. *Booth*. — By English writers most commonly written as two words, *for ever*, and by American, as *one, forever*.
FÖRE-WÄRN, *v. a.* To admonish beforehand.
FÖRE-WÄRN/ING, *n.* Caution given beforehand.
FÖR/FEIT (fö'r/füt), *n.* A fine for an offence; mulct.
FÖR/FEIT (fö'r/füt), *v. a.* To lose by offence. [*lost*.
FÖR/FEIT-A-BLE (fö'r/füt-a-bl), *a.* That may be forfeited; the thing forfeited; a mulct; a *fine*.
FÖR/FÉX, *n.* [*L.*] A pair of scissors.
FÖR-GÄVE, *v.* From *Forgive*.
FÖRGE, *n.* A place where iron is beaten; a furnace: — act of working iron: — a place where any thing is made.
FÖRGE, *v. a.* To form by the hammer; to beat into shape: — to counterfeit; to falsify; to *feign*.
FÖRGER, *n.* One who forges or forns.
FÖRGER-Y [fö'r-er-y, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* The crime of forging, falsifying, or counterfeiting; fabrication.
FÖR-GÉT, *v. a.* [*i.* FORGOT; *pp.* FORGETTING, FORGOTTEN OR FORGOT.] To lose memory of; to overlook; to neglect. [*less*.
FÖR-GÉT/FÜL, *a.* Apt to forget; heedless; careless.
FÖR-GÉT/FÜL-NÉSS, *n.* Loss of memory; neglect.
FÖR-GÉT/TER, *n.* One who forgets.
FÖR-GÍV/A-BLE, *a.* That may be pardoned.
FÖR-GÍVE, *v. a.* [*i.* FORGAVE; *pp.* FORGIVING, FORGIVEN.] To overlook an offence and treat the offender as not guilty; to pardon; not to punish; to remit.
Syn. — *Forgive* an injury; *pardon* a crime; *remit* a punishment.

FÖR-GÍV'EN (fôr-ġiv/vn), *p.* From *Forgive*.
FÖR-GÍV'E'NESS, *n.* The act of forgiving; pardon.
FÖR-GÍV'ER, *n.* One who forgives.
FÖR-GÍV'ING, *p. a.* Inclined to forgive; placable.
FÖR-GÖT', *i. & p.* From *Forget*.
FÖR-GÖT'TEN (fôr-göt'tn), *p.* From *Forget*.
FÖR-RIN'SE-CAL, *a.* Foreign; alien. *Burnet*.
FÖR-RIS-EA-MIL'I-ÄTE, *v. a.* (*Law*). To renounce a legal title to a further share of a paternal inheritance.
FÖRK, *n.* An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs; — a point.
FÖRK, *v. n.* To shoot into blades; to divide.
FÖRK, *v. a.* To raise or pitch with a fork.
FÖRK'ED, *a.* Opening into two or more parts.
FÖRK'ED-NESS, *n.* Quality of opening into parts.
FÖRK'I-NESS, *n.* A division like a fork.
FÖRK'Y, *a.* Forked; furcated; opening into parts.
FÖR-LÖRN', *a.* Forsaken; helpless; desperate; lost. — *Forlorn hope*, a body of soldiers put upon a service of great peril.
FÖR-LÖRN'NESS, *n.* Destitution; misery; solitude.
FÖRM, *n.* A mould; shape; method; *figure*; beauty; — order; empty show; *ceremony*; *rite*.
FÖRM or **FÖRM** [förm, *W. J. F. Sm.*; förm, *S. P. E. Ja.*], *n.* A long seat; — a class; — bed of a hare. — (*Printing*). The type for a sheet set up and locked in an iron frame.
FÖRM, *v. a.* To make; to constitute; to fashion; to plan; to model; to contrive; to arrange.
FÖR'MAL, *a.* Ceremonious; ceremonial; solemn; precise; stiff; exact; regular; methodical.
Syn. — *Formal answer*; *ceremonious visit*; *ceremonial rite*; *solemn service*; *precise language*; *stiff manner*; *exact statement*; *regular method*; *methodical proceeding*.
FÖR'MAL-ISM, *n.* Quality of being formal.
FÖR'MAL-IST, *n.* An observer of forms only.
FÖR'MAL'I-TY, *n.* Ceremony; preciseness; order.
FÖR'MAL-LY, *ad.* In a formal manner; precisely.
För'ma pöu'per-is, [*L.*] (*Law*). A mode of bringing a suit in the character of a pauper.
FÖR-MÄ'TION, *n.* The act of forming; contrivance. — (*Geol.*) An assemblage or group of rocks possessing some distinctive common character.
FÖR-MÄ-TIVE, *a.* Giving form; plastic. — (*Gram.*) Serving to form; derivative; not radical.
FÖRM'ER, *n.* One who forms; a maker.
FÖR'MER, *a.* Before in time; past; previous; prior.
FÖR'MER-LY, *ad.* In times past; at first.
FÖR-MI-CÄ'TION, *n.* A sensation like that of ants creeping over the skin.
FÖR-MI-DA-BLE, *a.* Terrible; dreadful; terrific.
FÖR-MI-DA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Dreadfulness; terror.
FÖR-MI-DA-BLY, *ad.* In a terrible manner.
FÖRM'LESS, *a.* Shapeless; having no form.
FÖR'MU-LÄ, *n.* [*L.*] *L. pl.* **FÖR'MU-LÆ**; *Eng.* **FÖR'MU-LÆS**. A prescribed form; a model.
FÖR'MU-LÄ-RY, *n.* A book containing stated forms.
FÖR'MU-LÄ-RY, *a.* Ritual; prescribed; stated.
FÖR'NI-CÄTE, *v. n.* To commit lewdness.
FÖR-NI-CÄ'TION, *n.* Incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons; concubinage.
FÖR-NI-CÄ-TÖR, *n.* One who commits fornication.
FÖR-NI-CÄ-TRESS, *a.* A woman guilty of lewdness.
FÖR-RÄV', *v. a.* To ravage; to spoil a country.
FÖR-RÄV', *n.* A hostile incursion. See **FÖRÄV**.
FÖR-SÄKE', *v. a.* [*i.* **FÖRSOOK**; *pp.* **FÖRSÄKING**, **FÖRSÄKEN**]. To leave; to quit; to desert; to neglect; to abandon.
FÖR-SÄ'KEN (fôr-sä'kn), *p.* From *Forsake*.
FÖR-SÄK'ER, *n.* One who forsakes.
FÖR-SÖOK' (fôr-sök), *i.* From *Forsake*.
FÖR-SÖÖTH', *ad.* In truth; indeed; certainly.
FÖR-SWEÄR' (fôr-swär'), *v. a.* [*i.* **FÖRSWORE**; *pp.* **FÖRSWEARING**, **FÖRSWORN**]. To renounce or deny upon oath. — *To forswear one's self*, to swear falsely.
FÖR-SWEÄR' (fôr-swär'), *v. n.* To swear falsely.
FÖR-SWEÄR'ER, *n.* One who perjures himself.
FÖRT, *n.* A fortified post; a castle; a fortress.

FÖRTE, *n.* That in which one excels; a peculiar talent or faculty; a strong side.
FÖR'TE (fôr'tä), [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Loudly; with spirit.
FÖRTH, *ad.* Forward; abroad; out of doors; out.
FÖRTH-CÖM'ING, *a.* Ready or about to appear.
FÖRTH-WITH', *ad.* Immediately; without delay.
FÖR'TI-ETH, *a.* Ordinal of forty; the fourth tenth.
FÖR'TI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be fortified.
FÖR-TI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* The science of military architecture; — the works constructed around a place for a defence against an army.
Syn. — *Fortress*, a strong-hold or fortified place; *fort*, a small fortress; *castle*, a fortified building; *bulwark*, *bastion*, or *rampart*, a high bank round a place, or forming the inner enclosure of a fortification; *citadel*, a fortress on a commanding position near a city.
FÖR'TI-FIER, *n.* One who fortifies.
FÖR'TI-FY, *v. a.* To strengthen against attacks by walls or other works; — to encourage; to confirm.
FÖR-TI-TS' SJ-MÖ, [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Very loud.
För'ti-ter in rē, [*L.*] With firmness in acting.
FÖR'TI-TÜDE, *n.* Strength and patience to endure pain; resolution; patience; firmness; — *courage*.
FÖRT'NIGHT (fört'nit or fört'nit) [fört'nit, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; fört'nit, *P. Wh.*; fört'nit or fört'nit, *K.*], *n.* The space of two weeks.
FÖR'TRESS, *n.* A strong-hold; a fortified place.
FÖR-TÜ'I-TOUS, *a.* *Accidental*; casual; contingent.
FÖR-TÜ'I-TOUS-LY, *ad.* Accidentally; casually.
FÖR-TÜ'I-TOUS-NESS, *n.* Accident; chance.
FÖR-TÜ'I-TY, *n.* Chance; fortuitousness.
FÖRT'U-NATE, *a.* Lucky; successful; happy.
Syn. — *Fortunate*, *lucky*, and *successful* are nearly synonymous, though somewhat differently applied. A *fortunate affair*; *lucky escape*; *successful undertaking*; — a *happy marriage*; *prosperous circumstances*.
FÖRT'U-NATE-LY, *ad.* Happily; successfully.
FÖRT'U-NATE-NESS, *n.* Good luck; success.
***FÖRT'UNE** (fört'yun) [fört'chün, *W. J.*; fört'ün, *S. F. Ja.*; fört'un, *P. E.*; fört'yün, *K.*; fört'ün or fört'shoon, *Sm.*], *n.* The good or ill that befalls man; chance; *luck*; fate; event; success; — estate; portion; wealth; riches.
***FÖRT'UNE**, *v. n.* To befall; to happen.
***FÖRT'UNE-HÜNT'ER**, *n.* One who seeks to enrich himself by marrying a woman of fortune.
***FÖRT'UNE-TELL'ER**, *n.* A foreteller of fortunes.
FÖRTY, *a. & n.* Four times ten.
FÖR'UM, [*L.*] *L. pl.* **FÖR'RA**; *Eng.* **FÖR'UMS**. The Roman tribunal; a court; a public place.
FÖR'WARD, *ad.* Onward; progressively; before.
FÖR'WARD, *a.* Warm; earnest; ready; — confident; bold; — early ripe; — quick; — anterior.
FÖR'WARD, *v. a.* To hasten; to quicken; to advance; — to send on, as goods.
FÖR'WARD-ER, *n.* One who forwards or promotes.
FÖR'WARD-LY, *ad.* Eagerly; hastily; quickly.
FÖR'WARD-NESS, *n.* Eagerness; earliness.
FÖR'WARDS, *ad.* Onward; — same as *forward*.
FÖSSE, *n.* A ditch; a moat; an intrenchment.
FÖS'SIL, *a.* A substance dug out of the earth, as a petrified plant, mineral, shell, bone, &c.
FÖS'SIL, *a.* Dug out of the earth; as, *fossil shells*.
FÖS-SIL-IF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Producing fossils.
FÖS'SIL-IST, *n.* One who is versed in fossils.
FÖS'SIL-IZE, *v. a.* To change to a fossil state.
FÖS-SIL-ÖL'O-QY, *n.* The science of fossils.
FÖS'TER, *v. a.* To nurse; to feed; to support; to cherish; to pamper; to forward.
FÖS'TER-AGE, *n.* The charge of nursing. [breast.
FÖS'TER-BRÖTH-ER, *n.* One fed at the same
FÖS'TER-CHIL'D, *n.* A child nursed or bred by one who is not its parent.
FÖS'TER-ER, *n.* One who fosters or nourishes.
FÖS'TER-FÄ-THER, *n.* One who brings up another man's child.
FÖS'TER-LING, *n.* A foster-child; a nurse-child.
FÖS'TER-MÖTH-ER or **FÖS'TER-DÄM**, *n.* A nurse.

FÖS'TER-SÖN, n. One fed and educated as a son, though not a son by nature.

FÖTH'ER, v. a. (*Naut.*) To stop a leak in a ship by means of oakum.

FÖTH'ER, n. A weight of lead or coals; a load: — a large quantity.

FOUGHT (fäwt), *i. & p.* From *Fight*.

FÖUL, a. Not clean: — not clear; not fair: — filthy; dirty; impure: — hateful: — coarse; gross.

FÖUL, ad. Withrude force; against; as, "to run foul of."

FÖUL, v. a. To daub; to blemish; to make filthy.

FÖUL'LY, ad. In a foul manner; filthily.

FÖUL-MÖÜTHED (föul'möüthd), *a.* Scurrilous.

FÖUL'NESS, n. State of being foul; filthiness.

FÖUL-SPÖ-KEN (föul'spö-kn), *a.* Contumelious.

FÖUMÄRT (fö'märt), *n.* A polecat.

FÖUND, i. & p. From *Find*.

FÖUND, v. a. To lay the basis of; to build; to raise; to institute; to establish; to ground; to fix firm: — to form in a mould; to cast.

FÖUN-DÄ'TION, n. The lowest part of a structure lying on the ground; base; basis; ground-work: — first principles; ground; establishment.

Syn. — *Foundation* and *basis* or *base* are the lowest parts of a structure; *foundation* lies under ground; *basis* or *base*, above it. — *Sure foundation*; good grounds; firm basis or base.

FÖUND'ER, n. One who founds; a builder.

FÖUN'DER, v. a. To cause soreness in a horse's foot. — *n.* A disease in a horse's foot.

FÖUN'DER, v. n. To sink; to trip; to fail; to fall.

FÖUN'DER-Y, n. The art of casting metals; a place in which founding is carried on; a casting-house: — written also *foundry*.

FÖUND'LING, n. A child deserted or exposed.

FÖUND'RESS, n. A woman that founds, builds, &c.

FÖUNT, n. A spring; a font; a fountain.

FÖUN'TAIN (föun'tin), *n.* A well; a spring; a source; a jet; a spout of water: — first principle; first cause; *origin*.

FÖUR (fö'r), *a.* Twice two.

FÖURFÖLD (förföld), *a.* Four times told.

FÖUR-FOOT-ED (förfüt-ed), *a.* Having four feet.

FÖURIER-ISM, n. Socialism. See *Socialism*.

FÖUR'SCORE, a. Four times twenty; eighty.

FÖUR'SQUARE (förfskvär), *a.* Quadrangular.

FÖUR'TEEN (förf'ten), *a.* Four and ten.

FÖUR'TEENTH, a. The ordinal of fourteen.

FÖURTH (fö'rth), *a.* The ordinal of four.

FÖURTH'LY (fö'rth'le), *ad.* In the fourth place.

FÖWL (föül), *n.* A winged animal; a bird.

FÖWL, v. n. To kill birds for food or game.

FÖWL'ER, n. A sportsman who pursues birds.

FÖW'LER-ITE, n. (*Min.*) A silicate of manganese and iron.

FÖWL'ING, n. The shooting of birds; falconry.

FÖWL'ING-PIECE, n. A gun for shooting birds.

FÖX, n. An animal remarkable for cunning.

FÖX'-CHÄSE, n. Pursuit of the fox with hounds.

FÖX'GLÖVE (föks'glüv), *n.* A plant; the digitalis.

FÖX'-HÖUND, n. A hound for chasing foxes.

FÖX'-HÜNT, n. The hunting of foxes; fox-hunting.

FÖX'-HÜNT-ER, n. One who hunts foxes.

FÖX'-HÜNT-ING, n. The act of hunting foxes.

FÖX'ISH, a. Cunning; artful; like a fox.

FÖX'TAIL, n. A plant; a species of grass.

FÖX'-TRÄP, n. A gin or snare to catch foxes.

FÖX'Y, a. Relating to, or wily as, a fox; foxish.

FRA'CAS (frä'kas or frä-kä') [frä-kä', *Sm. C.*; frä'kä, *K.*; frä'kas, *Wb.*], *n.* [Fr.] A noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

FRACTION, n. Act of breaking; a broken part: — a broken number or part of an integer.

FRACTION-AL, a. Relating to fractions; broken.

FRACTIONOUS (fräkt'shus), *a.* Cross; peevish; fretful.

FRACTURE (fräkt'yur), *n.* A breach; a rupture.

FRACTURE (fräkt'yur), *v. a.* To break a bone, &c.

FRAQ'ILE, a. Brittle; easily broken; weak; frail.

Syn. — *Fragile* substance; *brittle* glass; *frail* or *weak* person.

FRA-GIL'I-TY, n. Brittleness; weakness; frailty.

FRA'GMENT, n. A part broken off; a piece.

FRA'GMENT-ARY, a. Composed of fragments.

FRA'GÖR, n. [*L.*] A noise; a crack; a crash.

FRA'GRANCE, n. Sweetness of smell; pleasing

FRA'GRAN-CY, n. scent; grateful odor; perfume.

FRA'GRANT, a. Odorous; sweet of smell.

FRA'GRANT-LY, ad. With sweet scent.

FRAİL, a. Weak; infirm; liable to error; liable to decay; *fragile*.

FRAİL, n. A basket made of rushes; a rush.

FRAİL'NESS, n. Weakness; instability.

FRAİL'TY, n. Weakness; infirmity; irresolution.

FRAISE, n. [Fr.] A pointed stake in fortification; a defence made of pointed stakes.

FRÄME, v. a. To form or fabricate; to make: — to compose; to regulate; to contrive; to plan; to devise; to *invent*.

FRÄME, n. The timbers which support a building; a fabric; a structure: — order; regularity: — scheme: — shape; form. — (*Printing.*) A stand for the compositor's cases.

FRÄM'ER, n. One who frames; a former.

FRÄME'WORK (-würk), *n.* Work done in a frame.

FRÄM'ING, n. A joining together; timber-work.

FRÄNC, n. A French coin, value about 19 cents.

FRÄN'CHISE (frän'chiz), *n. Exemption from any onerous duty or service; privilege; immunity; right granted: — a privileged district.*

FRÄN'CHISE, v. a. To make free; to enfranchise.

FRÄN'CHISE-MENT, n. Enfranchisement.

FRAN-CIS'CAN, n. A monk of the order of St. Francis.

FRÄN'G-I-BİL'I-TY, n. State of being frangible.

FRÄN'G-I-BLE, a. Easily broken; fragile; brittle;

FRÄNK, a. Free; open; ingenuous; *candid*.

Syn. — *A frank* man, manner; *free* remark; *open* countenance; *ingenuous* answer; *candid* reply.

FRÄNK, n. A free letter; exemption from postage: — a native or inhabitant of Western Europe.

FRÄNK, v. a. To exempt letters from postage.

FRÄNK-AL-MÖIGN' (fränk-äl-möin'), *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A tenure by divine service.

FRÄNK'IN-CENSE [fränk'in-sens, *S. W. P. J. E.* *F. Ja. K. Sm.*; fränk-in'sens, *Wb.*], *n.* A gum-resin used as a perfume; *olibanum*.

†FRÄNK'LIN, n. A freeholder. *Spenser*.

FRÄNK'LIN-ITE, n. (*Min.*) A ferriferous oxide of zinc and manganese.

FRÄNK'LY, ad. Liberally; freely; openly; readily.

FRÄNK'NESS, n. Openness; liberality; candor.

FRÄNK'PLEDGE, n. (*Law.*) A surety for freedom.

FRÄN'TIC, a. Mad; raving; furious; outrageously.

FRÄN'TIC-LY, ad. Madly; furiously; outrageously.

FRÄN'TIC-NESS, n. Madness; fury; distraction.

FRÄ-TER'NAL, a. Brotherly; becoming brothers.

FRÄ-TER'NAL-LY, ad. In a brotherly manner.

FRÄ-TER'NI-TY, n. A body of men united; a corporation; a society; a brotherhood.

FRÄ-TER'NIZE (frä-ter'niz, *Ja. K. Sm. R.*; frät'-er-niz, *Maunder*), *v. n.* To concur with; to agree or associate as brothers.

FRÄT'RI-CI-DAL, a. Relating to fratricide.

FRÄT'RI-CIDE [frät're-sid, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.*; frät're-sid, *P.*], *n.* The murder of a brother: — the murderer of a brother.

FRÄUD, n. Deceit in contracts or dealing; imposition; a cheat; a trick; artifice.

FRÄUD'FUL, a. Treacherous; artful; trickish.

FRÄUD'FUL-LY, ad. Deceitfully; artfully.

FRÄUD'U-LENCE, n. Deceitfulness; trickish.

FRÄUD'U-LÉN-CY, n. Deceitfulness; trickish; fraud.

FRÄUD'U-LÉNT, a. Full of fraud or artifice; treacherous; deceitful; *fallacious*.

FRÄUD'U-LÉNT-LY, ad. By fraud; by artifice.

FRÄUGHT (fräwt), *p.* From *Freight*. *Laden*.

FRÄX-I-NÉL-LÄ, n. (*Bot.*) A plant; false dittany.

FRÄY, n. A battle; a fight; a quarrel; a riot.

FRÄY, v. a. To fright; to terrify; to rub; to wear.

FREAK, *n.* A sudden fancy; a whim.

Syn.—Childish *freak*; idle *fancy*; a foolish *whim*.

FREAK (frēk), *v. a.* To variegate; to checker.

FREAK/ISH, *a.* Capricious; whimsical; fickle.

FREAK/ISH-LY, *ad.* Capriciously; humorously.

FREAK/ISH-NESS, *n.* State of being freakish.

FRECK/LE (frēk'kl), *n.* A spot on the skin; a spot.

FRECK/LE, *v. a. & n.* To give or acquire freckles.

FRECK/LED (frēk'kld), *a.* Spotted; maculated.

FRECK/LY (frēk'kle), *a.* Full of freckles; spotted.

FRĒĒ, *a.* Being at liberty; not enslaved:—familiar; open; ingenuous; *frank*; liberal:—lax; licentious:—guiltless; innocent; *clear*; exempt.

FRĒĒ, *v. a.* To set at liberty; to rescue; to clear.

FRĒĒ-Ā'GĒN-CY, *n.* State of acting freely.

FRĒĒ'BOŌT-ER, *n.* A robber; a pillager.

FRĒĒ'BŌRN, *a.* Born free; inheriting liberty.

FRĒĒ'CŌST, *n.* Freedom from expense.

FRĒĒ'DMĀN, *n.* A slave manumitted.

FRĒĒ'DŌM, *n.* State of being free; liberty:—independence:—privileges; franchises; immunities:—facility:—license.

FRĒĒ'-HEĀRT-ED (frē'härt-ed), *a.* Open; liberal.

FRĒĒ'HOLD, *n.* An estate held in perpetual right.

FRĒĒ'HOLD-ER, *n.* One who has a freehold.

FRĒĒ'LY, *ad.* With freedom; frankly; liberally.

FRĒĒ'MĀN, *n.* One who enjoys liberty; not a slave:—one possessed of civil rights; a citizen.

FRĒĒ-MĀ'SON (frē-mā'sn), *n.* One of the fraternity of masons. See *MASON*.

FRĒĒ-MĀ'SON-RY, *n.* The craft of freemasons.

FRĒĒ'-MIND-ED, *a.* Unperplexed; without care.

FRĒĒ'NESS, *n.* The being free; openness; candor.

FRĒĒ'ER, *n.* One who gives freedom. [*pay.*]

FRĒĒ'-SCHŌOL, *n.* A school frequented without

FRĒĒ'STŌNE, *n.* A sandstone used in building, easily wrought, and cut freely in any direction.

FRĒĒ'THINK-ER [frē'think-er, *J. F. Sm. Wb.*; frē-think'er, *S. W. P. Ja.*], *n.* An unbeliever; *infidel*.

FRĒĒ'THINK-ING, *n.* Unbelief; infidelity.

FRĒĒ-WAR'REN (frē-wör'ten), *n.* (*Eng. Law.*)

A privilege of preserving and killing game.

FRĒĒ-WILL, *n.* The power of directing one's own actions without constraint; voluntariness.

FRĒĒZE, *v. n.* [*i. FROZE*; *pp. FREEZING, FROZEN.*]

To be congealed by cold; to chill.

FRĒĒZE, *v. a.* To congeal by cold; to chill.

FREIGHT (frāt), *v. a.* [*i. FREIGHTED*; *pp. FREIGHTING, FREIGHTED OR FRAUGHT.*] To load a ship, &c.

FREIGHT (frāt), *n.* The cargo or lading of a ship; burden:—price of transportation of goods.

FREIGHT'ER (frāt'er), *n.* One who freights.

FRENCH, *n.* The language of France.—*Pl.* The people of France.

FRENCH, *a.* Belonging to France or the French.

FRENCH'-HORN, *n.* A musical wind-instrument.

FRENCH'-FĀY, *v. a.* To make French; to infect with French manners.

FRE-NĒT'IC [frē-nē'tik, *J. F. Sm. C. Wb. Ash, Nares*; frēn'e-tik, *S. E. K.*; frē-nē'tik or frēn'e-tik, *W. P. Ja.*], *a.* Mad; distracted; frantic.

FREN'ZI-CAL, *a.* Approaching to madness; mad.

FREN'ZY, *n.* Madness; distraction of mind.

FRĒQUEN-CY, *n.* Occurrence often repeated.

FRĒQUENT, *a.* Often done or occurring; usual.

FRĒQUENT' [frē-kwēnt', *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; frē'kwēnt, *Wb.*], *v. a.* To visit often.

FRĒQUENT'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being frequented.

FRĒQUEN-TĀTION, *n.* Act of frequenting; resort.

FRĒQUEN-TĀ-TIVE, *n.* (*Gram.*) A verb which denotes the frequent repetition of an act.

FRĒQUEN-TĀ-TIVE, *a.* (*Gram.*) Noting frequent repetition; applied to verbs.

FRĒQUENT'ER, *n.* One who frequents.

FRĒQUENT-LY, *ad.* Often: commonly; not rarely.

FRĒS-CĀDES', *n. pl.* Cool walks; shady places.

FRES'CO, *n.* [*It.*] A painting on fresh plaster.

FRESH, *a.* Cool:—not salt:—*new*; recent; not stale:—florid; vigorous; ruddy; brisk:—raw.

FRESH, *n.*; *pl.* **FRESH'ES**. Fresh water; a flood, or overflowing of a river; a freshet.

FRESH'EN (frēsh'shn), *v. a.* To make fresh.

FRESH'EN (frēsh'shn), *v. n.* To grow fresh.

FRESH'ES, *n. pl.* Rise of water caused by rains.

FRESH'ET, *n.* A flood of water or sudden inundation caused by rain or melting snow. [*U. S.*]

FRESH'LY, *ad.* Coolly; newly; recently; ruddily.

FRESH'MAN, *n.* A novice:—one in the lowest class in a college.

FRESH'NESS, *n.* State of being fresh; newness.

FRET, *n.* Agitation of liquors:—agitation of the mind: irritation.—(*Arch.*) An ornament.

FRET, *v. a.* To agitate violently; to vex; to corrode:—to form into raised work; to variegate.

FRET, *v. n.* To be agitated or angry; to corrode.

FRET'FUL, *a.* Disposed to fret; petulant; peevish; ill-humored; *capitious*.

FRET'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a fretful manner; peevishly.

FRET'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being fretful.

FRET'TER, *n.* He or that which frets.

FRET'TY, *a.* Adorned with fretwork.

FRET'WORK (-wŭrk), *n.* A sort of raised work; masonry raised in protuberances.

FRI-A-BIL'I-TY, { *n.* Capacity of being easily re-

FRI-A-BLE-NESS, { duced to powder.

FRI-A-BLE, *a.* Easily pulverized or crumbled.

FRI'AR, *n.* A religious brother of some order.

FRI'ARY, *n.* A monastery or convent of friars.

FRI'BLE, *a.* Frivolous; trifling; silly.

FRI'BLE, *v. n.* To trifle; to totter.

FRI'BLE OR FRI'BLER, *n.* A trifter; a fop.

FRICANDEAU (frik-an-dō'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A dish of stewed veal and other ingredients.

FRIC'AN-DEL, *n.* A dish of veal, eggs, and spices.

FRIC-AS-SÉE', *n.* [*Fr.*] A dish of chickens, &c., cut small and dressed with strong sauce.

FRIC-AS-SÉE', *v. a.* To dress in fricassée.

FRIC'TION, *n.* Act of rubbing; resistance of a machine caused by rubbing; attrition.

FRI'DAY (fri'da), *n.* The sixth day of the week.

FRIED (frīd), *p. a.* Roasted in a pan over the fire.

FRIEND (frënd), *n.* One joined to another by affection; an intimate; a confidant; a favorer:—one of a religious denomination; a Quaker.

FRIEND (frënd), *v. a.* To favor; to befriend.

FRIEND'LESS (frënd'les), *a.* Wanting friends.

FRIEND'LI-NESS (frënd'le-nēs), *n.* Kindness.

FRIEND'LY (frënd'le), *a.* Having friendship; *amiable*; kind; favorable:—salutary.

Syn.—*Friendly* means more than *amiable*. A *friendly* visit; *friendly* advice; *amiable* terms.

FRIEND'SHIP (frënd'ship), *n.* Intimacy united with affection; personal kindness; favor.

FRIEZE (frēz), *n.* A coarse woollen cloth.—(*Arch.*) A large, flat member, which separates the architrave from the cornice.

FRIEZE, *v. a.* To form nap on cloth; to frizz.

FRIG'ATE, *n.* A ship of war smaller than a ship of the line, carrying from 20 to 50 guns.

FRIG-E-FAC'TION, *n.* The act of making cold.

FRIGHT (frīt), *v. a.* To terrify, to frighten.

FRIGHT (frīt), *n.* A sudden terror, *alarm*.

FRIGHT'EN (frīt'in), *v. a.* To terrify; to daunt.

FRIGHT'FUL (frīt'fŭl), *a.* Terrible; dreadful; terrific; *fearful*.

FRIGHT'FUL-LY (frīt'fŭl-le), *ad.* Dreadfully.

FRIGHT'FUL-NESS (frīt'fŭl-nēs), *n.* Dread; terror.

FRIQ'ID, *a.* Cold:—dull; lifeless:—impotent.—*Frigid zone*, the part of the globe between the arctic circle and the pole.

FRI-GID'I-TY, *n.* State of being frigid; coldness.

FRIG'ID-LY, *ad.* In a frigid manner, coldly.

FRIG'ID-NESS, *n.* Frigidity; coldness:—dulness.

FRIG-O-RIF'IC, *a.* Causing or producing cold.

FRI'LL, *v. n.* To quake or shiver with cold. [*R.*]

FRI'LL, *n.* An edging of linen or cotton; a ruffle.

FRINGE, *n.* Ornamental trimming; edge; margin.

FRINGE, *v. a.* To adorn with fringes; to decorate.

FRING'Y, *a.* Adorned with fringes.

FRI'PPER, *n.* A dealer in old things; a broker.

FRIP'PER-Y, *n.* Traffic in old clothes; old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags:—gaudy finery or trumpery; trifles.

FRIP'PER-Y, *a.* Trifling; contemptible.

FRIP-SEÜR' (frē-zür'), *n.* [Fr.] A hair-dresser.

FRISK, *v. n.* To leap; to skip; to dance in frolic.

FRISK, *n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gayety.

FRISK'ER, *n.* One who frisks; a wanton.

FRISK'ET, *n.* A frame to confine paper in printing.

FRISK'-NESS, *n.* Gayety; liveliness; frolic.

FRISK'-Y, *a.* Gay; airy; frolicsome; wanton.

FRIT, *n.* Calcined silex, fixed alkali, &c., for glass.

FRIT, *v. a.* To deprive of moisture by heat.

FRITH, *n.* A strait of the sea; an estuary.

FRIT'TER, *n.* A pancake:—a fragment; a piece.

FRIT'TER, *v. a.* To cut or break into small pieces.

FRIVÖL'I-TY, *n.* Triflingness; frivolousness; folly.

FRIV'Q-LOUS, *a.* Slight; trifling; of no moment.

FRIV'Q-LOUS-LY, *ad.* Triflingly; without weight.

FRIV'Q-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Triflingness; vanity.

FRIZZ, *v. a.* To curl; to frizzle; to frieze.

FRIZ'ZLE, *v. a.* To curl in short curls; to frieze.

FRIZ'ZLE, *n.* A curl; a lock of hair crisped.

FRIZ'ZLER, *n.* One who makes short curls.

FRÖ, *ad.* From:—a contraction of *from*; as, "to and *fro*," backward and forward.

FRÖCK, *n.* A dress; a coat:—a loose outer garment; smockfrock:—a gown for children.

FRÖG, *n.* A small amphibious animal:—a frush.

FRÖL'IC, *a.* Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.

FRÖL'IC, *n.* A wild prank; a scene of mirth.

FRÖL'IC, *v. n.* [*frölicke* *pp.* *frölicke*, *frölicke*.] To play wild pranks; to be merry.

FRÖL'IC-SÖME, *a.* Full of wild gayety; playful.

FRÖL'IC-SÖME-LY, *ad.* With wild gayety.

FRÖL'IC-SÖME-NESS, *n.* Wildness of gayety.

FRÖM, *prep.* Noting source, privation, distance, absence, or departure; out of; since.

FRÖND, *n.* A leaf; leafing of palms and ferns.

FRÖN-DÄ'TION, *n.* A lopping of trees.

FRÖN-DESCE', *v. n.* To put forth leaves.

FRÖN-DES-CE'NCE, *n.* Act of putting forth leaves.

FRÖN-DIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Bearing leaves.

FRÖN-DOSE', *a.* Full of leaves; leafy.

FRÖN'DOUS, *a.* Leafy, as a flower; frondose.

***FRÖNT** [frünt, *P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.*; frönt, *S. K.*; frünt or frönt, *W.*], *n.* The forehead; face:—van of an army:—fore part of any thing.

***FRÖNT**, *v. a.* To oppose directly; to encounter.

***FRÖNT**, *v. n.* To stand foremost.

***FRÖNT'AGE**, *n.* The fore part; the front.

FRÖNT'AL, *a.* Relating to the forehead or front.

FRÖNT'AL, *n.* A little pediment:—a frontlet.

***FRÖNT'ED** (frünt'ed), *a.* Formed with a front.

FRÖNT'IER [frönt'er, *P. E. Ja. Sm.*; frönt'yër, *S. J. F.*; frönt'chër or frönt'yër, *W.*; frön-tër', *Wb.*], *n.* Utmost verge of any territory; a border.

FRÖNT'IER (frönt'tër), *a.* Bordering; conterminous.

FRÖN-TIN-IÄC' (frön-tin-yäk'), *n.* [Fr.] A rich French wine.

FRÖN'TIS-PIECE, *n.* An ornamental page of a book:—the face of a building.

***FRÖNT'LESS**, *a.* Unblushing; wanting shame.

***FRÖNT'LET**, *n.* A bandage worn upon the forehead.

***FRÖST** (fröst or fräust, 21) [fröst, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*; fräust, *K. Wb. Nares*], *n.* A fluid congealed by cold; the power of congelation; the effect of congelation; hoar-frost.

***FRÖST**, *v. a.* To cover, as with hoar-frost.

***FRÖST'BITE**, *n.* A freezing; congelation.

***FRÖST'BIT-TEN** (fröst'bit-t'n), *a.* Nipped by frost.

***FRÖST'ED**, *a.* Covered with hoar-frost.

***FRÖST'-FISH**, *n.* A small sea-fish.

***FRÖST'-LY**, *ad.* With frost; with excessive cold.

***FRÖST'-NESS**, *n.* Cold; freezing cold.

***FRÖST'NAIL**, *n.* A nail driven into a horse's shoe, to prevent his slipping on the ice.

***FRÖST'WORK** (-würk), *n.* Work resembling hoar-frost.

***FRÖST-Y**, *a.* Very cold; hoary; resembling frost.

***FRÖTH** (fröth or fräuth, 21) [fröth, *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; fräuth, *S. K. Wb. Nares*], *n.* Spume; foam; unsubstantial matter.

***FRÖTH**, *v. n.* To foam; to throw out spume.

***FRÖTH'-LY**, *ad.* With foam; with spume.

***FRÖTH'-NESS**, *n.* The state of being frothy.

***FRÖTH'-Y**, *a.* Full of foam, froth, or spume; empty.

FRÖUNCE, *n.* A wrinkle; a curl; a fringe.

FRÖUNCE, *v. a.* To curl; to frizzle; to wrinkle.

FRÖWARD, *a.* Peevish; refractory; perverse.

FRÖWARD-LY, *ad.* Peevishly; perversely.

FRÖWARD-NESS, *n.* Peevishness; perverseness.

FRÖWN, *v. n.* To express displeasure; to look stern.

FRÖWN, *v. a.* To drive off by stern looks.

FRÖWN, *n.* A stern look; a look of displeasure.

FRÖWY, *a.* Musty; frowzy. *Spencer.*

FRÖW'ZY, *a.* Fetid; musty; dim; cloudy. [*Low.*]

FRÖZE, *i.* From *Freeze*.

FRÖZEN (frö'zn), *p.* From *Freeze*. Congealed.

FRÜCT'ED, *a.* (*Her.*) Bearing fruit, as trees.

FRÜC-TES'CE'NCE, *n.* The ripening of fruit.

FRÜC-TIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Bearing fruit.

FRÜC-TI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* Fecundation; fertility.

FRÜC'TI-FY, *v. a.* To make fruitful; to fertilize.

FRÜC'TI-FY, *v. n.* To bear fruit; to be fruitful.

FRÜCT'ÜRE (frükt'yur), *n.* Use; fruition.

FRÜG'AL, *a.* Thrifty; sparing; economical.

Syn.—*Frugal* housekeeper; *thrifty* farmer; *economical* management; *sparing* of expense.

FRÜ-GÄL'I-TY, *n.* State of being frugal; thrift; *economy*; good management.

FRÜG'AL-LY, *ad.* Economically; thriftily.

FRÜG'GIN, *n.* An oven fork or pole.

FRÜ-GIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Bearing fruit; fructiferous.

FRÜIT (früt), *n.* Product of the earth, trees, and plants:—profit; effect:—offspring of the womb.

FRÜIT'AGE (früt'aj), *n.* Fruit collectively.

FRÜIT'-BEAR-ING, *a.* Producing fruit.

FRÜIT'ER-ER, *n.* One who trades in fruit.

FRÜIT'ER-Y, *n.* A repository for fruit; a fruit-loft.

FRÜIT'FÜL, *a.* Productive; fertile; bearing fruit;

prolific; child-bearing; not barren.

FRÜIT'FÜL-LY, *ad.* In a fruitful manner.

FRÜIT'FÜL-NESS, *n.* Fertility; plentiful production.

FRÜ-I'TION (frü-äsh'un), *n.* Act of enjoying; enjoyment; possession; use.

FRÜIT'LESS, *a.* Barren; vain; idle; unprofitable.

FRÜIT'LESS-LY, *ad.* Vainly; idly; unprofitably.

FRÜIT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unfruitfulness; vanity.

FRÜIT'-TREË, *n.* A tree that produces fruit.

FRÜ-MEN-TÄ'CEOUS (-tä'shus), *a.* Made of grain.

FRÜ-MEN-TÄ'TION, *n.* A general dose of corn.

FRÜ-MEN'TY, *n.* Food of wheat boiled in milk.

FRÜMP, *v. a.* To mock; to insult.—*n.* A joke.

FRÜMP'ISH, *a.* Testy; snappishly insulting.

FRÜSH, *n.* The frog or tender horn in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot.

FRÜS'TRATE, *v. a.* To defeat; to disappoint; to balk.

FRÜS'TRATE, *a.* Vain; void; frustrated.

FRÜS-TRA'TION, *n.* Disappointment; defeat.

FRÜS'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* **FRÜS'TA**. [*L.*] The part of a solid next to the base when cut off.

FRÜ-TES'CENT, *a.* Becoming shrubby.

FRÜ, *n.* A swarm of little fishes:—a dish fried.

FRÜ, *v. a.* To dress food in a pan on the fire.

FRÜ, *v. n.* To be roasted in a pan; to melt.

FRÜ'ING-PÄN, *n.* A pan used for frying meat, &c.

FÜ'CÄTE, **FÜ'CÄT-ED**, *a.* Painted; disguised.

FÜ'CÖID, *a.* Relating to or like focus.

FÜ'CÜS, *n.* [*L.*] Paint on the face; disguise:—a marine shrub or plant.

FÜ'DBLE, *v. a.* To make drunk; to intoxicate.

FÜ'DBLE, *v. n.* To drink to excess; to tipple.

FÜ'DGE, *interj.* An expression of contempt.

FÜ'EL, *n.* The matter or aliment of fire; wood, &c.

FÜ-GÄ'CIOUS (fü-gä'shus), *a.* Volatile; flying.

FÜ-GÄ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Volatility; a flying away.

FÜ-GÄC'I-I-TY, *n.* Act of flying away; volatility.

FÜ'G-I-TIVE, *a.* Unstable; not durable; volatile; fleeting; wandering; short-lived; perishable.

FÜ/GI-TIVE, *n.* A deserter; a renegade.
 FÜ/GI-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Volatility; fugacity.
 FÜ/GLE-MÄN, *n.* See FLUGELMAN.
 FÜGUE (füg), *n.* [Fr.] (*Mus.*) A succession or repetition of parts in a composition.
 FÜ/GUÏST (fü'gist), *n.* One who composes fugues.
 FÜ/GI-MENT, *n.* A prop; point of suspension.
 FÜL/CRATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Supported by branches.
 FÜL/CRUM, *n.* [L.] *L. pl.* FÜL/CRA; Eng. FÜL/CRUMS. A prop; — a support to sustain a lever.
 FÜL-FIL, *v. a.* To accomplish; to complete.
 FÜL-FIL/ER, *n.* One who fulfils.
 FÜL-FIL/MENT, *n.* Completion; performance.
 FÜL/GEN-CY, *n.* Splendor; glitter; effulgence.
 FÜL/GEN-T, *a.* Shining; dazzling; very bright.
 FÜL/GID, *a.* Shining; glittering; dazzling.
 FÜL/GÖR, *n.* [L.] Splendor; dazzling brightness.
 FÜL/GV-RITE, *n.* A vitrified sand-tube.
 FÜ-LIG/I-NOÜS, *a.* Smoky; sooty.
 FÜLL, *a.* Having no space empty; filled; replete; without vacuity; saturated; impregnated: — strong; — large: — complete; perfect: — not horned or gibbous; as, "a full moon."
 FÜLL, *n.* Complete measure; the whole.
 FÜLL, *ad.* Quite; exactly; directly: — often used in composition; as, *full-fed*, sated.
 FÜLL, *v. a.* To thicken and cleanse, as cloth.
 FÜLL/AGE, *n.* Money paid for fulling cloth.
 FÜLL/ER, *n.* One whose trade is to full cloth.
 FÜLL/ER'S-EARTH' (fü'l'erz-erth'), *n.* A kind of clay, used in fulling and cleansing cloth.
 FÜLL/ER-Y, *n.* The place where cloth is fullied.
 FÜLL-FED', *p. a.* Abundantly fed; sated; plump.
 FÜLL'ING-MILL, *n.* A mill for fulling cloth.
 FÜLL-LÉNGTH', *a.* Embracing the whole.
 FÜLL/Y, *ad.* Completely; without lack or defect.
 FÜL/MI-NÄNT, *a.* Making a loud noise.
 FÜL/MI-NÄTE, *v. n.* To thunder; to explode.
 FÜL/MI-NÄTE, *v. a.* To utter, as a threat; to denounce: — to cause to explode.
 FÜL-MI-NÄ'TION, *n.* A thundering; an explosion.
 FÜL/MI-NA-TO-RY, *a.* Thundering; striking horror.
 FÜL/NESS, *n.* State of being full; completeness; abundance; satiety.
 FÜL/SOME (fü'l/sum, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; fü'l/sum, *Wb.*), *a.* Nauseous; offensive.
 FÜL/SOME-LY (fü'l/sum-le), *ad.* Nauseously.
 FÜL/SOME-NESS (fü'l/sum-nēs), *n.* Nauseousness.
 FÜL/VID, *a.* Of a deep yellow color; fulvous.
 FÜL/VOUS, *a.* Yellow; tawny; fulvid.
 FÜM/AGE, *n.* (*Law.*) A tax on hearths.
 FÜM/BLE, *v. n.* To attempt awkwardly; to puzzle.
 FÜM/BLE, *v. a.* To manage awkwardly.
 FÜM/BLER, *n.* One who acts awkwardly.
 FÜME, *n.* Smoke; vapor: — rage; idle conceit.
 FÜME, *v. n.* To smoke; to be in a rage.
 FÜME, *v. a.* To smoke; to perfume by smoke.
 FÜMID, *a.* Smoky; vaporous.
 FÜ-MID/I-TY, *n.* Smokiness; tendency to smoke.
 FÜM/I-GÄTE, *v. a.* To smoke; to cleanse or purify by smoke; to perfume.
 FÜ-MI-GÄ'TION, *n.* Act of fumigating; vapor
 FÜM/Y, *a.* Filled with fumes; smoky.
 FÜN, *n.* Sport; high merriment; frolic.
 FÜ-NÄM/BÜ-LÄ-TO-RY, *a.* Of or like a rope-dancer.
 FÜ-NÄM/BÜ-LIST, *n.* A rope-dancer.
 FÜNC/TION, *n.* Employment; office; power.
 FÜNC/TION-AL, *a.* Relating to some office.
 FÜNC/TION-Ä-RY, *n.* One who has an office.
 FÜND, *n.* Funded stock or capital; stock; capital; a bank of money. — *Public funds*, the public debt due from a government.
 FÜND, *v. a.* To place in the funds, as money.
 FÜN/DA-MENT, *n.* The seat of the body.
 FÜN-DA-MENT'AL, *a.* Serving for the foundation or basis; essential; important.
 FÜN-DA-MENT'AL-LY, *ad.* Essentially; originally.
 FÜ-NÉ/BRI-ÄL, *a.* Relating to funerals; funereal.
 FÜNER-ÄL, *n.* Burial; interment; obsequies.
 FÜNER-ÄL, *a.* Relating to burial; mourning.
 FÜ-NÉ/RÉ-ÄL, *a.* Suiting a funeral; dark; dismal.

FÜN-GÖS/I-TY, *n.* Unsolid excrescence.
 FÜN/GOÜS, *a.* Like a fungus; excrescent; spongy.
 FÜN/GÜS, *n.* [L.] *L. pl.* FÜN/GI; Eng. FÜN/GUS-ES. A mushroom: — an excrescence.
 FÜ/NI-CLE, *n.* A small cord; a fibre; a string.
 FÜ-NIC/Ü-LÄR, *a.* Consisting of cord or fibre.
 FÜNK, *n.* Offensive smell. [*Low.*]
 FÜN/NEL, *n.* A pipe or passage; a shaft.
 FÜN/NY, *a.* Comical; droll. [*Colloquial.*]
 FÜN/NY, *n.* A light boat; a kind of wherry.
 FÜR, *n.* Soft hair: — a skin with soft hair.
 FÜR, *v. a.* To line with fur: — to cover with morbid matter: — to line with boards.
 FÜR, *a.* Consisting or made of fur.
 FÜ-RÄ/CIOÜS (fü-rä'shüs), *a.* Thievish. [*R.*]
 FÜ-RÄ/CI-TY, *n.* Disposition to theft. [*R.*]
 FÜR/BE-LÖW (für/be-lö), *n.* Fur, fringe, or other ornament on the lower part of a garment.
 FÜR/BE-LÖW, *v. a.* To adorn with furbelows.
 FÜR/BISH, *v. a.* To burnish; to polish; to rub.
 FÜR/BISH-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being polished.
 FÜR/BISH-ER, *n.* One who burnishes any thing.
 FÜR/CÄTE, FÜR/CÄT-ED, *a.* Forky; fork-shaped.
 FÜR-CÄ'TION, *n.* Forkiness; a forking.
 FÜR/EUR, *n.* [L.] Scurf; dandruff on the skin.
 FÜR-FÜ-RÄ/CEÜS (für-fü-rä'shüs), *a.* Husky.
 FÜR/I-OÜS, *a.* Mad; frantic; raging; violent.
 FÜR/I-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In a furious manner; madly.
 FÜR/I-OÜS-NESS, *n.* Frenzy; madness; fury.
 FÜRL, *v. a.* To draw up; to contract; to roll up.
 FÜR/LÖNG, *n.* The eighth part of a mile.
 FÜR/LÖUGH (für/lö), *n.* A temporary leave of absence from military service.
 FÜR/NÄCE, *n.* An enclosed fireplace: — a place for melting metals.
 FÜR/NISH, *v. a.* To supply; to fit up; to equip.
Syn. — *Furnish* a house; *supply* a want; *fit up* an apartment; *equip* a regiment.
 FÜR/NISH-ER, *n.* One who furnishes or fits out.
 FÜR/NI-TÜRE, *n.* Goods in a house for use or ornament; movables: — appendages; equipage.
 FÜR/RI-ER, *n.* A dealer in furs.
 FÜR/RING, *n.* Timber nailed to joists or rafters in order to bring to an even surface.
 FÜR/RÖW (für/rö), *n.* A long trench or hollow.
 FÜR/RÖW (für/rö), *v. a.* To cut in furrows.
 FÜR/RY, *a.* Covered with or consisting of fur.
 FÜR/THER, *a.* [comp. of *forth*; superl. *furthest*.] More in advance; at a greater distance; farther.
 FÜR/THER, *ad.* To a greater distance; farther.
 FÜR/THER, *v. a.* To forward; to promote; to assist.
 FÜR/THER-ANCE, *n.* Promotion; advancement.
 FÜR/THER-ER, *n.* A promoter; an advancer.
 FÜR/THER-MÖRE, *ad.* Moreover; besides.
 FÜR/THEST or FÜR/THER-MÖST, *a.* Most distant.
 FÜR/TIVE, *a.* Stolen; got by theft; thievish.
 FÜR/RUN-CLE, *n.* An inflamed tumor; pustule.
 FÜR/RY, *n.* Madness; rage; passion; frenzy.
 FÜR/RY-LIKE, *a.* Raving; raging furiously.
 FÜRZE, *n.* A prickly shrub; gorse; goss; whin.
 FÜRZ/Y, *a.* Overgrown with furze; full of gorse.
 FUS-CÄ'TION, *n.* A darkening or obscuring.
 FÜS/COÜS, *a.* Brown . of a dim or dark color.
 FÜSE, *v. a.* To melt; to liquefy by heat.
 FÜSE, *v. n.* To be melted; to melt.
 FÜ-SE'E, *n.* Part of a watch on which a chain is wound: — a pipe for firing a bomb: — track of a buck. — A small musket; — written also *fusil*.
 *FÜ-SI-BLÜ/I-TY, *n.* Quality of being fusible.
 *FÜ-SI-BLE (fü'ze-bl, *P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.* fü'se-bl, *S. W.*), *a.* That may be melted.
 FÜ/SI-FÖRM, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a spindle.
 FÜ/SIL, *a.* Capable of being melted; flowing.
 FÜ/SIL (fü'sil or fü-zē') [fü'zil, *P. J. Sm. C. Wb.*; fü-zē', *S. W. J. F.*], *n.* A small musket; fusée.
 FÜ-SI-LIER', *n.* A soldier armed with a fusil.
 FÜ-SION (fü'shun), *n.* Act of melting; fluidity.
 FÜSS, *n.* A tumult; bustle; noise. [*Low.*]
 FÜST, *n.* The shaft of a column: — an ill smell.
 FÜST'ED, *a.* Mouldy; stinking. [*bast*]
 FÜST'IAN (füst'yan), *n.* A kind of cloth: — bom-

FŪST'IAN, *a.* Made of fustian: — pompous.
 FŪS'TIC, *n.* A sort of wood used in dyeing.
 FŪS'TI-GĀTE, *v. a.* To beat with a stick; to cane.
 FŪS-TI-GĀ'TION, *n.* Act of beating with a cudgel.
 FŪS'TI-NESS, *n.* Mouldiness: — a bad smell.
 FŪS'TY, *a.* Ill-smelling; mouldy.
 FŪ'TILE, *a.* Trifling; worthless; of no weight.
 FŪ-TIL'Y-TY, *n.* State of being futile.
 FŪT'TOCKS, *n. pl.* The lower timbers in a ship.
 *FŪT'ŪRE (fū'yur) [fū'chur, *S. J.*; fū'chūr, *W.*:

fū'tur, *P.*; fū'tūr, *F.*; fū't'yur, *Ja. K.*; fū'tūr or fū'choor, *Sm.*], *a.* That will be hereafter.
 *FŪT'ŪRE (fū'yur), *n.* Time to come.
 FŪ-TŪ'RY-TION, *n.* Future existence.
 FŪ-TŪ'RI-TY, *n.* Future time, or time to come.
 FŪZE, *n.* A tube used in exploding.
 FŪZZ, *v. n.* To fly out in small particles.
 FŪZZ'BALL, *n.* A kind of fungus; a puff-ball.
 †FŪZ'ZLE, *v. a.* To make drunk; to fuddle.
 FŪ or FIE, *interj.* A word of blame and contempt

G.

G has two sounds; one hard, before *a, o,* and *u,* as in *go*; the other soft, like *j*, before *e, i,* and *y,* as in *gem*. — (*Mus.*) The treble clef.
 GĀB, *n.* The mouth; loquacity; prate. [*Vulgar.*]
 GĀB-AR-DINE' (gāb-ar-dēn'), *n.* A coarse frock.
 GĀB'BLE, *v. n.* To talk without meaning; to prate.
 GĀB'BLE, *n.* Loud talk without meaning; prate.
 GĀB'BLER, *n.* A prater; a chattering fellow.
 GĀB'ON, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) A wicker basket filled with earth, used for a protection.
 GĀ'BLE, *n.* The triangular end of a house.
 GĀB'RON-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina, soda, and potassa.
 GĀD, *n.* An ingot of steel; a style or graver.
 GĀD, *v. n.* To ramble about; to rove idly.
 GĀD'-A-BŌŪT, *n.* One who runs about idly. [*Low.*]
 GĀD'DER, *n.* One who gads or runs abroad.
 GĀD'FLY, *n.* A fly that stings cattle.
 *GĀE'LIQ (gā'lik) [gā'lik, *Ja. K. R.*; gā'e-lik, *Sm.*], *n.* The Gaelic language, a dialect of the Celtic.
 *GĀE'LIQ, *a.* Pertaining to the Gaelic language.
 GĀFF, *n.* A harpoon or large hook: — a boom.
 †GĀFFER, *n.* Master; — a rustic word of respect.
 GĀF'LE, *n.* An artificial spur put upon a cock.
 GĀG, *v. a.* To stop the mouth; to shut up.
 GĀG, *n.* Something used to gag the mouth with.
 GĀGE, *n.* A pledge; a pawn: — a measure; a rule.
 GĀGE, *v. a.* To engage: — to measure. See GAUGE.
 GĀG'ER, *n.* One who gages. See GAUGER.
 GĀG'GER, *n.* One who gags or stops the mouth.
 GĀG'GLE, *v. n.* To make a noise like a goose. [*R.*]
 GĀG'GLING, *a.* A noise made by geese; cackling.
 GĀH'NITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A native aluminate of zinc.
 GĀI'E-TY, *n.* Cheerfulness; mirth. See GAYETY.
 GĀI'LY, *ad.* Cheerfully; merrily. See GAYLY.
 GĀIN (gān), *n.* Profit; advantage; interest: — overplus, opposed to loss. — (*Arch.*) A lapping of timbers.
 GĀIN, *v. a.* To obtain; to win; to get; to reach.
 GĀIN, *v. n.* To grow rich; to advance.
 GĀIN, *a.* Handy; convenient. *Forby.* [*Local.*]
 GĀIN'-ABLE, *a.* Capable of being gained.
 GĀIN'ER, *n.* One who gains profit or advantage.
 GĀIN'FUL, *a.* Profitable; lucrative; productive.
 GĀIN'FUL-LY, *ad.* Profitably; advantageously.
 GĀIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Profit; advantage.
 GĀIN'LESS, *a.* Unprofitable; of no advantage.
 †GĀIN'LY, *ad.* Handily; readily; dexterously.
 *GĀIN-SAY or GĀIN'SAY [gān-sāy', *W. J. F. Ja.*; gān-sā, *S. P. Sm.*], *v. a.* To contradict; to deny.
 *GĀIN-SAY'ER or GĀIN'SAY-ER, *n.* A contradicter.
 *GĀIN-SAY'ING or GĀIN'SAY-ING, *n.* Opposition.
 *GĀINST (gēnst), *prep.* Contracted from *against*.
 GĀIR'ISH, *a.* Gaudy; fine; gay; splendid.
 GĀIR'ISH-LY, *ad.* Gaudily; splendidly; gayly.
 GĀIR'ISH-NESS, *n.* Gaudiness; showy finery.
 GĀIT, *n.* March; walk; manner of walking.
 GĀI'TER, *n.*; *pl.* GĀI'TERS. A covering for the leg; a kind of spatterdash.
 GĀ'LA [gā'la, *W. F. Sm. C.*; gā'la, *Ja.*; gā'la, *J.*], *n.* [*Sp.*] A festival; a show; mirth. — *Gala-day*, a day of festivity and show.
 GĀ-LĀX'TO-DĒN'DRON, *n.* (*Bot.*) The cow-tree.
 GĀL-AC-TŌM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument to ascertain the quality of milk; a lactometer.

GĀL'AX-Y [gāl'ak-se, *W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. C.*; gāl'ak-se, *S. K.*; gā-lak'se, *P.*], *n.* The milky way; a luminous tract or zone encompassing the heavens.
 GĀL'BA-NŪR, *n.* [*L.*] A resinous gum.
 GĀLE, *n.* A strong wind, not tempestuous; gust; current of air. See WIND.
 GĀL'EĀS or GĀL'E-ĀS, *n.* A heavy-built vessel.
 GĀL'E-AT-ED, *a.* Covered as with a helmet.
 GĀ-L'E-ĀN, *n.* [*L.*] (*Min.*) A sulphuret of lead.
 GĀL-I-LĒ'AN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee.
 GĀL'IOT [gāl'yot, *W. Ja. K. C.*; gāl'e-ot, *P. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* A little galley; a sort of Dutch vessel.
 GĀLL, *n.* The bile; a bitter animal juice: — rancor; malignity; anger; bitterness of mind.
 GĀLL, *v. a.* To rub off the skin; to tease; to vex.
 GĀLL, *v. n.* To fret; to be teased.
 GĀLL'ANT, *a.* Brave; high-spirited; daring; fine.
 *GĀL-LĀNT', *a.* Polite and attentive to ladies.
 *GĀL-LĀNT' [gāl-lānt', *W. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; gāl-lānt', *S. P. F. Wb.*], *n.* A man attentive to the ladies; a wooer: — a paramour.
 *GĀL-LĀNT', *v. a.* To pay attention to ladies.
 *GĀL-LĀNT'LY, *ad.* In the manner of a gallant.
 GĀL-LĀNT-LY, *ad.* Bravely; nobly; generously.
 GĀL-LĀNT-NESS, *n.* High accomplishment.
 GĀL-LĀNT-RY, *n.* Quality of being gallant: — show: — bravery; courage: — nobleness; generosity: — courtship; refined address to women.
 GĀLL'-BLĀD-DER, *n.* (*Anat.*) A membranous sac that receives the bile from the liver.
 GĀL'LE-ON [gāl'e-on, *Ja. Sm.*; gā-lōn', *J. F. K.*; gāl'e-on, *E.*], *n.* A large ship with four decks.
 GĀL-LER-Y, *n.* A covered passage: — a balcony round a building: — an apartment in a church or a ship.
 GĀL'LEY (gāl'le), *n.*; *pl.* GĀL'LEYS. A low, flat-bottomed vessel driven with oars: — a frame which receives the contents of the printer's composing-stick.
 GĀL'LEY-SLĀVE (gāl'le-slāv), *n.* A man condemned to row in the galleys.
 †GĀLL'IARD (gāl'yārd), *a.* Brisk; gay; lively.
 †GĀLL'IARD, *n.* A gay man: — a sprightly dance.
 GĀL'LIQ, } *a.* Relating to Gaul or France;
 GĀL'LI-CAN, } *French.*
 GĀLL'IC, *a.* Relating to the gall-nut.
 GĀL-LI-CISM, *n.* A French idiom or phrase.
 GĀL-LI-GĀS'KING, *n. pl.* Large, open hose.
 GĀL-LI-MĀ'TI-A (gāl'e-mā'she-a), *n.* Nonsense.
 GĀL-LI-MĀU'FRY, *n.* A hash; a ridiculous medley.
 GĀL-LI-NĀ'CEAN (-shan), *n.* (*Ornith.*) One of the family of birds which includes the common hen.
 GĀL-LI-NĀ'CEOUS (gāl'le-nā'shūs), *a.* Denoting birds of the pheasant kind.
 GĀL-LI-PŌT, *n.* A pot painted and glazed: — a resin found on fir and pine trees.
 GĀLL-NŪT, *n.* An excrescence growing on a species of oak, used in making ink.
 GĀL'LON, *n.* A liquid measure of four quarts.
 GĀL-LŌON', *n.* A kind of lace made of gold or silver, or of silk only; a sort of ferret.
 GĀL'LŌP, *v. n.* To move by leaps, or very fast.
 GĀL'LŌP, *n.* The swiftest motion of a horse.

GÁL/LÓP-ER, *n.* One that gallops.
GÁL/LÓ-WÁY, *n.* A species of horse of small size.
GÁL/LÓWS [gál'lús, *S. W. P. J. F. C.*; gál'lóz, *Ja.*],
n.; *pl.* **GÁL/LÓWS-EŠ**. An erection for hanging
 criminals, consisting of a beam laid on two posts.
GÁL/LÓWS-TREE', *n.* The tree or post of execu-
 tion.
GÁLL-STÓNE, *n.* A concretion in the gall-bladder.
GÁLL'Y (gáw'le), *a.* Having gall; bitter as gall.
GA-LÓCHE' (ga-lósh'), *n.*; *pl.* **GA-LÓ'CHEŠ** (ga-
 ló'shez). [Fr.] A shoe made to be worn over an-
 other shoe or a boot, in wet weather.
†GÁL/SOME (gáw'l'sum), *a.* Angry; malignant.
GAL-VÁN'IC, *a.* Relating to galvanism. — *Galvanic*
battery, an apparatus for accumulating galvanism.
GÁL/VÁN-IŠM, *n.* A branch of electricity named
 from *Galvani*, an Italian chemist.
GÁL/VÁN-IST, *n.* One who is versed in galvanism.
GÁL/VÁN-ÍZE, *v. a.* To affect with galvanism.
GÁL-VÁN-NÓM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascer-
 taining the presence of a current of galvanic
 electricity.
GA-MÁŠ'EŠ, *n. pl.* Ploughmen's spatterdashes.
GAM-BÁ'DÓ, *n.*; *pl.* **GAM-BÁ'DÓEŠ**. Spatterdashes
 attached to the stirrups; spatterdashes.
GAM-BÍT, *n.* A species of game at chess.
GAM'BLE, *v. n.* To play or game for money.
GAM'BLER, *n.* One addicted to gambling.
GAM'BLING, *n.* Act of playing for money.
GAM-BÓGE' [gam-bój', *S. W. P. F. Ja. Sm.*; gam-
 bój', *Wb.*], *n.* A gum-resin used in medicine, &c.
GAM'BOL, *v. n.* To dance; to skip; to frisk; to
 leap.
GAM'BOL, *n.* A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.
GAM'BREL, *n.* The hind leg of a horse: — a
 crooked stick to hang meat on; a cambrel.
GAME, *n.* Sport of any kind; *play*: — insolent
 merriment: — a single match at play: — advantage
 in play: — field sports: — animals pursued in the
 field: — a solemn contest; as, the Grecian *games*.
GAME, *v. n.* To play for money; to gamble.
GAME-ČOCK, *n.* A cock bred to fight.
GAME-EGG, *n.* An egg for breeding a fighting
 cock.
GAME/KĚP-ER, *n.* A person who protects game.
GAME/LĚG, *n.* A lame or crooked leg.
GAME/SOME (gām'sum), *a.* Frolicsome; gay.
GAME/SOME-LY (gām'sum-le), *ad.* Merrily.
GAME/SOME-NESS, *n.* Sportiveness; merriment.
GAME/STĚR, *n.* One viciously addicted to gaming.
GAM'ING, *n.* The practice of gamblers; gambling.
GAM'ING-HÓUSE, *n.* A house for gaming.
GAM'ING-TÁ-BLE, *n.* A table used for gaming.
†GAM'MER, *n.* The compellation of an old woman,
 corresponding to *gaffer*.
GAM'MON, *n.* The thigh or buttock of a hog salted
 and dried: — a kind of play with dice.
GAM'MON, *v. a.* To salt and dry in smoke, as ba-
 con: — to hoax. — (*Naut.*) To fasten a bowsprit.
GAM'UT, *n.* The scale of musical notes.
GAM'DER, *n.* The male of the goose.
GĀNG, *v. n.* To go; to walk. *Spenser*. [Old.]
GĀNG, *n.* A troop; a company; a band; crew.
GĀN/GLI-ON, *n.* A tumor in the tendinous parts.
GĀN/GRE-NATE, *v. a.* To produce a gangrene.
GĀN/GRĒNE (gāng'grēn), *n.* The first stage of
 mortification; a mortification.
GĀN/GRĒNE (gāng'grēn), *v. a.* To corrupt and
 mortify; to gangrenate. [Med.]
GĀN/GRĒNE (gāng'grēn), *v. n.* To become morti-
 fied.
GĀN/GRE-NOUS, *a.* Mortified; putrefied.
GĀNGUE (gāng), *n.* [Fr.] (*Min.*) The matrix of an
 ore or the course of a vein: — a substance con-
 taining the ore of metals.
GĀNG/WÁY, *n.* A passage; particularly in a ship.
GĀN'NET, *n.* A large aquatic bird.
GĀNT'LET, *n.* A military punishment, in which
 the criminal, running between the ranks, receives
 a lash from each man: — a glove. See *GAUNTLET*.
GĀNT'LÓPE, *n.* Same as *gauntlet*.
ĜĀOL (jāl), *n.* A prison: — also written *jail*.

ĜĀOL-DE-LÍV'ER-Y, *n.* (*Law.*) The judicial
 process which clears the gaols, by trying the prisoners.
ĜĀOL'ER (jāl'er), *n.* A keeper of a prison; jailer.
ĜĀP, *n.* An opening; a breach; a passage.
***ĜĀPE OR GAPE** [gáp, *W. J. F. Ja. Wb.*; gāp, *P.*
E. Sm. C.; gáp or gáp, *K. R.*], *v. n.* To open the
 mouth wide; to yawn: — to crave: — to stare.
***ĜĀP'ER**, *n.* One who gapes or yawns.
ĜĀRB, *n.* Dress; clothes; exterior appearance.
ĜĀRB/AGE, *n.* The entrails; the offal; refuse.
ĜĀR/BĚL, *n.* A plank next to the keel of a ship.
ĜĀR/BLĚ, *v. a.* To sift; to pick out; to separate.
ĜĀR/BLĚR, *n.* One who garbles.
***ĜĀR'DEN** (gār'dn or gār'den) [gār'dn, *W. J. F.*
Ja. K. Sm. R. C.; gār'den, *S. P. Wb.*], *n.* A piece
 of ground enclosed, appropriated to plants, flow-
 ers, or fruits; ground highly cultivated.
***ĜĀR'DEN**, *v. n.* To cultivate a garden.
***ĜĀR'DEN-ER** (gār'dn-er), *n.* A cultivator of a
 garden.
***ĜĀR'DEN-ING** (gār'dn-ing), *n.* Horticulture.
ĜĀR/GĀ-RÍŠM, *n.* A gargle; a liquid medicine.
ĜĀR/GĀ-RÍZE, *v. a.* To wash the mouth; to gargle.
ĜĀR/GET, *n.* A swelling in the throat of cattle.
ĜĀR/GLE, *v. a.* To wash the throat and mouth
 with a liquid preparation.
ĜĀR/GLE, *n.* A liquor for washing the throat, &c.
ĜĀR/GOL, *n.* A distemper of hogs.
ĜĀR/GÖYLE, *n.* A projecting water-spout.
ĜĀR/ISH, *a.* Gaudy; showy. See *GAIRISH*.
ĜĀR/LAND, *n.* A wreath of branches or flowers:
 — an ornamental band or wreath.
ĜĀR/LAND, *v. a.* To deck with a garland.
ĜĀR/LÍC, *n.* A strong-scented plant; a sort of
 onion.
ĜĀR/MĚNT, *n.* Any covering for the body; dress.
ĜĀR'NER, *n.* A place for grain; a granary.
ĜĀR'NER, *v. a.* To store, as in a granary.
ĜĀR'NET, *n.* A simple red mineral: — a tackle.
ĜĀR/NISH, *v. a.* To decorate with appendages.
ĜĀR/NISH, *n.* Decoration; embellishment.
ĜĀR-NISH-ĚĚ', *n.* (*Law.*) The person in whose
 hands the property belonging to another is at-
 tached.
ĜĀR/NISH-ER, *n.* One who decorates.
ĜĀR/NISH-MĚNT, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.
ĜĀR/NÍ-TŮRE, *n.* [Fr.] Embellishment; ornament.
ĜĀR'RET, *n.* The uppermost room of a house.
ĜĀR'RET-ĚR, *n.* One who lives in a garret.
ĜĀR/RÍ-SON (gār're-sn), *n.* Soldiers or guard for a
 fortified place; a fortified place.
ĜĀR/RÍ-SON (-sn), *v. a.* To secure by fortresses, &c.
ĜĀR/RÓNE, *n.* A small horse; a hack: — a hobby.
ĜĀR-RÓTE' [gār-rót', *Sm. C.*], *n.* [*garrote* (gār-rō-
 tā), *Sp.*] A mode of capital punishment practised
 in Spain, and performed by strangling a criminal
 with an iron collar.
ĜĀR-RŮ/LÍ-TY, *n.* The talkativeness of old age;
 loquacity.
ĜĀR/RU-LOŮŠ, *a.* Prattling; prating; talkative.
ĜĀR'TĚR, *n.* A string, ribbon, or elastic band, to
 hold up the stocking: — the mark of an English
 order of knighthood.
ĜĀR'TĚR, *v. a.* To bind with a garter; to invest.
GĀŠ [gās, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; gāz, *J.*], *n.*;
pl. **GĀŠ'EŠ**. An elastic, æriiform fluid resembling
 air, but differing from atmospheric air.
GĀŠ-CON-ADE', *n.* A boast; a bravado; a vaunt.
GĀŠ-CON-ADE', *v. n.* To boast; to brag; to bluster.
GĀŠ'E-OŮŠ, *a.* Having the form or state of gas.
GĀŠH, *v. a.* To cut deep; to make a gash in.
GĀSH, *n.* A deep cut; a gaping wound.
GĀŠ'HOLD-ER, *n.* A large, hollow, cylindrical ves-
 sel for holding gas.
GĀŠ-I-FÍ-CÁ'TION, *n.* Conversion into gas.
GĀŠ/KĚTS, *n. pl.* Small cords to fasten sails with.
GĀŠ/KÍŠ, *n. pl.* Wide, open hose; galligaskins.
GĀŠ/LĚHT (gās'lít), *n.* The light produced by
 the combustion of carburetted hydrogen gas.
GĀŠ/MĚ-TER, *n.* A measurer of gas; gasometer.
ĜĀ-ŠŌM'E-TER, *n.* A measure or reservoir for gas.

GÄSP, *v. n.* To pant or catch for breath; to gape.
GÄSP, *n.* A catch of breath in the last agonies.
GÄST'LY, *a.* See **GHAISTLY**.
GÄS'TRIC, *a.* Belonging to the belly or stomach.
GÄS-TRIL'Q-QUIST, *n.* A ventriloquist.
GÄS-TRIL'Q-QUY, *n.* Act of speaking from the belly.
GÄS-TRIL'TIS, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the stomach.
GÄS-TROL'Q-QY, *n.* A treatise on the stomach.
GÄS-TRON'Q-MIST, *n.* An epicure.
GÄS-TRON'Q-MY, *n.* Delight in eating; epicurism.
GÄS-TROT'Q-MY, *n.* Act of cutting open the belly.
†GÄT, old *preterite* from *Get*. *Got*.
GÄTE, *n.* The door of a city, castle, palace, building, or yard: — an avenue; a way; a passage.
GÄTE'WAY, *n.* A way through gates or enclosures.
GÄTH'ER, *v. a.* To collect; to pick up; to glean; to crop: — to assemble: — to contract: — to pucker.
GÄTH'ER, *v. n.* To be condensed; to assemble.
GÄTH'ER, *n.* A pucker; cloth drawn together.
GÄTH'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be gathered.
GÄTH'ER-ER, *n.* One who gathers; a collector.
GÄTH'ER-ING, *n.* An assembly; a collection.
GAUCHE (gösh), *a.* [*Fr.*] Left-handed; awkward.
†GAUD, *n.* An ornament; a toy; a bawble.
GÄUD'ER-Y, *n.* Finery; ostentatious dress.
GÄU'DI-LY, *ad.* In a gaudy manner; finically.
GÄU'DI-NESS, *n.* Showiness; finery.
GÄU'DY, *a.* Showy; ostentatiously fine; finical.
GÄUGE (gä), *v. a.* To measure with respect to the capacity or contents of a vessel.
GÄUGE (gä), *n.* A measure; a standard.
GÄUG'ER (gä'jer), *n.* One who gauges.
GÄUG'ING, *n.* The art of measuring vessels or casks, as hogsheads, barrels, vats, &c.
GAUL'ISH, *a.* Relating to the Gauls; Gallic.
GAULT, *n.* (*Min.*) A stiff blue or black clay.
***GÄUNT** (gänt) [gänt, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; gäunt, *S. P.*], *a.* Thin; slender; lean; meagre.
GÄUNT'LET [gänt'let, *W. J. F. Sm.*; gäwnt'let, *P. Ja.*], *n.* An iron glove. See **GANTLET**.
***GÄUNT'LY** (gänt'le), *ad.* Leanly; slenderly.
GAUZE, *n.* A kind of thin, transparent silk.
GAU'ZY, *a.* Relating to or resembling gauze.
GAVE, *i.* From *Give*.
GÄV'EL, *n.* A little pile of reaped grain: — ground; a toll. [*Provincial, Eng.*]
GÄV'EL-KIND [gäv'el-kind, *S. W. J. F. Sm.*; gäv'el-kind, *Ja.*], *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A tenure, by which lands descend from a father to all his sons in equal portions.
GÄVE'LOCK, *n.* An iron crow.
GÄV'OT or **GÄ-VÖT'** [gäv'ot, *P. J. C. Wb.*; gä-vöt', *Ja. Sm.*], *n.* [*gavotte, Fr.*] A kind of dance.
GÄWK, *n.* A cuckoo: — a foolish fellow; a gawky.
GÄWK'Y, *n.* A stupid or awkward person.
GÄWK'Y, *a.* Awkward; ungainly; clownish.
GÄY (gä), *a.* Airy; cheerful; merry; sportive: — fine; showy.
GÄY'E-TY, *n.* Cheerfulness; joy; mirth: — finery; show: — also written *gaiety*.
Syn. — Joy of heart; *gayety* of manner; constant *cheerfulness*; noisy *mirth*: — tawdry *finery*; fine *show*.
GÄY'LY, *ad.* Merrily; cheerfully: — finely.
GÄY'NESS, *n.* Gayety: — finery.
†GÄY'SOME (gä'sum), *a.* Full of gayety; gay.
GAZE, *v. n.* To look intently and earnestly; to stare; to gape.
Syn. — Gaze with wonder or admiration; *gape* and *stare* with impudence or impertinence.
GAZE, *n.* Intent regard; a look of wonder.
GÄZE'HOÜND, *n.* A hound that pursues by the eye.
GA-ZÉL', *n.* See **GAZELLE**. [*eye.*]
GA-ZÉLLE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A small, beautiful antelope.
GÄZ'ER, *n.* One who gazes.
GA-ZÉTTE', *n.* [*gazetta, It.*; *gazette, Fr.*] A newspaper.
GÄ-ZÉTTE', *v. a.* To insert in a gazette.
GÄZ-ET-TEER', *n.* A writer or publisher of news: — a geographical dictionary.

GÄZ'ING-STÖCK, *n.* A person gazed at with scorn.
GA-ZÖN', *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) A turf or piece of earth covered with grass, to line parapets, &c.
GEÄR (gër), *n.* Furniture; accoutrements; dress: habit: — ornaments: — stuff; goods: — harness.
GEÄR, *v. a.* To put on harness or gear; to dress.
GEÄR'ING, *n.* A series of wheels working into each other to transmit motion; gear.
GEË or **GE'HÖ**, *v. n.* To go; — a term used by wagoners.
GEËSE (gës), *n.*; *pl.* of *Goose*.
GE'L'A-BLE [jël'a-bl, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; jël'a-bl, *S. P.*], *a.* That may be congealed.
GE-LÄT'I-NÄTE, (*v. a.*) To convert into gelatine
GE-LÄT'I-NIZE, (*v. a.*) or jelly.
GE-L'A-TINE [jël'a-tin, *K. Sm. Wb.*; jël'a-tin, *S. W. Ja. R.*], *a.* Gelatinous; viscous.
GE'L'A-TINE, *n.* An animal substance of the consistence of jelly: — the part of the skin under the cuticle.
GE-LÄT'I-NOUS, *a.* Containing gelatine or jelly; viscous; cohesive.
GELD, *v. a.* [*i.* **CELDED** or **CELT**; *pp.* **GELDING**, **CELDED** or **CELT**.] To castrate; to mutilate.
GELD, *n.* (*Law.*) Tribute; a fine; compensation.
GELD'ING, *n.* A castrated horse.
GEL'D (jël'd), *a.* Extremely cold.
GE-LID'I-TY or **GE'L'D-NESS**, *n.* Extreme cold.
GE'L'LY, *n.* A viscous substance. See **JELLY**.
GE-LÖS'CO-PY, *n.* Divination founded on laughter.
†GELT, *i.* & *p.* of *Geld*.
GEM (jém), *n.* A jewel; a precious stone: — a bud.
GEM, *v. a.* To adorn, as with jewels or buds.
GEM, *v. n.* To put forth the first buds.
GEM'EL, *n.* (*Her.*) A pair; two things of a sort.
†GEM'I-NÄTE, *v. a.* To double. *B. Jonson*.
GEM'I-NÄTION, *n.* Repetition; reduplication.
GEM'I-NI [jém'e-ni, *W. Sm.*; jém'e-ne, *P. Ja. K.*], *n.* *pl.* [*Lat.*] The Twins, Castor and Pollux: the third sign in the zodiac.
†GEM'I-NY, *n.* Twins: a pair; a couple. *Shak.*
GEM'MA-RY, *n.* A depository of gems.
GEM'ME-OÜS, *a.* Pertaining to or like gems.
GEM-MIFER-OÜS, *a.* Propagating by buds.
GEM'MY (jém'me), *a.* Resembling gems.
†GEM'ÖTE, *n.* A meeting; court of the hundred.
GENDARME (zhän-där'm), *n.* [*Fr.*] A military man. — The *gendarmes*, *gens d'armes*, or *gën-där-me-rié'*, are a select body of troops in France, employed by the police.
GÉN'DER, *n.* A sex. — (*Gram.*) The distinction in regard to sex by the form of a word.
GÉN'DER, *v. a.* To beget; to produce; to cause.
GÉN'DER, *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.
***GÉN-E-Ä-LÖQ'I-CAL** [jën-e-ä-löd'je-kal, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; jën-e-ä-löd'je-kal, *S. E. K. R. C. Wb.*], *a.* Relating to genealogy, or to descents of families.
***GÉN-E-ÄL'Q-GIST**, *n.* One who traces descents.
***GÉN-E-ÄL'Q-GIZE**, *v. a.* To treat of genealogies.
***GÉN-E-ÄL'Q-QY** [jën-e-ä-löd'je, *W. P. F. Ja. Sm.*; jën-e-ä-löd'je, *S. J. E. K. R. C. Wb.*], *n.* The pedigree, or a history of the succession, of families: — a successive series of families.
GÉN'ER-Ä (jën'e-rä), *n.*; *pl.* of *Genus*.
GÉN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be produced.
GÉN'ER-ÄL, *a.* Relating to a genus or whole class: — public; extensive; common: — compendious.
GÉN'ER-ÄL, *n.* A high military officer; the commander of an army: — the whole; the public. — *In general*, in the main.
GÉN'ER-ÄL-IS'SI-MÖ, *n.* The commander-in-chief of a very large army.
GÉN-ER-ÄL'I-TY, *n.* The main body; the bulk.
GÉN-ER-ÄL-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* Act of generalizing.
GÉN'ER-ÄL-IZE, *v. a.* To arrange under general heads: — to reduce to a genus.
GÉN'ER-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In general; commonly; usually.
GÉN'ER-ÄL-NESS, *n.* Wide extent; commonness.
GÉN'ER-ÄL-SHIP, *n.* The conduct of a general.

ĜEN'ER-AL-TY, *n.* The whole; the totality.
ĜEN'ER-ANT, *n.* The productive power.
ĜEN'ER-ATE, *v. a.* To beget; to produce; to cause.

ĜEN'ER-ĀTION, *n.* Act of begetting: — a race; offspring: — a single succession; an age.

ĜEN'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Producing; prolific; fruitful.

ĜEN'ER-ĀTOR, *n.* He or that which begets.

ĜE-NĒR'IC, } *a.* Relating to, or embracing, the
ĜE-NĒR'I-CAL, } genus.

ĜE-NĒR'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* With regard to the genus.

ĜEN-ER-ŌS'I-TY, *n.* Liberality in dispensing favors; magnanimity; munificence.

ĜEN'ER-ŌUS, *a.* Magnanimous; open of heart; liberal; munificent: — strong; courageous.

ĜEN'ER-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In a generous manner.

ĜEN'ER-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being generous.

ĜEN'E-SIS, *n.* The first book of Scripture.

ĜEN'ET, *n.* [*genette*, Fr.] A small-sized Spanish horse.

*ĜEN-ETH-LĪ'A-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to natives.

ĜE-NĒTH'LĪ-ĀCS [jē-nēth'le-āks, *W. P. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; ĝe-nēth'le-āks, *S.*], *n. pl.* The science of calculating natives.

ĜE-NĒT'IC, *a.* Relating to birth or origin.

ĜE-NĒ'VA, *n.* A distilled spirituous liquor: — contracted to *gin*.

ĜĒ'NI-AL, *a.* Causing propagation or production: — cheerful; merry; lively; gay.

ĜĒ'NI-AL-LY, *ad.* In a genial manner; cheerfully.

ĜĒ-NĪC'U-LATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Knee-jointed.

ĜE-NĪC-U-LĀTION, *n.* Knotiness; a jointing.

ĜĒ'NI-Ō, *n.* [*It.*] A man of peculiar turn of mind.

ĜĒ'NI-TALS, *n. pl.* Parts belonging to generation.

ĜĒ'NI-ING, *n.* An early apple; jenneting.

ĜĒ'NI-TIVE, *a.* (*Gram.*) Applied to a case of nouns expressing property or possession; possessive.

ĜĒ'NI-I-TOR, *n.* A sire; a father.

ĜĒ'NI-US or ĜĒ'NI-ŪS [jē'ne-ūs, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.*; jē'nvyus, *S. E. F. K.*], *n.*; *pl.* ĜĒ'NI-US-ĒS. Inborn bent of mind; mental power; power of invention; peculiar cast of mind; disposition of nature; talent: — a man of great mental power.

Syn. — *Genius* for poetry; *talent* for speaking.

ĜĒ'NĪ-ŪS, *n.*; *pl.* ĜĒ'NĪ-L [*L.*] A spirit, good or evil.

ĜEN-TEĒL', *a.* Polite; well-bred; polished; elegant; civil; graceful: — elegantly dressed.

Syn. — *Genteel* appearance; *polite* manners; *well-bred* or *polished* society; *elegant* appearance; *civil* conduct; *graceful* manner.

ĜEN-TEĒL-LY, *ad.* Elegantly; politely; gracefully.

ĜEN-TEĒL-NESS, *n.* Gracefulness; politeness.

ĜEN'TIAN (jēn'shan), *n.* A plant and flower.

*ĜĒ'NĪLE (18) [jēn'til, *S. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; jēn'til or jēn'til, *W.*], *n.* A pagan; a heathen.

Syn. — *Gentiles* in distinction from Hebrews or Jews; *pagans* and *heathen*, worshippers of false gods.

*ĜĒ'NĪLE, *a.* Belonging to pagans or heathens.

ĜĒ'NĪL-ISM, *n.* Heathenism; paganism.

ĜĒ'NĪL'I-TIAL (jēn-te-lish'al), *a.* Gentilitious.

ĜĒ'NĪL'I-TIOUS (jēn-te-lish'us), *a.* Peculiar to a nation or people; national; hereditary.

ĜEN-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Dignity of birth: — elegance of behavior; gracefulness of mien; politeness.

ĜEN'TLE, *a.* Soft; mild; meek: — well-born.

Syn. — Some animals are *gentle* from nature, and some are made *tame* by discipline. — *Gentle* spirit; *soft* voice; *mild* air; *meek* disposition.

ĜEN'TLE-FŌLKS (jēn'tl-fōks), *n. pl.* Persons distinguished from the vulgar; gentry. [*Colloquial.*] See *FOLKS*.

ĜEN'TLE-MAN, *n.* A man raised above the vulgar by birth, education, condition, or profession; a man of genteel manners.

ĜEN'TLE-MAN-LIKE, } *a.* Becoming a gentleman;

ĜEN'TLE-MAN-LY, } honorable; polite.

ĜEN'TLE-MAN-LI-NESS, *n.* Behavior or quality of a gentleman.

ĜEN'TLE-MAN-SHIP, *n.* Quality of a gentleman.

ĜEN'TLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being gentle; softness of manners; mildness.

ĜEN'TLE-WOM-AN (jēn'tl-wūm-ən), *n.* A woman above the vulgar; a lady.

ĜĒ'N'TLY, *ad.* Softly; meekly; tenderly; kindly.

ĜĒ'N'TŌŌ, *n.* An aboriginal of Hindostan; Hindoo.

ĜĒ'N'TRY, *n.* A class of people above the vulgar.

ĜĒ-NU-FLĒC'TION, *n.* Act of bending the knee.

ĜĒ'N'U-INE (jēn'yū-in), *a.* Belonging to the original stock; native; free from adulteration; not spurious; *authentic*; real; true.

ĜĒ'N'U-INE-LY, *ad.* In a genuine manner.

ĜĒ'N'U-INE-NESS, *n.* State of being genuine.

ĜĒ'NUS, *n.*; *pl.* ĜĒ'N'E-RA. [*L.*] A race or family: — a class of beings comprehending under it many species. See *SPECIES*.

ĜĒ-O-ĜĒ'N'TRIC, *a.* Having the earth for its centre.

ĜĒ-O-DĒ'Ē-SĒ, *n.* [*L.*] Same as *geodesy*.

ĜĒ-ŌD'E-SY [jē-ōd'e-se, *Wb. P. Cyc.*; jē-ō-dēs-e, *Sm.*], *n.* [*geodesia*, *L.*] The geometry of, or the art of measuring, the earth: — land-surveying.

ĜĒ-O-DĒ'T'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to geodesy.

ĜĒ-O-ĜĒ'NŌS'TIC, *a.* Relating to geognosy.

ĜĒ-ŌĜ'NO-SY, *a.* Geology, or a branch of it.

ĜĒ-ŌĜ'Q-NY, *n.* Geognosy; geology.

ĜĒ-ŌĜ'RA-PHER, *n.* One who is versed in geography.

ĜĒ-O-ĜRĀPH'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to geography.

ĜĒ-O-ĜRĀPH'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a geographical manner.

ĜĒ-ŌĜ'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of the earth: — a book containing a description of the earth.

ĜĒ-O-LŌĜ'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to geology.

ĜĒ-ŌL'Ō-QIST, *n.* One who is versed in geology.

ĜĒ-ŌL'Ō-QIZE, *v. n.* To study geology.

ĜĒ-ŌL'Ō-QY, *n.* The science which treats of the formation and structure of the earth, its soil, rocks, strata, organic remains, &c., and the changes it has undergone.

ĜĒ'Ō-MĀN-CER, *n.* A diviner; a fortune-teller.

ĜĒ'Ō-MĀN-CY, *n.* Divination by casting figures.

ĜĒ'Ō-MĀN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to geomancy.

ĜĒ-ŌM'E-TER, *n.* One skilled in geometry.

ĜĒ-O-MĒ'T'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to geometry;

ĜĒ-O-MĒ'T'RI-CAL, } consistent with geometry.

ĜĒ-O-MĒ'T'RI-CAL-LY, *ad.* According to geometry.

ĜĒ-ŌM'E-TRĪ'CIAN, *n.* One versed in geometry.

ĜĒ-ŌM'E-TRIZE, *v. n.* To perform geometrically.

ĜĒ-ŌM'E-TRY, *n.* The science of the relations of magnitude or quantity; or the science which treats of the properties of figured space.

ĜĒ-O-PŌN'IC, *a.* Relating to agriculture.

ĜĒ-O-PŌN'ICS, *n. pl.* The science of agriculture.

ĜĒ-O-RĀ'MA, *n.* An apparatus or machine which exhibits a view of the earth.

GEORGE (ĝŏrj), *n.* A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by the knights of the garter.

GEŌR'ĜIC (ĝŏr'jik), *a.* Relating to agriculture.

GEŌR'ĜIC (ĝŏr'jik), *n.* A poem on agriculture.

GEŌR'ĜĪ-ŪM SĪ'DŪS (ĝŏr'je-ūm-sī'dys), *n.* [*L.*] A planet, called also *Herschel*, and now *Uranus*.

GE-ŌS'CO-PY, *n.* Knowledge of the ground or soil.

ĜĒ'Ō-THER-MŌM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the earth's heat in different places.

ĜĒ-RĀ'NI-ŪM, *n.* A genus of plants; crane's-bill.

ĜĒR'FĀL-CON (ĝĕr'faw-kn), *n.* A bird of prey.

ĜĒRM, *n.* A sprout; a shoot; a bud: — origin.

ĜĒR'MAN, *a.* Akin; related. — *Cousin-german*, a first cousin. — *German silver*, a silver alloy, composed of nickel, copper, and zinc.

ĜĒR'MAN-DER or ĜĒR-MĀN'DER [ĝĕr'man-der, *S. P. K. Sm.*; ĝĕr-mān'der, *W. Wb.*], *n.* A plant.

ĜĒR'MAN-ISM, *n.* Idiom of the German language.

ĜĒR'MEN, *n.* A shooting seed; germ. See *GERM*.

ĜĒR'MĪ-NĀL, *a.* Relating to or containing a germ.

ĜĒR'MĪ-NĀNT, *a.* Sprouting; branching.

ĜĒR'MĪ-NĀTE, *v. n.* To sprout; to shoot; to bud.

ĜĒR'MĪ-NĀTE, *v. a.* To cause to sprout.

ĜĒR-MĪ-NĀTION, *n.* Act of sprouting; growth.

ĜĒR'VND, *n.* A kind of verbal noun, in Latin.

GES-TĀ'TION, *n.* A bearing of young in the womb.
GES-TIC-U-LĀTE, *v. n.* To use gestures; to act.
GES-TIC-U-LĀTE, *v. a.* To act; to imitate.
GES-TIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of gesticulating; representation by gestures or postures; action.
GES-TIC-U-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who gesticulates.
GES-TIC-U-LĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to gesticulation.
GĖST'URE (ġest'yr), *n.* Action or posture expressive of sentiment; movement of the body.
GĖT, *v. a.* [*i.* GOT; *pp.* GETTING, GOT.—Formerly, *i.* GAT, now obsolete; *p.* GOTTEN, now obsolescent.] To procure; to obtain; to gain; to beget.
GĖT, *v. n.* To arrive at; to become; to advance.
GĖT'TER, *n.* One who gets or obtains.
ĠEW'GĀW (ġū'gāw), *n.* A showy trifle; a toy.
ĠEW'GĀW, *a.* Showy, without value; gaudy.
ĠHĀST'FUL, *a.* Dreary; dreadful; ghastly.
ĠHĀST'LI-NESS, *n.* Frightful aspect; paleness.
ĠHĀST'LY, *a.* Like a ghost; pale; dismal; horrid.
ĠHER'KIN, *n.* A small pickled cucumber.
ĠHĖST (ġöst), *n.* The soul of man; a spirit; a spectre; apparition; phantom:—the Holy Spirit.
ĠHĖST'LI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being ghostly.
ĠHĖST'LY, *a.* Spiritual; relating to the soul.
ĠHŮLL, *n.* A demon that feeds on human flesh.
ĠHŮLL (ġil), *n.* A mountain-torrent; a ravine.
ĠI'ANT, *n.* A man of extraordinary size.
ĠI'ANT, *a.* Large, like a giant; gigantic.
ĠI'ANT-ĖSS, *n.* A female giant.
ĠI'ANT-LIKE, *a.* Huge; gigantic.
ĠI'ANT-LY, *a.* Huge; gigantic.
ĠI'ANT-SHIP, *n.* Quality or character of a giant.
ĠIAOUR (ġöür), *n.* [*Turk.*] A dog:—an infidel.
ĠIB'BER, *v. n.* To speak inarticulately.
ĠIB'BER-ISH, *n.* Words without meaning; confused, inarticulate talk; cant; slang.
ĠIB'BER-ISH, *a.* Canting; unintelligible; fustian.
ĠIB'BET (ġib-bet), *n.* A gallow.
ĠIB'BET, *v. a.* To hang or expose on a gibbet.
ĠIB-BÖS'I-TY, *n.* Convexity; protuberance.
ĠIB'BOUS, *a.* Convex; protuberant; swelling.
ĠIB-BOUS-NESS, *n.* Convexity; protuberance.
ĠIB'CĀT, *n.* An old, worn-out cat; a he-cat.
ĠIBE, *v. n.* To join censure with contempt.
ĠIBE, *v. a.* To scoff at; to deride; to taunt.
ĠIBE, *n.* A sneer; a hint of contempt; a taunt.
ĠIB'ER, *n.* A sneerer; a scoffer; a taunter.
ĠIB'ING-LY, *ad.* Scornfully; contemptuously.
ĠIB'LETS, *n. pl.* The entrails of a goose, &c.
ĠIB'STÄFF or **ĠIB'STÄFF** [ġib'stäf, *K. Wb.*: ġib'stäf, *Sm.*], *n.* [*Naut.*] A staff to gauge water, or to shove forth a vessel.
ĠID'DI-LY, *ad.* In a giddy manner; unsteadily.
ĠID'DI-NESS, *n.* The state of being giddy; vertigo.
ĠID'DY, *a.* Vertiginous; having a whirling sensation; whirling; inconstant; mutable; wild.
ĠID'DY-BRAINED (ġid'de-brand), *a.* Thoughtless.
ĠIER'ĖA-GLE [jēr'ē-gl, *J. W. F. Sm.*: ġēr'ēgl, *S.*], *n.* A kind of eagle, mentioned *Lev.* xi. 18.
ĠIFT, *n.* A thing given; a present; a donation; gratuity; benefaction:—a talent; faculty.
Syn.—A gift to the poor; a present to a friend; a charitable donation; gift or faculty of speech; talent for music.
ĠIFT'ED, *a.* Endowed with eminent powers.
ĠIG, *n.* Any thing whirled round:—a light chaise:—a harpoon; a fidget:—a wherry.
ĠI-GAN-TĖ'AN, *a.* Like a giant:—irresistible.
ĠI-GĀN'TIC, *a.* Like a giant; big; enormous.
ĠI-GAN-TÖL'Q-QY, *n.* A treatise on giants.
ĠIG'GLE, *n.* A kind of laugh; a titter.
ĠIG'GLE, *v. n.* To laugh idly; to titter.
ĠIG'GLER, *n.* A laughter; a titterer.
ĠIG'LOT, *n.* A wanton; a lascivious girl.
ĠIG'OT, *n.* The branch of a bridle:—the hip-joint:—a joint of mutton; a slice.
ĠILD, *v. a.* [*i.* GILT or GILDED; *pp.* GILDING, GILT or GILDED.] To overlay with gold in leaf or powder:—to adorn with lustre; to illuminate.
ĠILD'ER, *n.* One who gilds:—a Dutch coin. See **GUILDER**.

ĠILD'ING, *n.* Act of laying on gold:—gold laid on a surface for ornament.
ĠILL (ġil), *n.* The fourth part of a pint:—ground ivy:—a glen; a ravine; a gully:—a mountain-torrent. See **GHYLL**.
ĠILLS, *n. pl.* The apertures of a fish's head, which are the organs for breathing.
ĠIL'LY-FLOW'ER, *n.* A garden flower; a dianthus.
ĠILT, *n.* Gold laid on a surface; gilding. *Shak.*
ĠILT, *i. & p. of Gild.*
ĠIM (ġim), *a.* Neat; spruce; well-dressed.
ĠIM'BAL, *n. pl.* Rings to suspend a sea-compass.
ĠIM'BLET, *n.* A small instrument with a screw at its point for boring holes in wood.
ĠIM'CRACK, *n.* A trivial mechanism; a device; a trifle.
ĠIMP, *n.* A kind of silk twist or lace. [*toy.*]
ĠIN, *n.* A distilled spirit:—a trap; a snare:—a machine for raising great weights:—a machine for separating the seeds from cotton.
ĠIN, *v. a.* To catch in a trap:—to clean cotton.
ĠIN'GER, *n.* A plant or root of a hot quality.
ĠIN'GER-BREAD (ġin'jer-brəd), *n.* A sweet cake containing ginger.
ĠIN'GER-LY, *ad.* Cautiously; nicely. *Shak.*
ĠING'HAM (ġing'am), *n.* A thin cotton stuff.
ĠIN'GI-VAL, *a.* Belonging to the gums.
ĠIN'GLE, *v. n.* To utter a tinkling noise; to jingle.
ĠIN'GLE, *v. a.* To cause a shrill sound; to jingle.
ĠIN'GLE, *n.* A shrill noise or sound. See **JINGLE**.
ĠIN'GLY-MÖLD, *a.* Resembling a ginglymus.
ĠIN'GLY-MŮS, *n.* [*Lat.*] (*Anat.*) A species of articulation, as the knee-joint:—a mutual indenting of two bones.
ĠIN'SENG, *n.* An aromatic root and plant.
ĠIP (ġip), *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings.
ĠIP'SY, *n.* See **GYPSY**.
ĠI-RÄFFE, *n.* [*Fr.*] The tallest of quadrupeds; the camelopard.
ĠIR'AN-DÖLE [jēr'an-döl, *P. Ja.*; jēr'an-döl, *E. C.*; zhēr'an-döl, *Sm.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] A kind of branched candlestick; a chandelier.
ĠIR'Ä-SÖLE [jir'ä-söl, *W. Sm. Wb.*: jir'ä-söl, *S. F.*; jēr'ä-söl, *P.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] A plant:—a mineral.
ĠIRD, *v. a.* [*i.* GIRT or GIRDED; *pp.* GIRDING, GIRT or GIRDED.] To bind round; to invest; to dress:—to reproach; to gibe:—*v. n.* To sneer.
ĠIRD, *n.* A twitch; a pang:—a gibe; a sneer.
ĠIRD'ER, *n.* The largest piece of timber in a floor.
ĠIR'DLE, *n.* A band or belt for the waist; belt; sash; zone; enclosure.
ĠIR'DLE, *v. a.* To gird; to bind:—to make a circular incision round a tree.
ĠIR'DLE-BELT, *n.* A belt encircling the waist.
ĠIR'DLER, *n.* One who girdles:—a maker of girdles.
ĠIRE, *n.* A circular motion. See **GYRE**.
ĠIRL, *n.* A young woman; a female child.
ĠIRL'HOOD (ġirl'hūd), *n.* The state of a girl.
ĠIRL'ISH, *a.* Suited a girl; youthful.
ĠIRL'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a girlish manner.
ĠIR-ÖV-ETTE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A weathercock:—a politician who turns with every political breeze.
ĠIRT, *i. & p.* From *Gird*.
ĠIRT, *n.* A band by which the saddle is fixed up.
ĠIRTH, *n.* on a horse:—a bandage:—a compass.
ĠIRT, *v. a.* To bind with a girt; to encircle; to gird.
ĠIST (ġist or ġit) [ġist, *Sm. K. C. Wb.*; ġit, *Ja.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Law.*) The main point of a question or action; that on which it turns; meaning.
ĠIVE (ġiv), *v. a.* [*i.* GAVE; *pp.* GIVING, GIVEN.] To bestow; to confer; to yield; to grant; to supply; to pay; to allow; to apply.
ĠIVE, *v. n.* To relent; to yield:—to melt or soften; to thaw.
ĠIV'ER, *n.* One who gives; a donor.
ĠIVES, *n. pl.* Fetters. See **GYVE**.
ĠIZ'ZARD, *n.* The muscular stomach of a fowl.
ĠLĀ'CI-AL (glā'she-gl), *a.* Icy; frozen.
ĠLĀ'CI-ĀTE (glā'she-āt), *v. n.* To turn into ice.
ĠLĀ'CI-Ā'TION (glā'she-ā'shun), *n.* Act of freezing.

GLÄC'/I-ER (gläs'e-er) [gläs'e-er, *Sm. C.*: gläs'är, *Ja.*; glä-sär', *K.*; glä'se-er, *R.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] *Pl.* **GLÄC'/I-ERŠ.** A field of ice and snow, as in the elevated valleys of the Alps.

GLÄC'/IOUS (glä'shus), *a.* Icy; resembling ice.

GLACIS (glä'sis or glä-sēs') [glä'sis, *S. P. J. E. Ja. R. C.*: glä'sis or glä-sēs', *W. F.*: glä-sēs', *Sm.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) A sloping bank of earth; a declivity.

GLÄD, v. a. Much pleased; cheerful; gay; elevated with joy; joyful.

GLÄD, v. a. To make glad; to gladden.

GLÄD'DEN (gläd'dn), *v. a.* To make glad; to cheer.

GLÄDE, n. A lawn or opening in a wood.

GLÄD'I-ATE, a. (*Bot.*) Sword-shaped.

GLÄD'I-Ä-TOR [gläd'e-ä-tur, *K. Sm. R. C.*; gläd-e-ä'tur, *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; glä-dy-ä'tur, *S. E.*], *n.* A sword-player; a prize-fighter.

GLÄD-I-A-TÖ'R-I-AL, a. Relating to prize fighters.

GLÄD'I-A-TÖ-RY, a. Same as *gladiatorial*.

GLÄD'I-ÖLE, n. A bulbous plant.

GLÄD'LY, ad. Joyfully; with gladness.

GLÄD'NESS, n. Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.

GLÄD'SOME (gläd'sum), *a.* Gay; delighted.

GLÄD'SOME-LY, ad. With gayety and delight.

GLÄD'SOME-NESS, n. Gayety; delight.

GLÄIR (glär), *n.* The white of an egg; — a halberd.

GLÄIR, v. a. To smear with the white of an egg.

GLÄIR'Y, a. Relating to or containing glair.

GLÄNCE (12), *n.* A sudden shoot of light: — a darting of the eye: — a snatch of sight; a quick view; a glimpse: — lustre of a mineral.

GLÄNCE, v. n. To view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye: — to fly off obliquely: — to censure by oblique hints.

GLÄND, n. (*Anat.*) A secretory organ of the body composed of bloodvessels, nerves, &c.

GLÄN'DERŠ, n. pl. A contagious disease in horses.

GLÄN'DIF'ER-OÜŠ, a. Bearing mast or acorns.

GLÄN'DI-FÖRM, a. Formed like a gland.

GLÄN'DU-LÄR, a. Pertaining to the glands.

GLÄN'DU-LÄ'TION, n. (*Bot.*) The situation and structure of the secretory organs of plants.

GLÄN'DÜLE, n. A small gland, as in plants.

GLÄN'DU-LOÜŠ, a. Relating to or having glands.

GLÄRE, v. n. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes, as lightning; to blaze. [*Flame.*]

GLÄRE, n. Dazzling light, lustre, or splendor.

GLÄR'E-OÜŠ, a. Like the white of an egg; viscous.

GLÄR'ING, a. Blazing out; dazzling: — notorious.

GLÄSS (12), *n.* A hard, brittle, transparent substance: — any thing made of glass; a glass vessel; a cup: — as much as a glass holds: — a looking-glass; a mirror: — a telescope.

GLÄSS, a. Vitreous; made of glass.

GLÄSS, v. a. To cover with glass; to glaze.

GLÄSS'BLÖW-ER (gläs'blö-er), *n.* One whose business it is to blow or fashion glass.

GLÄSS'FÜL, n. As much as a glass holds.

GLÄSS-FÜR-NACE, n. A furnace for making glass.

GLÄSS'GRIND-ER, n. One who polishes glass.

GLÄSS'HÖÜSE, n. A house where glass is made.

GLÄSS'I-NESS, n. State of being glassy.

GLÄSS'MÄN, n. One who deals in glass.

GLÄSS'MET-AL (gläs'met-tl), *n.* Glass in fusion.

GLÄSS'WÖRK (gläs'würk), *n.* Manufacture of glass.

GLÄSS'Y, a. Made of glass; like glass; vitreous.

GLÄU'BER-ITE, n. A crystallized salt or mineral.

GLÄU'BER'S-SÄLT, n. (*Chem.*) A sulphate of soda.

GLÄU'CO-LITE, n. (*Min.*) A blue-green mineral, a silicate of alumina, lime, and potassa.

GLÄU-CÖ'MA, n. [*Gr.*] (*Med.*) A disease of the eye, the opacity of the vitreous humor.

GLÄU'COUS, a. Of a sea-green color.

GLÄVE, n. [*glaiue, Fr.*] A broadsword; halberd.

GLÄY'MÖRE, n. A two-handed sword; claymore.

GLÄZE, v. a. To furnish or cover with glass.

GLÄZE, n. A polishing substance; glazing.

GLÄ'ZIER (glä'zhēr), *n.* One who glazes.

GLÄZ'ING, n. Act of furnishing with glass: — a vitreous substance on potter's ware.

GLĒAM, n. A sudden shoot of light; glimmer.

Syn. — *Gleam* is a commencement of light; *glimmer*, a faint, unsteady *gleam* or light; *glitter*, an unsteady, sparkling light; *ray* and *beam*, portions of light emanating from a luminous body.

GLĒAM, v. n. To shine suddenly; to flash.

GLĒAM'Y, a. Flashing; darting light.

GLĒAN, v. a. To gather what is thinly scattered.

GLĒAN'ER, n. One who gleans or gathers.

GLĒAN'ING, n. Act of gleaning; thing gleaned.

GLĒBE, n. Turf; soil; ground: — land belonging to a parish church or a benefice.

GLĒBY, a. Relating to soil or glebe; turf.

GLĒDE or GLĒAD, n. A kind of hawk.

GLĒE, n. Joy; merriment; mirth: — a song.

GLĒE'FUL, a. Gay; merry; cheerful.

†GLĒEN, v. n. To shine with heat or polish.

GLĒE'SOME (glē'sum), *a.* Merry; joyous. [*R.*]

GLĒET, n. A thin matter running from a sore.

GLĒET'Y, a. Ichthy; thinly saucous.

GLĒN, n. A narrow valley; a dale; a vale.

GLĒNE or GLĒNE, n. [*Gr.*] The pupil of the eye.

GLĒW, n. See *GLUE*.

GLĪ'A-DINE, n. (*Chem.*) The gluten of wheat, &c.

GLĪB, a. Smooth; slippery; voluble; quick.

GLĪB'LY, ad. Smoothly; volubly; quickly.

GLĪB'NESS, n. Smoothness; slipperiness.

GLIDE, v. n. To flow gently; to move smoothly.

GLIDE, n. Lapse; act of passing smoothly.

GLID'ER, n. He or that which glides.

GLIFF, n. A transient view; a glimpse. [*Local.*]

GLIM'MER, v. n. To shine or appear faintly.

GLIM'MER, n. Faint splendor; weak light; *gleam*.

GLIM'MER-ING, n. Faint or imperfect view.

GLIMPSE, v. n. To appear by glimpses.

GLIMPSE, n. A faint light; a short lustre or view.

GLIS'TEN (glis'sn), *v. n.* To shine; to sparkle.

GLIS'TER, v. n. To shine; to be bright; to glitter.

GLIS'TER, n. See *CLUSTER*.

GLIT'TER, v. n. To shine; to exhibit light or lustre.

GLIT'TER, n. Lustre; brilliancy, bright show, splendor; *gleam*.

GLÖAR (glör), *v. a.* To squint; to look askew.

GLÖAT (glöt), *v. n.* To stare with desire; to gaze.

GLÖB'ATE, a. Having the form of a globe.

GLÖB'AT-ED, a. Spherical; globular; globate.

GLOBE, n. A spherical solid body; a sphere, a ball; the terraqueous ball; the earth; world: — a spherical map of the earth, or the heavens.

Syn. — The terrestrial *globe*; celestial *sphere*; the heavenly *orbs*; terrestrial *ball*.

GLO-BÖSE', a. Globular; spherical; round.

GLO-BÖŠ'I-TY, n. Sphericity; sphericalness.

GLO-BÖVS, a. Spherical; round; globular.

GLOB'U-LÄR, a. Having the form of a globe or sphere; round; spherical.

GLOB'ULE, n. A small round particle, as of blood; a little globe.

GLOB'U-LOÜŠ, a. In form of a sphere; round.

†GLÖDE, old pret. from *Glide*.

GLÖME, n. (*Bot.*) A roundish head of flowers.

GLÖM'ER-ATE, a. Gathered into a ball.

GLÖM'ER-ATE, v. a. To gather into a ball or sphere.

GLÖM'ER-ÄTION, n. Conglomeration.

GLÖÖM, n. Dismalness; sadness; melancholy.

GLÖÖM, v. n. To be cloudy, dark, or melancholy.

GLÖÖM'I-LY, ad. Dimly; dismally; not cheerfully.

GLÖÖM'I-NESS, n. State of being gloomy.

GLÖÖM'Y, a. Almost dark; dismal; melancholy.

GLÖ-RI-ÄTION, n. A boast; a triumph.

GLÖ-RI-FI-CÄTION, n. Act of glorifying; honor.

GLÖ-RI-FY, v. a. To honor; to exalt to glory.

GLÖ-RI-OÜŠ, a. Noble; illustrious; very excellent.

GLÖ-RI-OÜŠ-LY, ad. Nobly; illustriously.

GLÖ-RY, n. High honor; praise; renown: — a circle of rays round a head in painting.

Syn. — *Glory* expresses more than *honor*. *Glory* stimulates one to great and heroic actions; *honor* makes one avoid such as are mean. — *Glory* to God; *honor* to good men.

GLÖ-RY, v. n. To boast; to exult; to be proud of.

GLÖSS (21), *n.* A comment or exposition: — superficial lustre; a smooth, shining surface.

GLÖSS, *v. a.* To explain by comment: — to palliate.

GLÖS-SÄ'R-IAL, *a.* Relating to a glossary.

GLÖS-SA-RIST, *n.* A writer of a gloss or glossary.

GLÖS-SA-RY, *n.* A dictionary of difficult words or phrases, or of the uncommon words of any writer.

†GLÖS-SÄ'TOR, *n.* A writer of glosses; glossarist.

GLÖSS'ER, *n.* A commentator; a polisher.

GLÖS'SI-NÉSS, *n.* State of being glossy; polish.

GLÖS-SÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* A commentator; glossarist.

GLÖS-SÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* The writing of glossaries or comments: — a description of the tongue.

GLÖS-SÖL'Q-GIST, *n.* One versed in glossology.

GLÖS-SÖL'Q-GY, *n.* The science of languages: — the terms or nomenclature of a science.

GLÖS'SY, *a.* Smooth and shining; highly polished.

GLÖT'TIS, *n.* [Gr.] (*Anat.*) An opening in the

GLÖUT, *v. n.* To pout; to look sullen. [larynx.]

GLÖVE (glüv), *n.* A covering for the hand.

GLÖVE (glüv), *v. a.* To cover, as with a glove.

GLÖV'ER, *n.* One who makes or sells gloves.

GLÖW (glö), *v. n.* To shine with intense heat; to burn: — to feel beat; to feel ardent passion.

GLÖW (glö), *n.* Burning heat; passion; brightness.

GLÖW'ING, *p. a.* Shining with heat; bright.

GLÖW'WORM (glö'würm), *n.* A small grub, that shines in the dark, with a luminous tail.

GLÖZE, *v. n.* To flatter: — to comment. See GLOSS.

GLÖZE, *v. a.* To palliate by specious exposition.

GLÖZE, *n.* Flattery; insinuation; specious show.

GLÖZ'ER, *n.* One who glazes; a flatterer.

GLÜE (glü), *n.* A viscons substance; a cement.

GLÜE, *v. a.* To join with a viscons cement; to cement; to join.

GLÜ'ER, *n.* One who cements with glue.

GLÜ'EY (glü'e), *a.* Having the nature of glue.

GLÜM, *a.* Sullen; frowning; stubbornly grave.

†GLÜM, *v. n.* To look sornly; to be sour of aspect.

†GLÜM, *n.* Sullenness of aspect; a frown.

GLÜME, *n.* The calyx or husk of corn, grass, &c.

GLÜ'MOUS, *a.* Having a glume; like glume.

GLÜT, *v. a.* To swallow; to cloy; to saturate.

GLÜT, *n.* More than enough; superabundance: — a large wooden wedge.

GLÜ'TEN, *n.* A viscid, elastic substance, found in wheat and other grains.

†GLÜ'TI-NÄTE, *v. a.* To join with glue; to cement.

GLÜ-TI-NÄ'TION, *n.* The act of joining with glue.

GLÜ'TI-NÄ'TIVE, *a.* Tenacious; viscons. [R.]

GLÜ'TI-NOÜS, *a.* Gluey; viscons; tenacious.

GLÜ'TI-NOÜS-NÉSS, *n.* Viscosity; tenacity.

GLÜT'TON (glüt'tn), *n.* One who eats to excess;

a gourmandizer: — a species of carnivorous animal.

GLÜT'TON-JZE (glüt'tn-iz), *v. n.* To eat to excess.

GLÜT'TON-OÜS, *a.* Given to excessive eating.

GLÜT'TON-Y, *n.* Excess in eating; voracity.

GLÜPH (glif), *n.* (*Arch.*) A channel; a cavity.

†GLÜPH'IC, *n.* A picture. See HIEROGLYPHIC.

GLÜPH'Q-GRÄPH, *n.* An engraved drawing.

GLÜPH'Q-GRÄPH'IC, *a.* Relating to glypography.

GLY-PHÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* An art by which the operations of drawing and engraving are combined, in forming engravings.

GLYPTICS, *n. pl.* The art of engraving figures on gems and precious stones.

GLYPT-Q-GRÄPH'IC, *a.* Relating to glyptography.

GLYP-TÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of gem-engraving; a knowledge of engraved gems.

GNÄRL (närl), *v. n.* To growl; to snarl.

GNÄRL'ED (närl'ed), *a.* Knotty; cross-grained.

GNÄR'LY, *a.* Having knots; knotty.

GNÄSH (näsh), *v. a.* To strike together; to clash.

GNÄSH (näsh), *v. n.* To grind the teeth; to fume.

GNÄT (nä), *n.* A small, winged, stinging insect.

GNÄW (näw), *v. a.* To bite off; to corrode.

GNÄW (näw), *v. n.* To exercise the teeth.

GNÄW'ER (näw'er), *n.* One that gnaws.

GNEISS (näs) [näs, *Sm. C. Wb.*; nē'is, *K.*], *n.*

(*Min.*) A stratified rock, resembling granite, and composed of the same ingredients.

GNÖME (nöm), *n.* An imaginary being; a spirit.

GNÖ'MON (nō'mon), *n.* The hand or pin of a dial: — an instrument for taking altitudes.

GNQ-MÖN'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to gnomonics, or
GNQ-MÖN'I-CAL, } the art of dialing.

GNQ-MÖN'ICS (nq-nōn'iks), *n. pl.* Art of dialing.

GNÖS'TIC (nös'tik), *n.* One of an early sect of Christians or heretics.

GNÖS'TIC (nös'tik), *a.* Relating to the Gnostics.

GNÖS'TI-CISM, *n.* The tenets of the Gnostics.

GNÜ (nü), *n.* (*Zool.*) An African animal belonging to the genus of the antelope, and resembling the horse.

GÖ, *v. n.* [*i. went*; *pp. going, gone.*] To walk; to move; to travel; to proceed: to pass.

GÖAD (göd), *n.* A pointed stick to drive oxen.

GÖAD, *v. a.* To drive with a goad; to incite.

GÖAL (göl), *n.* The point to which racers run; a starting-post: — final purpose; end.

GÖAR, *n.* A triangular slip of cloth. See GORE.

GÖAT (göt), *n.* A well-known ruminant animal.

GÖAT'HERD, *n.* One who tends goats.

GÖAT'ISH, *a.* Resembling a goat in any quality.

GÖB or GÖB'BET, *n.* A mouthful; a lump.

GÖB'BLE, *v. a.* To swallow hastily with noise.

GÖB'BLE, *v. n.* To make a noise, as a turkey.

GÖB'BLER, *n.* One that gobbles: — a turkey.

GÖ'BE-TWÉEN, *n.* One that transacts business by going between two parties: — a neutral.

GÖB'LET, *n.* A bowl, cup, or drinking-vessel.

GÖB'LIN, *n.* An evil spirit; a phantom; a fairy.

GÖ'-BY, *n.* Evasion; a passing by; omission.

GÖ'-CART, *n.* A machine to teach children to walk.

GÖD, *n.* The Supreme Being; the Creator; the Deity: — a false god; an idol.

GÖD'CHILD, *n.* A child for whom one became sponsor at baptism: — a term of spiritual relation.

GÖD'DÄUGH-TER (göd'däw-ter), *n.* A girl for whom one became sponsor at baptism.

GÖD'DESS, *n.* A female divinity.

GÖD'FÄ-PHER, *n.* A male sponsor in baptism.

GÖD'HÉAD (göd'héd), *n.* Deity; divine nature.

GÖD'LESS, *a.* Atheistical; wicked; impious.

GÖD'LIKE, *a.* Divine; supremely excellent.

GÖD'LI-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being good; piety.

GÖD'LY, *a.* Pious towards God; good; religious.

GÖD'MÖTH-ER (göd'müth-er), *n.* A woman who has undertaken sponson in baptism.

GÖD'RÖÖN, *n.* [*godron*, Fr.] (*Arch.*) An ornamental inverted fluting or beading.

GÖD'SÉND, *n.* An unexpected acquisition or gift.

GÖD'SHÍP, *n.* The rank or character of a god.

GÖD'SÖN (göd'sün), *n.* He for whom one has become sponsor in baptism.

†GÖD'WÄRD, *ad.* Toward God. 2 *Corinth.*

GÖ'ER, *n.* One who goes; a runner.

†GÖFF, *n.* A foolish clown: — a game. See GOLF.

†GÖG, *n.* Haste; desire to go. See AGOG.

GÖG'GLE, *v. n.* To strain the eyes; to look askint.

GÖG'GLE, *n.* A stare; a bold or strained look. —

Pl. Blinds for horses: — glasses worn to defend the eyes.

GÖG'GLE, *a.* Staring; having full eyes.

GÖG'GLE-EYED (gög'gl-id), *a.* Having rolling eyes.

GÖ'ING, *n.* Act of walking; departure: — conduct.

GOITRE (göi'ter) [göi'ter, *K. Sm.*; — in French, gwätr], *n.* [Fr.] A tumor on the throat; a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele.

GÖI'TROUS, *a.* Partaking of, or like, the goitre.

GÖ'LA, *n.* (*Arch.*) Cyma; a moulding.

*GÖLD [göld, *J. Ja. E. K. Sm.*; göld or göld, *W. P. F.*; göld, *S.*], *n.* A precious metal: — money.

*GÖLD, *a.* Made of gold; as, a gold ring.

*GÖLD'BEAT-ER, *n.* A beater of gold.

*GÖLD'BEAT-ER'S-SKIN, *n.* An extremely fine membrane used by goldbeaters.

*GÖLD'-DÜST, *n.* Earth containing gold.

*GÖLD'EN (göl'dn), *a.* Made of gold: — bright;

splendid: — yellow: — excellent: — happy and prosperous; as, "the golden age."

*GOLD/EN-LÝ (gól/dn-lé), *ad.* Delightfully; brightly.

*GOLD/FINCH, *n.* A small singing-bird.

*GOLD/LEAF, *n.* Gold beaten into thin leaf.

*GOLD/SIZE, *n.* A glue used by gilders.

*GOLD/SMITH, *n.* One who manufactures gold.

GOLF, *n.* A game played with a ball and bat.

GOME, *n.* The black grease of cart-wheels.

GOM/PHO-LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of conglomerate rock.

GOM-PHO/SIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Anat.*) A kind of articulation or junction of bones.

GON'DO-LA, *n.* [*It.*] A Venetian barge or pleasure-boat; a flat-bottomed boat.

GON-DO-LIER', *n.* One that rows a gondola.

GONE (21) [gón, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; gáwn, *Wb.*], *p.* From *Go*. Advanced; past.

†GON'FA-LON, *n.* [*Fr.*] An ensign; a standard.

†GON-FÁL-O-NIER', *n.* A chief standard-bearer.

GONG, *n.* A sort of Chinese brass drum: — a sounding instrument used at hotels.

GON-Ŋ-OM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring angles, as those of crystals.

GON-Ŋ-O-MÉT'R-I-CAL, *a.* Relating to goniometry.

GON-Ŋ-O-M'E-TRY, *n.* Art of measuring angles.

GON-OR-RHÉ'A (gón-or-ré'a), *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) A morbid running, occasioned by venereal taints.

GOOD (gúd), *a.* [*comp. BETTER; superl. BEST.*] Possessed of excellent qualities; not bad; excellent; proper; fit; convenient; useful; sound.

GOOD (gúd), *n.* The contrary to *evil*; benefit.

Good (gúd), *ad.* Well; not ill; not amiss.

GOOD-BREED'ING (gúd-), *n.* Politeness; civility.

GOOD-BY' (gúd-bí'), *ad.* Adieu; farewell.

GOOD-FRI'DAY (gúd-frí'də), *n.* The fast in commemoration of our Savior's crucifixion, being the Friday before Easter.

GOOD-HŮ'MOR (gúd-yū'mur), *n.* A cheerful and agreeable temper of mind. See *HUMOR*.

GOOD-HŮ'MORED (gúd-yū'murd), *a.* Cheerful.

GOOD/LI-NESS (gúd/le-nēs), *n.* Beauty; grace.

GOOD/LY (gúd/le), *a.* Beautiful; graceful; fine.

GOOD/MAN (gúd'man), *n.* A rustic term of civility.

GOOD-NÁT'URE (gúd-nát'yur), *n.* A kindly disposition; good-humor; kindness.

GOOD-NAT'URED (gúd-nát'yurd), *a.* Of a kindly disposition; placid; benevolent.

GOOD/NESS (gúd'nes), *n.* Quality of being good; excellence; kindness; benevolence; *virtue*.

GOODS (gúdz), *n. pl.* Movables: — merchandise.

Syn. — Goods and chattels; household furniture or movables; merchandise or goods for sale; worldly goods or possessions.

GOOD-WILL' (gúd-), *n.* Benevolence; kindness.

GOOD/Y (gúd/é), *n.* Good-woman; — a low term of civility to a woman.

GOOS-ÁN'DER, *n.* A large water-fowl.

GOOSE, *n.*; *pl. GEESE.* A large domestic water-fowl: — a tailor's iron.

GOOSE/BERRY, *n.* A common fruit; a shrub.

GOOSE/CAP, *n.* A silly person.

GOOSE-QUILL, *n.* The quill of a goose.

GÓPHER, *n.* A little quadruped; the prairie-dog.

†GÓR'BEL-LIED (líd), *a.* Big-bellied; fat. *Shak.*

GÓR/CÓCK, *n.* The moor-cock; red grouse.

GÓR/DI-AN, *a.* Relating to Gordius; intricate. — *Gordian knot*, a knot made by Gordius, and cut by Alexander.

GÖRE, *n.* Blood clotted or congealed: — a triangular piece of cloth: — a narrow slip of land.

GÖRE, *v. a.* To stab; to pierce; to penetrate.

GÖRGE, *n.* The throat; the swallow; the gullet: — a passage through a mountain.

GÖRGE, *v. a.* To glut; to satiate; to swallow.

GÖRGE, *v. n.* To feed; to eat greedily.

GÖR/GEOUS (gór'jus), *a.* Fine; splendid; showy.

GÖR/GEOUS-LÝ (gór'jus-le), *ad.* Splendidly; finely.

GÖR/GEOUS-NESS (gór'jus-nēs), *n.* Splendor.

GÖR/GET (gór'jet), *n.* A piece of armor to de-

fend the throat: — a pendant. — a surgical instrument.

GÖR/GON, *n.* A fabled monster; anything horrid.

GÖR-GÖ'N-AN, *a.* Relating to or like a gorgon.

GÖR/MAND, *n.* [*gourmand, Fr.*] A greedy eater; a glutton: — very often written *gourmand*.

†GÖR'MAN-DER, *n.* A great eater; gormandizer.

GÖR'MAND-ISM, *n.* Gluttony; voracity.

GÖR'MAN-DIZE, *v. n.* To eat greedily or to excess.

GÖR'MAN-DIZ-ER, *n.* A voracious eater; glutton.

GÖRSE, *n.* A thick, prickly shrub; furze; whin.

GÖR/Y, *a.* Covered with clotted blood; bloody.

GÖS/HÁWK, *n.* A hawk of a large kind.

GÖS/LING, *n.* A young goose not full grown.

GÖS/PEL, *n.* The evangelical history of Christ: — the Christian revelation: — divinity.

†GÖS/PEL, *v. a.* To evangelize; to gospelize.

GÖS/PEL-LER, *n.* An evangelist: — a Wichliffe.

GÖS/PEL-LIZE, *v. a.* To instruct in the gospel.

GÖSS, *n.* A kind of low furze; gorse.

GÖS-SA-MER, *n.* Down of plants: — a thin, floating cobweb or vapor.

GÖS-SA-MER-Y, *a.* Light; flimsy; unsubstantial.

GÖS/SIP, *n.* An idle tattler: — tattle; trifling talk.

GÖS/SIP, *v. n.* To chat; to prate; to be merry.

GÖS/SIP-ING, *p. a.* Tattling; talking idly.

GÖSS-SOON', *n.* A mean footboy; a low attendant.

GÖT, *i. & p.* From *Get*.

GÖTH, *n.* One of the ancient people of Scandinavia: — a barbarian.

GÖTH'AM-IST [göth'am-íst, *K. Sm. C.*; gö'tham-íst, *Wb. Ogilvie*], *n.* A wisacre; a blunderer.

GÖ'THAM-ITE or GÖTH'AM-ITE, *n.* A cant term for a citizen of New York.

GÖTH'ic, } *a.* Relating to the Goths; rude: —

GÖTH'I-CAL, } noting a style of pointed architecture.

GÖTH'I-CISM, *n.* A Gothic idiom: — rudeness.

GÖTH'I-CIZE, *v. a.* To bring back to barbarism.

GÖT'TEN (göt'tn), *p. of Get.* [*Obsolescent.*]

*GÖUGE (göüj or göj) [göj, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; göüj, *P. Wb.*], *n.* A scooping chisel.

*GÖÜGE or GÖUGE, *v. a.* To scoop out, as with a gouge.

GÖU-LÁRD' (gô-lard'), *n.* An extract of lead.

GOURD (görd or górd) [görd, *S. P. J. E. Ja. K. C.*; górd or górd, *W. F.*; górd, *Sm. Wb.*], *n.* A plant that bears a bottle-shaped fruit.

GÖUR'MAND, *n.* [*Fr.*] A glutton; a greedy eater; an epicure; a gormand.

GÖÜT, *n.* (*Med.*) An inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints; a very painful disease; the arthritis.

GOUT (gö), *n.* [*Fr.*] Taste; relish.

GÖÜT'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being gouty.

GÖÜT'Y, *a.* Relating to, or diseased with, the gout.

GÖV'ERN (güv'ern), *v. a.* To rule; to direct; to manage; to regulate; to control; to influence.

GÖV'ERN (güv'ern), *v. n.* To keep superiority.

GÖV'ERN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be governed.

GÖV'ER-NANCE, *n.* Government; rule; control.

GÖV'ER-NÁNT, *n.* Same as *gouvernante*.

GÖV'ER-NÁNTÉ [gö-ver-nánt', *W. Ja.*; güv'er-nánt, *P. J. Wb.*; güv'er-nánt', *E. Sm.*; gö-ver-nánt', *S.*; gö-ver-nánt', *F. K.*], *n.* [*gouvernante, Fr.*] A governess of young ladies.

GÖV'ERN-ESS, *a.* A directress; an instructress.

GÖV'ERN-MÉNT, *n.* The act of governing; the body of fundamental laws of a state; *administration*; direction; control; exercise of authority; executive power; management. (*Gram.*) The power of one word in determining the case, mood, &c. of another.

GÖV'ERN-MÉNT'AL, *a.* Relating to government. *Belsham.* [*Modern.*]

GÖV'ERN-OR, *n.* One who governs: a ruler.

GÖW'AN, *n.* (*Min.*) Decomposed granite.

GÖWK, *n.* A clown: — a cuckoo. See *GAWK*.

GÖW'N, *n.* An upper garment of women: — or of men devoted to arts of peace, as divinity, law, &c.

GÖW'NED (göünd), *a.* Dressed in a gown.

GÖW'N/MAN or GÖW'NS/MAN, *n.* A man devoted to the arts of peace; a divine, lawyer, professor, or student.

GRÄB, *v. a.* To seize suddenly. [*Vulgar.*]

GRÄB'BLE, *v. n.* To grope; — to grapple.

GRÄCE, *n.* The unmerited favor of God; undeserved kindness; pardon; mercy: — virtue; piety; goodness: — privilege: — ease and elegance of form and manners; beauty; ornament; — a short prayer before or after meals: — the title of a duke or archbishop.

Syn. — *Grace*, as well as *pardon*, is favor extended to the guilty; *mercy*, favor to the miserable.

GRÄCE, *v. a.* To adorn; to dignify; to embellish.

GRÄCE/CÜP, *n.* Cup or health drunk after grace.

GRÄCE/FÜL, *a.* Elegant in manner or appearance; beautiful; becoming; genteel; comely.

GRÄCE/FÜL-LY, *ad.* In a graceful manner.

GRÄCE/FÜL-NESS, *n.* Elegance of manner.

GRÄCE/LESS, *a.* Void of grace; very wicked.

GRÄCE/LESS-LY, *ad.* In a graceless manner.

GRÄ/CEŠ, *n. pl.* (*Myth.*) Three sister goddesses, attendants on Venus: — elegant manners; charms: — favor: — a game for girls.

†GRÄ-CIL/I-TY, *n.* Slenderness; smallness.

GRÄ/CIOUS (grä'shus), *a.* Merciful; benevolent; favorable; kind; acceptable; virtuous; good.

GRÄ/CIOUS-LY (grä'shus-le), *ad.* Mercifully; kindly.

GRÄ/CIOUS-NESS (grä'shus-ness), *n.* Mercifulness.

GRÄ-DÄ'TION, *n.* Regular progress from one degree to another; a step; order; a series.

GRÄD'A-TO-RY, *n.* A series or flight of steps.

GRÄD'A-TO-RY, *a.* Proceeding step by step.

GRÄDE, *n.* Rank; degree: — rise and descent of a railroad.

GRÄDE, *v. a.* To reduce, or level, and prepare for placing rails on a railroad: to reduce to a level.

GRÄ/DI-ENT, *a.* Walking; moving by steps.

GRÄ/DI-ENT, *n.* Degree of ascent and descent.

*GRÄD'U-AL (gräd'yü-al) [gräd'ü-al, *S. J. E. F. Ja.*; gräd'ü-al or gräd'jü-al, *W.*], *a.* Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step.

*GRÄD'U-AL, *n.* An order of steps: — a rail.

*GRÄD'U-AL-LY, *ad.* By degrees; step by step.

GRÄD'U-ÄTE, *v. a.* To dignify with a degree or diploma: — to divide into degrees.

GRÄD'U ÄTE, *v. n.* To receive a degree; to proceed regularly or by degrees.

GRÄD'U-ÄTE, *n.* A man dignified with a degree.

GRÄD'U-ÄTE SHIP, *n.* The state of a graduate.

GRÄD'U-Ä'TION, *n.* Act of graduating; state of being graduated: — regular progression.

GRÄD'U-Ä TOR, *n.* One who graduates: — an instrument for dividing into degrees: — a contrivance for arresting spontaneous evaporation.

GRÄD'US, *n.* [*L.*] A prosodial dictionary.

†GRÄFF (11), *v. a. & n.* Now superseded by *Graft*.

GRÄFT (11), *n.* A small shoot or scion of a tree.

GRÄFT, *v. a.* To insert a scion, shoot, or branch of one tree into the stock of another; to insert.

GRÄFT'ER, *n.* One who grafts.

GRÄIL, *n.* A book of hymns and prayers.

GRÄIN, *n.* All kinds of corn: — the seed of any fruit: — a minute particle: — the smallest weight: — the direction of the fibres of wood, &c.: — disposition; temper; heart.

GRÄIN, *v. a.* To form with grains.

GRÄINED (gränd), *a.* Rough: — dyed in grain.

GRÄINŠ (gränz), *n. pl.* Husks of malt in brewing.

GRÄIN'Y (grä'ne), *a.* Full of corn; full of grains.

GRÄL/LIC, *a.* Having long legs, as a bird: stilted.

†GRÄ-MËR'CY, *interj.* An expression of thanks.

GRÄ-MIN'E-AL or GRÄ-MIN'E-OÜS, *a.* Grassy.

GRÄ-MIN-I-FÖ/LI-OÜS, *a.* Having leaves like grass.

GRÄ-MINIV'O-ROÜS, *a.* Living upon grass.

GRÄM'MAR, *n.* The art of speaking or writing a language correctly; a system of laws or rules which regulate language; a book of grammatical principles.

GRÄM-MÄ'RI-AN, *n.* One versed in grammar.

GRÄM'MAR-SCHÖÖL, *n.* A school in which the Greek and Latin languages are taught.

GRÄM-MÄT'IC, } *a.* Belonging to grammar;

GRÄM-MÄT'I-CAL, } conformed to grammar.

GRÄM-MÄT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* According to grammar.

GRÄM-MÄT'I-CÄS-TER, *n.* A low grammarian.

GRÄM-MÄT'I-CIZE, *v. a.* To render grammatical.

GRÄM'PUS, *n.* A large fish of the cetaceous kind.

GRÄ-NÄ'DÖ or GRÄ-NÄDE', *n.* See *GRENADE*.

GRÄN'A-RY [grän'a-re, *S. W. J. F. E. K. Sm.*; grän'a-re, *P. Ja.*], *n.* A storehouse for grain.

GRÄND, *a.* Great; illustrious; high in power; splendid; magnificent; sublime: — principal; chief.

— As a prefix, it notes a link or generation in relationship; as, *grandfather*.

GRÄND'DAM, *n.* Grandmother: — an old woman.

GRÄND/CHILD, *n.* The child of a son or daughter.

GRÄND'DÄUGH-TER (gränd'däw-ter), *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRÄN-DEE', *n.* A man of great power or dignity; a Spanish nobleman.

GRÄND'EUR (gränd'yur) [gränd'yur, *Ja. K. Sm.*; grän'yur, *W.*; gränd'yur, *S.*; grän'dür, *J. F. E.*], *n.* State; splendor; magnificence; greatness.

GRÄND/FÄ-TIER, *n.* A father's or mother's father.

GRÄN-DIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* High, lofty speaking.

GRÄN-DIL'O-QUENT, *a.* Grandiloquent; pompous.

GRÄN-DIL'O-QUÖÜS, *a.* Using lofty words.

GRÄND'-JÜ-RÖR, *n.* One of a grand-jury.

GRÄND'-JÜ-RY, *n.* A jury whose duty it is to consider whether bills of indictment should be presented to the court against persons accused.

GRÄND'LY, *ad.* Sublimely; loftily.

GRÄND'MÖTH-ER (gränd'müth-er), *n.* A father's or mother's mother.

GRÄND/NESS, *n.* Grandeur; greatness. [*R.*]

GRÄND/SIRE, *n.* A grandfather; an ancestor.

GRÄND'SÖN, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

GRÄNGE, *n.* A farm; a farm-house: — a granary.

GRÄN'ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A hard stone or rock, composed of quartz, felspar, and mica.

GRÄ-NIT'IC, *a.* Containing granite; like granite.

GRÄ-NIT'I-FÖRM, *a.* Formed like granite.

GRÄ-NIV'O-ROÜS, *a.* Eating or living upon grain.

GRÄN'NAM, *n.* Grandmother; grandam. [*Vulgar.*]

GRÄNT (12), *v. a.* To admit as true what is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede: — to give; to bestow.

GRÄNT, *n.* Any thing granted; a gift; a boon.

GRÄNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be granted.

GRÄN-TÉE', *n.* One to whom any grant is made.

GRÄNT'OR or GRÄNT-ÖR' [gränt'ur, *S. E. Ja.*; gränt'ur, *P. F.*; gränt-ör', *W. J. Sm.*], *n.* A person by whom a grant is made.

GRÄN'U-LÄR, } *a.* Consisting of grains; resem-

GRÄN'U-LÄ-RY, } bling grain or seed.

GRÄN'U-LÄTE, *v. n.* To be formed into grains.

GRÄN'U-LÄTE, *v. a.* To break into small grains.

GRÄN'U-LÄTE, *a.* Resembling grains.

GRÄN'U-LÄ'TION, *n.* Act of breaking into grains.

GRÄN'ÜLE (grän'yäl), *n.* A small particle.

GRÄN'U-LOÜS (grän'yü-lüs), *a.* Full of grains.

GRÄPE, *n.* The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters, from which wine is made.

GRÄP'E-RY, *n.* A plantation of grape-vines.

GRÄPE-SHÖT, *n.* A combination of small shot put into a thick canvas bag.

GRÄPE-STÖNE, *n.* The stone or seed of a grape.

GRÄPE-VINE, *n.* The vine that bears grapes.

GRÄPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to delineation; de-

GRÄPH'I-CAL, } scriptive; well delineated.

GRÄPH'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a graphical manner.

GRÄPH'ITE, *n.* Black-lead; a mineral substance.

GRÄPHÖM'E-TER, *n.* A surveying-instrument.

GRÄP'NEL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small anchor for a small ship of war; a grappling-iron.

GRÄP'PLE, *v. n.* To contest in close fight; to struggle, as wrestlers; to seize.

GRÄP'PLE, *v. a.* To seize; to lay fast hold of.

GRÄP'PLE, *n.* Close fight: — a seizure. — (*Naut.*) A hook or iron instrument.

GRÄP/PLING or **GRÄP/PLING-ÏR/ON**, *n.* (*Naut.*) An instrument used in close action.

GRÄP/Y, *a.* Full of grapes; made of the grape.

GRÄSP/ËR (*grä'zher*), *n.* See **GRAZIER**.

GRÄSP, v. a. To lay hold of; to hold in the hand; to gripe; to seize.

GRÄSP (12), *v. n.* To endeavor to seize; to struggle.

GRÄSP, n. The gripe or seizure of the hand; hold.

GRÄSP/ËR, *n.* One who grasps.

GRÄSS (12), *n.* The common herbage of fields, &c.

GRÄSS, v. n. To breed grass; to become pasture.

GRÄSS, v. a. To cover with grass.

GRÄSS/HÖP-ËR, *n.* An insect allied to the locust tribe.

GRÄSS/I-NÉSS, *n.* State of abounding in grass.

GRÄSS/PLÖT, *n.* A level spot covered with grass.

GRÄSS/Y, *a.* Covered with, or containing, grass.

GRÄTE, *n.* A partition or frame made with bars; — a range of bars within which fires are made.

GRÄTE, v. a. To rub or wear off; — to vex; — to make a harsh sound; — to enclose with bars.

GRÄTE, v. n. To rub hard; to make a harsh noise.

GRÄT/ËD, *a.* Granulated; worn by rubbing; — having bars like a grate.

GRÄTE/FÜL, *a.* Having a due sense of benefits; thankful; — pleasing; acceptable; delightful.

GRÄTE/FÜL-LY, *ad.* In a grateful or pleasing manner.

GRÄTE/FÜL-NÉSS, *n.* Gratitude; thankfulness.

GRÄT/ËR, *n.* He or that which grates; — a rough instrument to grate with.

GRÄT/I-FI-CÄTION, *n.* Act of gratifying; enjoyment; pleasure; delight; reward.

GRÄT/I-FI-ËR, *n.* One who gratifies or delights.

GRÄT/I-FY, *v. a.* To indulge; to humor; to please.

Syn. — *Gratify* curiosity; *indulge* the propensity; *humor* the fancy or desire; *please* the taste.

GRÄT/ING, *n.* A harsh noise; — the bars of a grate.

GRÄT/ING, p. a. Sounding harshly; offensive.

GRÄT/ING-LY, *ad.* Harshly; offensively.

GRÄT/TS, *ad.* [L.] For nothing; without a reward.

GRÄT/I-TÜDE, *n.* A due sense of benefits received; duty to benefactors; *thankfulness*.

GRÄ-TÜ/I-TOÜS, *a.* Bestowed freely; given; free; — voluntary; — asserted without proof.

GRÄ-TÜ/I-TOÜS-LY, *ad.* In a gratuitous manner.

GRÄ-TÜ/I-TY, *n.* A present; free gift; *benefaction*.

GRÄT/U-LÄTE, *v. a.* To congratulate; to salute.

GRÄT/U-LÄTION, *n.* Salutation; congratulation.

GRÄT/U-LÄ-TO-RY, *a.* Congratulatory.

GRÄ-VÄ/MEN, *n.* [L.] (*Laoc.*) The grievance complained of; cause of action.

GRÄVE, *n.* A pit or hole in the earth for the dead.

GRÄVE, v. a. [L. GRAVED; *pp.* GRAVING, GRAVEN or GRAVED.] To carve; to cut; to engrave.

GRÄVE, v. n. To delineate on hard substances.

GRÄVE, a. Solemn; serious; *weighty*; — slow; — not showy; — not acute or sharp in sound.

Syn. — A *grave* judge; a *serious* preacher; a *solemn* warning; a *weighty* affair. *Gravity* is opposed to *vivacity*; *seriousness*, to *levity*.

GRÄVE-CLÖTHES, *n. pl.* Clothes for the dead.

GRÄV/EL, *n.* Hard, rough sand; — sandy or calculeous matter concentered in the kidneys.

GRÄV/EL, v. a. To cover with gravel; to puzzle.

GRÄVE/LESS, *a.* Wanting a tomb; unburied.

GRÄV/EL-LY, *a.* Abounding with gravel.

GRÄVE/LY, *ad.* Solemnly; seriously; soberly.

GRÄVE/NÉSS, *n.* State of being grave.

GRÄV/ËR, *n.* One who engraves; — a graving-tool.

GRÄVE/STONE, *n.* A stone laid over a grave.

GRÄVE/YÄRD, *n.* A place for burying the dead.

GRÄV/ID, *a.* Heavy with pregnancy; pregnant.

GRÄ-VÍD/I-TY, *n.* Pregnancy; the state of being with child.

GRÄ-VÍM/Ë-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies.

GRÄV/ING, *n.* Carved work; engraving.

GRÄV/I-TÄTE, *v. n.* To be affected by gravitation; to tend to the centre of attraction.

GRÄV/I-TÄTION, *n.* Act of gravitating or tending to the centre of gravity; gravity.

GRÄV/I-TY, *n.* Tendency to the centre; heaviness; ponderosity; *weight*; — seriousness. — *Specific gravity* is the weight of the matter of any body, compared with the weight of an equal bulk of pure water, taken as a standard.

GRÄV/Y, *n.* The juice of roasted meat, &c.

GRÄV, a. White mixed with black; dark; hoary.

GRÄV, n. A gray color; — a badger.

GRÄV/BÉARD (*grä'bêrd*), *n.* An old man.

GRÄV/ISH, *a.* Approaching to a gray color.

GRÄV/NÉSS, *n.* State or quality of being gray.

GRÄZE, v. n. To eat grass; to supply grass.

GRÄZE, v. a. To supply with grass; to feed on grass; — to touch lightly.

GRÄZ/ËR, *n.* One that feeds on grass.

GRÄZ/IER (*grä'zher*), *n.* One who feeds cattle.

GRÄZ/ING, *n.* The act of feeding on grass.

GRÉASE (*grēs*), *n.* Animal fat in a soft state; unctuous or fatty matter. — a swelling in a horse's leg.

GRÉASE, v. a. To smear or anoint with grease.

GRÉAS/I-LY (*grē'ze-le*), *ad.* With grease.

GRÉAS/I-NÉSS, *n.* State of being greasy; oiliness.

GRÉAS/Y (*grē'ze*), *a.* Only; fat; unctuous; gross.

GREAT (*grät*), *a.* Having magnitude; large in bulk or number; chief; principal; illustrious; eminent; noble; grand; generous; — distant by one or more generations, as *great-grandfather*.

GREAT/COAT, *n.* A large outer garment. [ed.]

GREAT/HEART-ED (*grät'härt-ed*), *a.* High-spirited.

GREAT/LY (*grät'le*), *ad.* In a great degree; highly.

GREAT/NÉSS, *n.* Largeness, dignity; power; state.

GRÉAVE, *n.* *pl.* GRÉAVES (*grēvz*). Ancient armor for the legs; — sediment of melted tallow.

GRÉ/CIAN (*grē'shan*), *a.* Relating to Greece.

GRÉ/CIAN, *n.* A native of Greece; a Greek.

GRÉ/CISM, *n.* An idiom of the Greek language.

GRÉ/CISE, *v. a.* To translate into Greek.

GRÉED/I-LY, *ad.* In a greedy manner.

GRÉED/I-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being greedy; ravenousness; voracity; *avidity*.

GRÉED/Y, *a.* Ravenous; voracious; eager.

GRÉED/Y-GÜT, *n.* A glutton; a devourer. [*Low.*]

GRÉEK, *a.* Relating to Greece; Grecian.

GRÉEK, *n.* A native of Greece; a Grecian; — the language of the Greeks or Grecians.

GRÉEN, *a.* Of the color of grass; verdant; — flourishing; fresh; undecayed; new; — not dry; — unripe; immature; inexperienced; unskillful.

GRÉEN, *n.* Green color; — a grassy plain; — leaves.

GRÉEN, v. a. To make green.

GRÉEN/CLÖTH, *n.* A council held in the counting-house of the king of England's household.

GRÉEN/E-RY, *n.* Greenness of vegetation; verdure.

GRÉEN/GÄGE, *n.* A species of delicious plum.

GRÉEN/GRÖ-CER, *n.* A retailer of vegetables.

GRÉEN/HÄND, *n.* One who is unpractised.

GRÉEN/HÖRN, *n.* A raw, unpractised youth.

GRÉEN/HÖÖSE, *n.* A house for preserving plants.

GRÉEN/ING, *n.* A large, green apple.

GRÉEN/ISH, *a.* Somewhat green; tending to green.

GRÉEN/LY, *ad.* With a greenish color; freshly.

GRÉEN/NÉSS, *n.* State of being green; viridity.

GRÉEN/RÖÖM, *n.* A room attached to a theatre.

GRÉENS, *n. pl.* Leaves of vegetables for food.

GRÉEN/SICK-NÉSS, *n.* A disease of maids, which causes paleness; chlorosis.

GRÉEN/STÄLL, *n.* A stall to place greens on.

GRÉEN/SWÄRD, *n.* Turf on which grass grows.

GRÉET, v. a. To address kindly at meeting; to salute; to congratulate.

GRÉET, v. n. To meet and salute; — [to weep.]

GRÉET/ËR, *n.* One who greets

GRÉET/ING, *n.* A friendly salutation at meeting.

GRÉ/GÄ/R-I-ÖÜS, *a.* Going in flocks or herds.

GRÉ/GÄ/R-I-ÖÜS-LY, *ad.* In a flock or company.

GRÉ/GÄ/R-I-ÖÜS-NÉSS, *n.* State of being in herds.

GRÉ-GÖ/R-I-AN, *a.* Belonging to Pope Gregory.

GRĒ/MI-ĀL, *a.* Pertaining to the lap or bosom.
 GRĒ-NĀDĒ', *n.* [Fr.] A little hollow ball of iron, to be filled with powder, and thrown upon invaders.
 GRĒN-Ā-DIĒR' [grĕn-ā-dēr', *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; grān-ā-dēr', *S.*], *n.* A tall foot-soldier.
 GRĒ-NĀDŌ, *n.* Same as *Grenade*.
 GREW (grĕ), *i.* of *Grow*.
 GREY (grā), *a.* Gray. See *GRAY*.
 GREY/HÖUND (grā'höünd), *n.* A tall dog, remarkable for swiftness and keenness of sight.
 GRĪD'DLE, *n.* An iron pan for baking cakes.
 †GRĪDE, *v. n.* To cut; to make way by cutting.
 GRĪD'E-LĪN, *a.* Of a purplish color.
 GRĪD'IR-ON (grĭd'ir-urn), *n.* A portable grate, on which meat is laid to be broiled.
 GRĪEF (grĕf), *n.* Sorrow; affliction; — grievance.
 GRĪEF'ANCE, *n.* A wrong suffered; an injury.
 GRĪEVE (grĕv), *v. a.* To afflict; to make sad.
 GRĪEVE, *v. n.* To feel sorrow; to mourn.
Syn. — One *grieves* inwardly, *mourns* outwardly, and *laments* aloud.
 GRĪEV'OUS (grĕ'vus), *a.* Afflictive; painful; causing sorrow; — atrocious; heavy; vexatious.
 GRĪEV'OUS-LY, *ad.* Painfully; calamitously.
 GRĪEV'OUS-NESS, *n.* Sorrow; pain; calamity.
 GRĪF'FIN, } *n.* [*grifon*, Fr.] A fabled animal, resembling an eagle, and the lower part a lion.
 GRĪG, *n.* A small eel; — a merry creature.
 GRĪLL, *v. a.* To broil on a grate or gridiron.
 GRĪLL-LĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] Any thing broiled on a gridiron.
 GRIM, *a.* Horrible; hideous; frightful; ugly.
 GRĪ-MĀCE', *n.* A distortion of the countenance from habit or insolence; an air of affectation.
 GRĪ-MĀL'KIN, *n.* The name of an old cat.
 GRĪME, *v. a.* To dirt; to sully deeply; to daub with filth.
 GRĪME, *n.* Dirt deeply insinuated.
 GRĪM'LY, *ad.* Horribly; hideously; sourly.
 GRĪM'NESS, *n.* Horror; frightful visage.
 GRIN, *v. n.* To show the teeth set together.
 GRIN, *n.* Act of grinning; an affected laugh.
 GRIND, *v. a.* [*i.* *GROUND*; *pp.* *GRINDING*, *GROUND*.]
 To reduce to powder or meal by friction: — to sharpen; to rub; — to oppress.
 GRIND, *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding.
 GRIND'ER, *n.* He or that which grinds; an instrument for grinding; — a back or double tooth.
 GRIND/STONE or GRĪND/STONE [grĭnd'stōn, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*; — commonly, grĭn'stūn, *Sm.*], *n.* A stone on which edged tools are ground.
 GRIN'NER, *n.* One who grins.
 GRIP, *n.* Power of gripping; grasp; gripe.
 GRIPE, *v. a.* To hold hard; to grasp; to squeeze.
 GRIPE, *v. n.* To feel the colic; to pinch.
 GRIPE, *n.* A grasp; hold; pressure; — a lever. — *Pl.* Pain in the bowels; the colic.
 GRIP'ER, *n.* One who gripes; an oppressor.
 GRIP'ING, *n.* A holding fast; — pain; distress.
 GRĪPPE, *n.* [Fr.] An epidemic catarrh; influenza.
 GRĪ-ŠĒTTE' (grĕ-zĕt'), *n.* [Fr.] The wife or daughter of a French tradesman.
 GRĪS'KIN, *n.* The vertebra of a hog.
 GRĪS'LED (grĭz'ld), *a.* See *GRIZZLED*.
 GRĪS'LY, *a.* Dreadful; horrible; grizzly.
 GRĪS'ONS, *n.* Inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps; also a canton of Switzerland.
 GRIST, *n.* Corn to be ground; — supply; provision.
 GRIS/TLE (grĭs'sl), *n.* A tough animal substance; a cartilage.
 GRIS/TLY (grĭs'sle), *a.* Made of, or full of, gristle.
 GRIST'-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.
 GRIT, *n.* The coarse part of meal; — sand; gravel; — a coarse-grained sandstone.
 GRIT'TI-NESS, *n.* State of being gritty.
 GRIT'TY, *a.* Full of grit; consisting of grit; sandy.
 GRIZ/ZLE, *n.* A mixture of white and black; gray.
 GRIZ/ZLED (grĭz'ld), *a.* Interspersed with gray.
 GRIZ/ZLY (grĭz'zle), *a.* Somewhat gray; grayish.

GRŌAN (grŏn), *v. n.* To breathe or sigh, as in pain.
 GRŌAN, *n.* A deep sigh from sorrow or pain.
 GRŌAN'ING, *n.* Lamentation; a deep sigh.
 *GROAT (grāwt) [grāwt, *S. W. P. J. F. Sm.*; grŏt, *Ja.*], *n.* A piece of money valued at four pence.
 *GROATS, *n. pl.* Oats that have the hulls taken off.
 GRŌ'ČER, *n.* A dealer in tea, sugar, spices, &c.
 GRŌ'ČER-Y, *n.* Commodities sold by grocers.
 GRŌG, *n.* Spirit and water.
 GRŌG'ČER-Y, *n.* A place where grog is sold.
 GRŌG'RAM or GRŌG'RAN, *n.* A kind of silk stuff.
 GRŌG'-SHOP, *n.* Same as *Groggery*.
 GRŌIN, *n.* The part next above the thigh.
 GRŌOM, *n.* One who tends horses; a servant.
 GRŌOVE, *v. a.* To cut in channels; to hollow.
 GRŌOVE, *n.* A hollow; a channel cut with a tool.
 GRŌPE, *v. n.* To feel where one cannot see.
 GRŌPE, *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark.
 GRŌP'ER, *n.* One who searches in the dark.
 GRŌSS, *a.* Thick; bulky; — palpable: — indelicate; coarse; impure; unrefined; — stupid; dull; — fat: — not net. — *Gross weight*, the total weight of merchandise, including the vessel containing it.
 GRŌSS, *n.* The bulk or main body; the whole: — twelve dozen.
 GRŌSS'LY, *ad.* In a gross manner; coarsely.
 GRŌSS'NESS, *n.* State of being gross; coarseness.
 GRŌT, *n.* A cave; a cavern; a grotto.
 GRO-TĒSQUE' (grŏ-tĕsk'), *a.* Distorted; fantastic.
 GRO-TĒSQUE'/LY, *ad.* In a fantastic manner.
 GRŌT'TŌ, *n.* An ornamental cave; a cavern.
 GRŌUND, *n.* Earth; land; territory: — floor; bottom; basis; *foundation*: — first stratum of paint: — first joint; first principle. — *Pl.* Lees.
 GRŌUND, *v. a.* To place or fix; to found; to settle.
 GRŌUND, *v. n.* To strike the bottom or ground, and remain fixed.
 GRŌUND, *i. & p.* From *Grind*.
 GRŌUND'AGE, *n.* Tax for a ship's standing in port.
 GRŌUND'-ASH, *n.* A sapling of ash.
 GRŌUND'-BAIT, *n.* A bait allowed to sink.
 GRŌUND'-FLOOR (grŏund'flŏr), *n.* The lower floor.
 GRŌUND'-LESS, *a.* Void of reason; wanting ground.
 GRŌUND'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without ground or reason.
 GRŌUND'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of ground or reason.
 GRŌUND'LING, *n.* A fish: — a mean person.
 GRŌUND'NŪT, *n.* A plant and its fruit.
 GRŌUND'-PLATE, *n.* The lower horizontal timber of a building, called also *ground sill* and *groundsel*.
 GRŌUND'/PLOT, *n.* Ground occupied by a building.
 GRŌUND'-RENT, *n.* Rent paid for land, especially for land on which a building stands.
 GRŌUND'/SEL, *n.* A plant; ragwort. See *GROUND-PLATE*.
 GRŌUND'-SWĒLL, *n.* The swell or rolling of billows near the shore.
 GRŌUND'/WORK, *n.* The foundation; ground; first principle; first stratum; base.
 GRŌUP (grŏp), *n.* A cluster; a collection.
 GRŌUP (grŏp), *v. a.* To form into groups; to collect.
 GRŌUSE, *n.* A kind of fowl; a heath-cock.
 GRŌUT, *n.* Coarse meal; wort: — mortar in a fluid state. — *Pl.* Sediment of liquor.
 GRŌVE, *n.* A small wood; a place set with trees.
 GRŌV'EL (grŏv'vl), *v. n.* To lie prone: — to creep low on the ground: — to be mean or vile.
 GRŌV'EL-LER (grŏv'vl-er), *n.* One who grovels.
 GRŌW (grŏ), *v. n.* [*i.* *GREW*; *pp.* *GROWING*, *GROWN*.]
 To vegetate; to increase in size: — to improve; to advance; to extend: — to become.
 GRŌW (grŏ), *v. a.* To cause to grow; to raise.
 GRŌW'ER (grŏ'er), *n.* One who grows; a farmer.
 GRŌWL, *v. n.* To snarl; to murmur; to grumble.
 GRŌWL, *v. a.* To signify or express by growling.
 GRŌWL, *n.* A murmur as of an angry cur.
 GRŌWL'ER, *n.* He that growls; an angry cur.
 GRŌWN, *p.* From *Grow*. Advanced.
 GRŌWTH (grŏth), *n.* Act of growing; vegetation: — product; thing produced: — increase of stature; advance; advancement.
 GRŪB, *v. a.* To dig up; to root out.

GRÜB, *n.* A kind of worm or maggot: — a dwarf.
GRÜB/BER, *n.* One who grubs.
GRÜB/STREET, *n.* Originally a street near Moorfields, in London, inhabited by mean writers: — applied, as an adjective, to worthless poems, &c.
GRÜDGE, *v. a.* To envy the enjoyment of; to give unwillingly; to begrudge.
GRÜDGE, *v. n.* To murmur; to be envious.
GRÜDGE, *n.* An old quarrel; ill-will; envy.
GRÜDGE/ER, *n.* One who grudges.
GRÜDGE/ING-LY, *ad.* Unwillingly; reluctantly.
GRÜ/EL, *n.* Food made by boiling meal in water.
GRÜFF, *a.* Sour of aspect; harsh of manners.
GRÜFF/LY, *ad.* In a gruff manner; harshly.
GRÜFF/NESS, *n.* Harshness of manner or look.
GRUM, *a.* Sour; surly; severe; grim; harsh.
GRUM/BL, *v. n.* To murmur with discontent.
GRUM/BLER, *n.* One who grumbles; a murmurer.
GRUM/BLING, *a.* A murmuring; a hoarse noise.
GRÜME, *n.* A thick, viscid consistence of a fluid.
GRÜM/LY, *ad.* In a grum manner; sullenly.
GRÜ/MOVS, *a.* Thick; clotted; viscid.
GRÜ/MOVS-NESS, *n.* State of being concreted.
GRÜNT, *v. n.* To make a noise like a hog.
GRÜNT, *n.* The noise of a hog; a groan.
GRÜNT/LE, *v. n.* Same as *grunt*. [*R.*]
GRÜNT/LING, *n.* A young hog; a pig.
GRÜPH/ON, *n.* See **GRIFFIN**.
GUÄ/Ä-CÜM [gwä/ä-küm, *W. P. Sm.*; gwä/ä-küm, *S. J. F.*; gä/ä-küm, *E.*; gwä/küm, *Wb.*], *n.* A resinous substance obtained from a tree.
GUÄ/NÖ, *n.* [*Sp.*] The excrement of sea-fowls, imported from islands on the coasts of Peru and Africa, for manure.
GUÄR-ÄN-TÉE' (gär-rän-tē'), *n.* Surety for performance; surety: — one to whom a guaranty or surety is made.
GUÄR-ÄN-TÉE' (gär-rän-tē'), *v. a.* To engage that another shall perform stipulations: — to insure the performance of; to warrant.
GUÄR-ÄN-TÖR, *n.* (*Law.*) One who guarantees.
GUÄR-ÄN-TY, *n.* Surety for performance; guarantee. See **GUARANTEE**.
***GUÄRD** (gärd) [gyärd, *W. J. F.*; gärd, *P. Ja. S. E. K. Sm. Wb.*], *v. a.* To watch by way of defence or security: — to protect; to defend; to keep.
***GUÄRD** (gärd), *v. n.* To be in a state of caution.
***GUÄRD** (gärd), *n.* A man, or body of men, employed for defence: — protection; care: — part of the hilt of a sword.
***GUÄRD/Ä-BLE**, *a.* Capable of being protected.
***GUÄRD/ED-NESS**, *n.* Caution; wariness.
***GUÄRD/ER** (gärd'er), *n.* One who guards.
***GUÄRD/DI-ÄN** (gär'de-än) [gär'de-än, *P. Ja. R.*; gärd/yan, *S. E.*; gyärd/de-än or gyärd/je-än, *W.*; gyärd/de-ün, *J.*; gyärd/yan, *F.*; gärd/yan, *Sm.*], *n.* One who has the care of an orphan, or other person; a protector.
***GUÄRD/DI-ÄN**, *a.* Performing the office of protector; guarding; protecting.
***GUÄRD/DI-ÄN-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a guardian.
***GUÄRD/LESS**, *a.* Without defence; defenceless.
***GUÄRD/-RÖÖM** (gärd/röm), *n.* A room in which those who are appointed to watch assemble.
***GUÄRD/-SHIP**, *n.* A ship to guard the coast.
GÜ-BER-NÄ/TION, *n.* Government; rule. [*R.*]
GÜ-BER-NÄ-TÖ/RÄL, *a.* Relating to a governor. [*U. S.*]
GÜB/GEON (güd/jün), *n.* A small fish: — a man easily cheated: — an iron pin on which a wheel turns.
GÜB/GEON (güd/jün), *v. a.* To cheat.
GÜER/DON (gür'don), *n.* [*Fr.*] A recompense.
GÜE-RIL/LA, *n.* [*guerrilla*, *Sp.*] A petty war. *re.*
GÜESS (gēs), *v. n.* To conjecture; to judge.
GÜESS (gēs), *v. a.* To hit upon by conjecture.
GÜESS (gēs), *n.* Judgment without certain evidence; a conjecture; a supposition.
GÜESS/ER, *n.* One who guesses.
GÜEST (gēst), *n.* One entertained by another.
Syn. — A guest at a feast; an occasional visitor or visitant.

GÜEST/-CHÄM-BER, *n.* A chamber of entertainment.
GÜG/GLE, *v. n.* See **GURGLE**.
***GUID/Ä-BLE** (gid/ä-bl), *a.* That may be guided.
***GUID/ÄGE** (gid/äj), *n.* Reward given to a guide.
***GUID/ÄNCE** (gid/äns), *n.* Direction; government.
***GUIDE** (gid) [gyid, *S. W. J. F. C.*; gid, *P. E. Ja.*, gid, *Sm.*], *v. a.* To direct; to govern; to regulate; to conduct; to lead.
***GUIDE** (gid), *n.* One who guides; a director.
***GUIDE/LESS** (gid/les), *a.* Having no guide.
***GUIDE/POST** (gid/pöst), *n.* A directing post.
***GUID/ER** (gid'er), *n.* A director; a guide.
GÜILD (gild), *n.* A society; a corporation.
GÜILD/ER (gild'er), *n.* A florin; a foreign coin.
GÜILD/HÄLL (gid/häl), *n.* The great court of judicature in London: — the hall in which a corporation usually assembles; a town-hall.
***GÜILE** (gil) [gyil, *S. W. J. F. C.*; gil, *P. E. Ja.*, gil, *Sm.*], *n.* Deceitful cunning; artifice; deceit; fraud; duplicity.
***GÜILE/FÜL** (gil/fäl), *a.* Wily; insidious; artful.
***GÜILE/FÜL-LY** (gil/fäl-le), *ad.* Insidiously.
***GÜILE/FÜL-NESS** (gil/fäl-nēs), *n.* Treachery.
***GÜILE/LESS** (gil/les), *a.* Free from deceit; honest.
***GÜILE/LESS-NESS** (gil/les-nēs), *n.* Honesty.
GÜIL-LO-TINE' (gil-lö-tēn'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A machine used for beheading in France.
GÜIL-LO-TINE', *v. a.* To decapitate or behead by the guillotine.
GÜILT (gilt), *n.* State of having violated a law; criminality; sin; a crime.
GÜILT/I-LY (gilt/i-le), *ad.* In a criminal manner.
GÜILT/I-NESS, *n.* State of being guilty; guilt.
GÜILT/LESS, *a.* Free from crime; innocent.
GÜILT/LESS-LY (gilt/les-le), *ad.* Without guilt.
GÜILT/LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from crime.
GÜILT/Y (gilt/ye), *a.* Having guilt; justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent; wicked.
GÜIN/Ä (gün/ä), *n.* Formerly an English gold coin, value 21 shillings sterling; 21 shillings.
GÜIN/Ä-HEN (gün/ä-hēn), *n.* A species of fowl.
GÜIN/Ä-PIG (gün/ä-pig), *n.* A small animal.
GÜIŞE (giz), *n.* Manner; mien; habit; dress.
GÜI-TÄR' (gē tar'), *n.* An instrument of music.
GÜ/LÄ, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as *gola*. See **CYMA**.
GÜLEŞ (gölz), *a.* [*gucules*, *Fr.*] (*Her.*) Red.
GÜLE, *n.* An arm of the sea extending into the land; a large bay: — a whirlpool; an abyss.
Syn. — Gulf of Mexico; Bay of Biscay.
GÜLE/Y, *a.* Full of gulfs or whirlpools.
GÜLL, *v. a.* To trick; to cheat; to defraud.
GÜLL, *n.* A sea-fowl: — a stupid animal: — a trick; a fraud: — one easily cheated; a dupe.
GÜLL/ER, *n.* One who gulls; a cheat.
GÜL/LET, *n.* The throat; the oesophagus.
GÜL-LI-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Weak credulity. [*Vulgar.*]
†GÜLL/ISH, *a.* Foolish; stupid; absurd. *Burton*.
GÜL/LY, *n.* A ravine; a channel: — a large knife.
GÜL/LY, *v. a.* To wear away by water or friction.
GÜL/LY, *v. n.* To form a channel; to gurgle.
GÜL/LY-HÖLE, *n.* A hole where the gutters empty themselves into a subterraneous sewer.
GÜ-LÖS/I-TY, *n.* Greediness; gluttony; voracity.
GÜLP, *v. a.* To swallow eagerly; to suck down.
GÜLP, *n.* As much as can be swallowed at once.
GÜM, *n.* A concrete vegetable substance that exudes from certain trees: — the fleshy covering that contains the teeth.
GÜM, *v. a.* To close or wash with gum.
GÜM/BÖ, *n.* Food made of the capsules or pods of okra, stewed and served with melted butter.
GÜM/BÖLL, *n.* A painful tumor on the gums.
GÜM/-E-LÄS/TIC, *n.* Caoutchouc.
GÜM-MI/ER-OÜS, *a.* Producing gum.
GÜM/MI-NESS, *n.* The state of being gummy.
GÜM/MOVS, *a.* Of the nature of gum; gummy.
GÜM/MY, *a.* Consisting of or having gum.
GÜMP, *n.* An awkward, foolish person; a dolt.
GÜMP/TION (güm/shün), *n.* Understanding; skill.
GÜN, *n.* A general name for fire-arms; a musket.

GÜN, *v. n.* To shoot with a gun; to hunt.
 GÜN'BOAT, *n.* A boat carrying one or two guns.
 GÜN'NEL, *n.* See GUNWALE.
 GÜN'NER, *n.* A cannoner; one who shoots.
 GÜN'NER-Y, *n.* Art of managing guns or cannon.
 GÜN'NING, *n.* The use of a gun in shooting.
 GÜN'PÖW-DER, *n.* The powder put into guns; — a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal.
 GÜN'REACH, *n.* Reach of a gun; gunshot.
 GÜN'SHÖT, *n.* The reach or range of a gun.
 GÜN'SHÖT, *a.* Made by the shot of a gun.
 GÜN'SMITH, *n.* A man who makes guns.
 GÜN'STÖCK, *n.* The wood in which a gun is fixed.
 GÜN'WALE (commonly pronounced, and sometimes spelled, *gün'nel*), *n.* (*Naut.*) Upper part of a ship's side, from the half-deck to the fore-castle.
 GÜRGE, *n.* A whirlpool; a gulf.
 GÜR'GLE, *v. n.* To gush, as water from a bottle.
 GÜR'GLET, *n.* A porous earthen vessel.
 GÜSH, *v. n.* To flow or rush out with violence.
 GÜSH, *n.* A copious emission of water or liquor.
 GÜS'SET, *n.* An angular piece of cloth at the upper end of a shirt-sleeve, the neck of a garment, &c.
 GÜST, *n.* Sense of tasting: — a sudden, violent blast of wind; a sudden squall. See WIND.
 GÜST'ABLE, *a.* Pleasant to the taste. [*R.*]
 GÜS'TÖ, *n.* [*Il.*] The relish of any thing; liking.
 GÜS'TY, *a.* Stormy; tempestuous; windy. *Shak.*
 GÜT, *n.* The intestinal canal of an animal; an intestine: — a passage.
 GÜT, *v. a.* To eviscerate; to draw; to take out.
 GÜT'TA, *n.*; *pl.* GÜT'TÄ. [*L.*] A drop. — (*Arch.*) A little cone in the form of a bell.
 GÜT'TA-PËR'CHA, *n.* A substance much used in the arts, obtained from the sap or juice of a tree found in Malaya and some of the Asiatic islands.
 GÜT'TA SE-RË'NA, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) A disease of the eye; drop-serene; amaurosis.
 GÜT'TER, *n.* A passage for water; a channel.
 GÜT'TER, *v. a.* To cut in small hollows.
 GÜT'TLE, *v. a.* To swallow; to guzzle.
 GÜT'TLE, *v. n.* To feed greedily; to guzzle.
 GÜT'TLER, *n.* A greedy eater.
 GÜT'TU-LOÜS, *a.* In the form of a small drop.
 GÜT'TUR-AL, *a.* Belonging to the throat.
 GÜT'TUR-AL, *n.* A letter pronounced chiefly by the throat, as *k*, *q*, and *c* and *g* hard.
 GÜT'TUR-AL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being guttural.
 GÜT' (güt), *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope used for lifting in a ship; a sort of tackle.
 GÜZ'ZLE, *v. n.* To swallow any thing greedily.

GÜZ'ZLE, *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust.
 GÜZ'ZLE, *n.* An insatiable thing or person.
 GÜZ'ZLER, *n.* An immoderate eater or drinker.
 GÜBE, *n.* A sneer; a taunt. See GIBE.
 GÜBE, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.
 *GYM-NA'SI-ARCH, *n.* A master of a gymnasium.
 *GYM-NA'SI-ÛM (jim-nä'zhe-üm), *n.* [*L.*] *L. pl.* GYM-NA'SI-Ä; *Eng.* GYM-NA'SI-ÛMS. A place for athletic exercises: — a seminary; a school.
 *GYM'NAST, } *n.* One who teaches or practises
 *GYM-NÄS'TIC, } athletic exercises.
 *GYM-NÄS'TIC (jim-näs'tik, *S. W. P. J. F. K.* *Sm. C.*; jim-näs'tik, *E. Ja.*), *a.* Relating to gymnastics or gymnastic exercises; athletic.
 *GYM-NÄS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a gymnastic manner.
 *GYM-NÄS'TICS, *n. pl.* The art of properly applying gymnastic exercises; athletic exercises.
 GYM-NÖS'-OPHIST, *n.* An Indian philosopher.
 GYM'NO-SPERM, *n.* A plant having naked seeds.
 GYM'NO-SPER'MOUS (jim-no-sper'mus, *W. Sm.*; gim-no-sper'mus, *Ja.*), *a.* Having naked seeds.
 *GYN-E-ÖC'RA-CY, *n.* Female government.
 *GYN'AR-CHY, } *n.* Female government; gyne-
 *GY-NÖC'RA-CY, } cocracy.
 *GYN-E-ÖC'RA-CY, *n.* Female government.
 *GYP'SE-OÜS, } *a.* Relating to gypsum.
 *GYP'SINE, }
 GYP-SÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* Art of engraving on gypsum.
 *GYP'SUM (jip'sum, *P. K. Sm. Wb.*; gip'sum, *Ja.*), *n.* Plaster-stone; a native sulphate of lime.
 GYP'SY, *n.* A word corrupted from *Egyptian*, and applied to a wandering race of people: — a strolling beggar; a fortune-teller.
 GY'RAL, *a.* Turning round; rotatory; gyrotary.
 GY'RAL-SCOPE, *n.* An instrument for exhibiting the effects of revolution or rotation.
 GY'RATE, *v. n.* To turn round; to whirl.
 GY-RÄ'TION, *n.* The act of turning about.
 GY'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Moving round; rotatory.
 GYRE (jir), *n.* A circle or circular motion. [*R.*]
 GY'RAL-CON (jer'faw-kn), *n.* See GERFALCON.
 GY-RÖG'ON-ITE, *n.* A seed-vessel or plant, found in a fossil state.
 GY'RO-MÄN-CY (ji'ro-män-se, *Ja. R. Sm.*; jir'o-män-se, *Wb.*), *n.* A sort of divination performed by walking in or round a circle.
 GY'RON, *n.* (*Her.*) One of the ordinaries.
 *GYVE (jiv, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. C.*; giv, *S. E. K.*), *n.*; *pl.* GYVES. A fetter; a chain for the legs or limbs.
 *GYVE, *v. a.* To fetter; to shackle.

H.

H is a note of aspiration, or mark of a strong breathing; and it is, by many grammarians, accounted no letter.

HÄ, *interj.* [*L.*] An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden exertion, or laughter.
 HÄ'BE-AS CÖR'PUS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Law.*) A writ for delivering a person from false imprisonment, &c.
 HÄB'ER-DÄSH-ER, *n.* A dealer in small wares.
 HÄB'ER-DÄSH-ER-Y, *n.* Small goods or wares.
 HÄB-ER-DINE', *n.* A dried salt cod.
 HÄ-BËR'QE-ON, *n.* Armor for the neck and breast.
 HÄ-BİL'I-MENT, *n.* Dress; clothes; garment.
 HÄ-BİL'I-TY, *n.* Faculty; now ability. *Spenser.*
 HÄB'IT, *n.* The effect of a frequent repetition of the same act: — custom; inveterate use; usage: — state of any thing; as, habit of body: — dress; garb.
 HÄB'IT, *v. a.* To dress; to accoutre; to array.
 HÄB'IT-Ä-BLE, *a.* Capable of being dwelt in.
 HÄB'IT-Ä-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of being dwelt in.
 HÄB'I-TÄN-CY, *n.* (*Lex.*) Settlement; inhabitan-
 tancy.

HÄB'I-TÄNT, *n.* A dweller; an inhabitant. *Mil-ton.*
 HÄB'I-TÄT, *n.* [*L.*] The place of the natural growth of plants, animals, insects, &c.
 HÄB-I-TÄ'TION, *n.* Place of abode; a dwelling.
 HÄB'I-T-ED, *a.* Clothed: — accoutred; usual.
 HÄ-BIT'Y-ÄL (hä-bit'yü-äl), *a.* Being in constant use; customary; constant.
 HÄ-BIT'Y-ÄL-LY, *ad.* Customarily; by habit.
 HÄ-BIT'Y-ÄTE, *v. a.* To make habitual; to accus-
 tom; to make familiar.
 HÄB'I-TÜDE, *n.* Long custom; habit; state.
 HÄC'-Ë-N'DÄ, *n.* [*Sp.*] Landed property; a farm.
 HÄCK, *v. a.* To cut; to chop; to cut clumsily.
 HÄCK, *n.* A notch; a cut: — a horse kept for hire: — a hackney; a hackney-coach. *Pope.*
 HÄCK, *a.* Hired; mercenary; venal.
 HÄCK, *v. n.* To be venal; to turn prostitute.
 HÄCK'BER-RY, *n.* A large American forest-tree.
 HÄCK'BUT, *n.* See HAGBUT.
 HÄC'KLE, *v. a.* To dress flax; to hatchel.
 HÄC'KLE, *n.* Comb for dressing flax. See HATCHEL.

HACK/MA-TACK, *n.* The American red larch.
HACK/NEY (hăk'ne), *n.* A nag; a hired horse:—a hireling:—a prostitute:—any thing let out for hire.

HACK/NEY, *a.* Much used; let out for hire.

HACK/NEY, *v. a.* To use much; to make common.

HACK/NEY-COACH, *n.* A carriage let for hire.

HACK/NEYED (hăk'nejd), *p. a.* Much used or worn.

HAD, *i. & p. of Have.*

HAD/DOCK, *n.* A sea-fish of the cod kind.

HÄDE, *n.* The steep descent of a shaft; descent:—the dip of a mineral vein.

HÄDES, *n.* [Gr.] The place of departed spirits.

HÄFT (12), *n.* A handle.—*v. a.* To set in a haft.

HÄG, *n.* A witch; a fury:—an old, ugly woman.

HÄG, *v. a.* To torment; to harass with vain terror.

HÄG/GARD, *a.* Lean; rugged; pale; deformed.

HÄG/GARD, *n.* A species of hawk:—any thing ugly:—a stack-yard.

HÄG/GARD-LY, *ad.* Deformedly; pallidly.

HÄG/GESS, *n.* A Scotch dish of chopped meat.

HÄG/GISH, *a.* Like a hag; deformed; horrid.

HÄG/GLE, *v. a.* To cut; to chop; to mangle.

HÄG/GLE, *v. n.* To be difficult in a bargain.

HÄG/GLER, *n.* One who haggles.

*HÄ/GI-Q-GRÄPH, *n.* A holy writing; hagiography.

*HÄ-GI-ÖG/RA-PHAL, *a.* Relating to hagiography.

*HÄ-GI-ÖG/RA-PHER [hä-je-ög'ra-fer, *P. K. Sm.*; hä-je-ög'ra-fer, *Ja. R.*], *n.* A holy writer.

*HÄ-GI-ÖG/RA-PHY, *n.* [hagiographa, *L.*] Holy or sacred writings; the sacred Scriptures.

*HÄ-GI-ÖL/Q-GY, *n.* A treatise on sacred things.

HÄG/SHIP, *n.* The title of a witch or hag.

HÄGUE/BUT (häg'but), *n.* A culverin; arquebuse.

HÄH (hä), *interj.* Expressing surprise or effort.

HÄ-HÄ, *n.* A fence sunk below the ground.

HÄIL (hail), *n.* Drops of rain frozen in falling.

HÄIL, *v. n.* To pour down hail.—*v. a.* To pour.

HÄIL, *v. a.* To salute; to call to.

HÄIL, *interj.* A term of salutation; health.

HÄIL, *a.* Healthy; sound. See HALE.

HÄIL-FEL-LÖW (hail'fel-lö), *n.* A companion.

HÄIL/SHÖT, *n.* A small shot scattered like hail.

HÄIL/STONE, *n.* A particle or single ball of hail.

HÄIL/Y, *a.* Consisting of hail; full of hail.

HÄI/NOUS. See HEINOUS.

HAIR (här), *n.* The dry, elastic filaments arising from the skin of animals:—a single hair.

HAIR/BRAINED (här'bränd), *a.* See HAREBRAINED.

HAIR/BREADTH (här'bræðth), *n.* The diameter of a hair; a very small distance.—*a.* Very narrow.

HAIR/BRUSH, *n.* A brush for the hair.

HAIR/CLOTH, *n.* Stuff made of hair, very rough.

HAIR/I-NESS, *n.* The state of being hairy.

HAIR/LESS, *a.* Destitute of hair; bald.

HAIR/PIN, *n.* A pin used in dressing the hair.

HAIR/Y, *a.* Covered with, or consisting of, hair.

HAKE, *n.* A kind of fish resembling the cod.

HÄL/BERD or HÄL/BERD [häl'berd, *S. W. P. J.* *F. K.*; häl'berd, *Ja. Sm.*], *n.* A kind of spear; a cross-bar:—written also *halbert*.

HÄL-BER-DIER', *n.* One armed with a halberd.

*HÄL/CY-ON (häl'she-un or häl'se-un) [häl'she-un, *W. P. E. F. Ja.*; häl'shun, *S. K. C.*; häl'se-un, *J. Sm.*], *n.* A sea-bird; the kingfisher.

*HÄL/CY-QN, *a.* An epithet applied to seven days before, and seven after, the winter solstice:—placid; quiet; still; peaceful.

HALE, *a.* Healthy; sound; hearty; uninjured.

*HÄLE or HÄLE [häl, *J. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; häl, *S. P.*; häl or häi, *W. F.*], *v. a.* To drag. See HÄUL.

*HÄL/ER or HÄL/ER, *n.* One who hales. See HÄUL. [part.]

HÄLF (häf), *n.*; *pl.* HÄLVEŠ. A moiety; an equal

HÄLF (häf), *ad.* In part; equally.

HÄLF (häf), *a.* Consisting of a moiety or half.

HÄLF-BLOOD (häf'hlood), *n.* One born of the same father or mother, but not of both; relation by one parent:—used also as an *adjective*.

HÄLF-BREED, *n. & a.* Half-blood.

HÄLF-MOON, *n.* The moon half illuminated.

HÄLF-/PÄY, *n.* A reduced pay.

HALF-PEN-NY (hä'pën-ne or häf'pën-ne) [hä'pën-ne, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; hä'pën-ne or häf'pën-ne, *C.*; häp'pën-ne or häf'pën-ne, *K. Wb.*], *n.*; *pl.* HALF-/PEN-CE (hä'pens or häf'pens), or HALF-/PEN-NJES. A copper coin.

HÄLF-/PIKE, *n.* A small pike carried by officers.

HÄLF-/SEAS-Ö/VER, *a.* Half-drunk; tipsy.

HÄLF-/WÄY, *a.* Equidistant.—*ad.* In the middle.

HÄLF-/WIT (häf'wit), *n.* A foolish fellow.

HÄLF-/WIT-TED (häf'wit-ted), *a.* Foolish.

HAL-/BÜT (höf'c-büt), *n.* A large, flat sea-fish.

HÄLL, *n.* A large room for the transaction of public business; a large public room:—a manor-house:—an entry; vestibule:—a collegiate body in a university.

HÄLL/LA-BA-LÖÖ', *n.* A loud noise; uproar.

HÄLL-LÄ-LÜ/JAH (häll-le-lü'ya), *n.* [Heb. *praise ye the Lord*.] A song of thanksgiving.

HÄLL/IARDS { (häll'yardz), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes

HÄLL/YARDS { or tackle to hoist or lower yards, sails, and signals.

HAL-LÖÖ', *interj.* Expressing incitement or call.

HAL-LÖÖ', *v. n.* To cry, as after the dogs.

HAL-LÖÖ', *v. a.* To encourage with shouts; to chase with shouts; to call to.

HÄL/LÖW (häl'lö), *v. a.* To consecrate; to make holy; to sanctify; to reverence as holy.

HÄL/LÖW-MÄS (häl'lö-mäs), *n.* Feast of All-Souls.

HAL-LÜ/CI-NATE, *v. n.* To stumble; to blunder.

HAL-LÜ-CI-NÄ/TION, *n.* A diseased imagination; a species of mania:—error; blunder; mistake.

HÄ/LÖ, *n.* [*L.*] *Pl.* HÄ/LÖŠ. A bright circle round the sun or moon; a glory.

*HÄ/LÖID or HÄL/ÖID, *n.* (*Chem.*) A species of salt.

*HÄ/LÖID, *a.* Partaking of or like salt.

HÄL/O-SCOPE, *n.* An instrument for the exhibition of all the phenomena connected with halos, parhelia, &c.

HÄL/SER (häu'ser), *n.* A rope. See HÄW/SER.

HÄLT, *v. n.* To limp; to stop; to hesitate.

HÄLT, *a.* Lame; crippled.

HÄLT, *n.* Act of limping; a stop in a march.

HÄLT/ER, *n.* One who halts:—a rope to hang malefactors with:—a sort of bridle; a rope.

HÄLT/ER, *v. a.* To bind with a cord.

HÄLVE (häv), *v. a.* To divide into two equal parts.

HÄLVEŠ (hävz), *n.* The plural of *Half*.

HÄM, *n.* The hip:—the thigh of a hog salted.

HÄM/A-DRY-AD, *n.* A wood-nymph.

HÄ/MATE or HÄ/MÄT-ED, *a.* Hooked together.

HÄMEŠ, *n. pl.* A kind of horse-collar.

HÄ/MITE, *n.* A hook-shaped shell.

HÄM/LET, *n.* A small village.

HÄM/MEL, *n.* A small shed for an animal.

HÄM/MER, *n.* An instrument for driving nails, &c.

HÄM/MER, *v. a.* To beat or form with a hammer.

HÄM/MER, *v. n.* To work; to be busy.

HÄM/MER-CLOTH, *n.* Cloth covering a coach-box.

HÄM/MER-ER, *n.* One who works with a hammer.

HÄM/MER-HÄRD, *n.* Iron hardened by hammering.

HÄM/MOCK, *n.* A swinging bed:—a hummock.

HÄ/MOŠ, HÄ-MÖŠ', *a.* (*Bot.*) Bent like a hook.

HÄM/PER, *n.* A large basket; a kind of fetter.

HÄM/PER, *v. a.* To shackle; to entangle; to ensnare; to fetter; to put into a hamper.

HÄM/STRING, *n.* The tendon of the ham.

HÄM/STRING, *v. a.* [*i.* HAMSTRUNG; *pp.* HAMSTRUNG, HAMSTRUNG.] To cut the tendon of the ham.

HÄN/A-PER, *n.* A hamper:—a treasury.

HÄN/CEŠ, *n. pl.* The ends of elliptical arches:—falls of the file-rails in a ship.

HÄND, *n.* The palm with the fingers:—a measure of four inches; a palm; an index, as of a clock:—manner of writing:—side, right or left:—a person employed; a workman.

HÄND, *v. a.* To give or transmit:—to guide or lead.—*Hand* is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *hand-saw*, &c.

HÄND/BÄLL, *n.* A game with a ball.
 HÄND/BÄR-RÖW, *n.* A frame carried by hand.
 HÄND/BÄS-KET, *n.* A portable basket.
 HÄND/BÉLL, *n.* A bell rung by the hand.
 HÄND/BÉLL, *n.* A loose printed sheet.
 HÄND/BOOK (-bük), *n.* A manual.
 HÄND/BÖW, *n.* A bow managed by the hand.
 HÄND/BRÉADTH (händ'hredth), *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.
 HÄND/CRAFT, *n.* See HANDICRAFT.
 HÄND/CRAFTS-MAN, *n.* A workman; handicraftsman. See HANDICRAFTSMAN.
 HÄND/CUFF, *n.* A fetter for the wrist.
 HÄND/CUFF, *v. a.* To manacle; to fasten.
 HÄND/ED, *a.* Having the use of the hand, left or right; as, right-handed: — with hands joined.
 HÄND/ER, *n.* One who hands or transmits.
 HÄND/ÉT-TER, *n.* A manacle for the hands.
 HÄND/FÜL, *n.*; *pl.* HÄND/FÜLS. As much as the hand can grasp: — a small quantity.
 HÄND/GÄL-LÖP, *n.* A gentle, easy gallop.
 HÄND/GÜN, *n.* A gun wielded by the hand.
 HÄND/I-CRAFT, *n.* Work performed by the hand.
 HÄND/I-CRAFTS-MAN, *n.* A manufacturer; mechanic; an artisan; handicraftsman.
 HÄND/I-LY, *ad.* With skill; with dexterity.
 HÄND/I-NÉSS, *n.* Readiness; dexterity.
 HÄND/I-WORK (-würk), *n.* Work of the hand.
 HÄND/KER-CHIEF (häng'ker-chif), *n.* A piece of silk or linen to wipe the face or cover the neck.
 HÄND/LE, *v. a.* To touch, feel, use, or hold with the hand; to manage; to treat of.
 HÄND/LE, *n.* The part of a thing held in the hand; a haft: — that of which use is made.
 HÄND/LE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be handled.
 HÄND/LING, *n.* Touch; execution.
 HÄND/MAID, *n.* A maid that waits at hand.
 HÄND/MÄID-EN (händ'mä-dn), *n.* A handmaid.
 HÄND/MILL, *n.* A mill moved by the hand.
 HÄND/RAIL, *n.* A rail supported by posts.
 HÄND/SÄW, *n.* A saw manageable by the hand.
 HÄND/SEL (hän'sel), *n.* The first use of any thing.
 HÄND/SEL, *v. a.* To use or do the first time.
 HÄND/SÖME (hän'süm), *a.* Moderately beautiful; graceful; elegant: — ample; liberal; generous.
 HÄND/SÖME-LY, *ad.* Beautifully; generously.
 HÄND/SÖME-NÉSS, *n.* Beauty; grace; elegance.
 HÄND/SPIKE, *n.* A kind of wooden lever.
 HÄND/STÄFF, *n.*; *pl.* HÄND/STÄVES. A javelin.
 HÄND/VICE, *n.* A vice to hold small work in.
 HÄND/WORK (-würk), *n.* Same as *Handiwork*.
 HÄND/WREIT-ING (händ'rit-ing), *n.* A form of writing peculiar to each hand; an autograph.
 HÄND/Y, *a.* Ready; dexterous; convenient.
 HÄNG, *v. a.* [*i.* HUNG or HANGED; *pp.* HANGING, HUNG or HANGED.] To suspend; to show aloft: — to choke and kill by suspending by the neck.
 HÄNG, *v. n.* To be suspended; to depend.
 HÄNG'/BY, *n.* A dependant; a hanger-on. [*R.*]
 HÄNG'/DÖG, *n.* One who deserves the gallows.
 HÄNG/ER, *n.* He or that which hangs: — a sword.
 HÄNG/ER-ÖN', *n.* A servile dependant.
 HÄNG/ING, *n.* Drapery hung to the walls of rooms.
 HÄNG/MAN, *n.* A public executioner.
 HÄNG/NAIL, *n.* A minute portion of the cuticle, shivered off from the roots of the finger-nail.
 HÄNK (hängk), *n.* A skein of thread; a tie.
 HÄNK (hängk), *v. n.* To form into hanks.
 HÄNK/ER (hängk'er), *v. n.* To long importunately; to have eager desire.
 HÄNK/ER-ING, *n.* Strong desire; a longing.
 HÄN/KLE (häng'kl), *v. n.* To twist; to entangle.
 HÄN-SE-ÄT'IC, *a.* Relating to the Hanse towns.
 HÄP, *n.* Chance; fortune; luck; accident.
 HÄP, *v. n.* To happen. *Shak.*
 HÄP/HÄR-LOT, *n.* A coarse coverlet.
 HÄP/HÄZ'ARD, *n.* Chance; accident.
 HÄP/LESS, *a.* Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless.
 HÄP/LY, *ad.* Perhaps; peradventure; by chance.
 HÄP/PEN (häp'pn), *v. n.* To fall out; to chance.
 HÄP/PJ-LY, *ad.* In a happy manner; luckily.

HÄP/PJ-NÉSS, *n.* Felicity; bliss; blessedness
Syn. — *Happiness* and *felicity* [*felicitas*, *L.*] signify the state of being happy, and are synonymous; though sometimes differently applied. *Bliss*, *blessedness*, and *beatitude* are commonly used as terms of spiritual import; as, heavenly *bliss*.
 HÄP'PY, *a.* Having happiness; felicitous; lucky; successful; fortunate.
 HÄ/RÄM or HÄ'RÄM, *n.* A seraglio. See HÄREM.
 HÄ-RÄNGUE' (hä-räng'), *n.* A declamatory or noisy speech; declamation.
 HÄ-RÄNGUE' (hä-räng'), *v. n.* To make a declamatory public speech; to declaim.
 HÄ-RÄNGUE', *v. a.* To address by an oration.
 HÄ-RÄNGU'ER (hä-räng'er), *n.* A declaimer.
 HÄR/ASS, *v. a.* To waste: — to weary; to fatigue; to perplex; to distress.
 HÄR/ASS-ER, *n.* One who harasses.
 HÄR/BIN-ĞER, *n.* A forerunner; a precursor.
 HÄR/BÖR, *n.* A station for ships; a port; a haven: — asylum; shelter.
Syn. — A commodious harbor; secure haven; a port frequented by ships: — an asylum for safety: a shelter from a storm.
 HÄR/BÖR, *v. n.* To lodge; to take shelter.
 HÄR/BÖR, *v. a.* To entertain; to shelter; to secure. — (*Laoc.*) To receive clandestinely.
 HÄR/BÖR-AGE, *n.* Shelter; entertainment.
 HÄR/BÖR-ER, *n.* One who harbors.
 HÄR/BÖR-LESS, *a.* Wanting harbor.
 HÄR/BÖR-MÄS'TER, *n.* An officer who has the care of mooring ships in a harbor.
 HÄRD, *a.* Not easy to be pierced, penetrated, or compressed; firm; solid; not soft: — difficult; painful; laborious: — rigorous; severe; unkind: — insensible; obdurate: — impregnated with salt.
 HÄRD, *ad.* Close; near; diligently; laboriously.
 HÄRD/EN (här'dn), *v. n.* To grow hard.
 HÄRD/EN (här'dn), *v. a.* To make hard or firm.
 HÄRD/EN-ER (här'dn-er), *n.* One who hardens.
 HÄRD/FÄCED (-fäst), *a.* Having a stern face.
 HÄRD/FÄ-VÖRED (-fä-vörd), *a.* Coarse of feature.
 HÄRD/FÄ-VÖRED-NÉSS, *n.* Coarse features.
 HÄRD/FIST-ED, *a.* Close-handed; covetous.
 HÄRD/FOUGHT (här'dfäwt), *a.* Sharply contested.
 HÄRD/HÄCK, *n.* A small shrub; spiraea.
 HÄRD/HÄND-ED, *a.* Coarse; severe; oppressive.
 HÄRD/HEÄRT-ED (här'dhärt-éd), *a.* Cruel; obdurate.
 HÄRD/HEÄRT-ED-NÉSS, *n.* Cruelty.
 HÄR/DI-HOOD (här'de-hüd), *n.* Stoutness; boldness; effrontery; audacity.
 HÄR/DI-NÉSS, *n.* Firmness; stoutness; courage.
 HÄRD/LY, *ad.* Not easily; scarcely; barely; harshly.
 HÄRD/MÖÜTHED (här'dmöüthd), *a.* Not sensible to the bit: — using harsh language.
 HÄRD/NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being hard: solidity.
 HÄRD/NIBBED (här'dnibd), *a.* Having a hard nib.
 HÄRDS, *n. pl.* The refuse of flax or hemp.
 HÄRD/SHIP, *n.* Severe labor or want; oppression.
 HÄRD/WARE, *n.* Manufactures or wares of iron and other metals.
 HÄRD/WARE-MAN, *n.* A dealer in hardware.
 HÄR/DY, *a.* Bold; brave; stout; strong; firm.
 HÄRE, *n.* A small, swift, timid quadruped, allied to the rabbit: — a constellation.
 HÄRE/BÉLL, *n.* A plant; a blue flower.
 HÄRE/BRAINED (här'bränd), *a.* Volatile; wild.
 HÄRE/FOOT (här'füt), *n.* An herb; a bird.
 HÄRE/HÖUND, *n.* A hound for hunting hares.
 HÄRE/HÖUNT-ER, *n.* One who hunts hares.
 HÄRE/LIP, *n.* A divided lip, like that of a hare.
 HÄRE/LIPPED (här'lipt), *a.* Having a harelip.
 HÄREM or HÄ'REM (hä'rem, *K. Sm. R. C.*; hä'rem, *Ja.*), *n.* The apartment for women in a seraglio, palace, or Oriental house.
 HÄ-REN/GI-FÖRM, *a.* Shaped like a herring.
 HÄR/I-CÖT (här'e-kö), *n.* [*Fr.*] A kind of ragout.
 HÄR/I-ER, *n.* See HARRIER.
 HÄRK, *v. n.* To listen; to give ear; to hearken.

HÄRK, *interj.* (*imperative of Hark.*) List; hear.
HÄRL, *n.* The filaments of flax or hemp.
HÄR/LE-QUIN (här/le-kîn) [här/le-kîn, *S. W. P. J.* E. F. K. Sm. C.; här/le-kwîn, *Ja.*], *n.* A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a merry-andrew; a zany.
HÄR-LE-QUIN-ÅDE', *n.* Exhibitions of harlequins; a feat of buffoonery.
HÄR/LOT, *n.* A prostitute; a strumpet.
HÄR/LOT, *a.* Wanton; lewd; like a harlot.
HÄR/LOT-RY, *n.* The trade of a harlot; lewdness.
HÄRM, *n.* Injury; crime; mischief; hurt; *evil*.
HÄRM, *v. a.* To hurt; to injure; to damage.
HÄR-MÄT'TAN, *n.* A dry, noxious wind, which blows from the interior of Africa.
HÄRM/FÜL, *a.* Hurtful; mischievous; injurious.
HÄRM/LESS, *a.* Innocent; not hurtful; unhurt.
HÄRM/LESS-LY, *ad.* Innocently; without hurt.
HÄRM/LESS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being harmless.
HÄR-MÖN/IC, { *a.* Relating to music or har-
HÄR-MÖN/I-CAL, { mony; concordant; musical.
HÄR-MÖN/I-CÄ, *n.* A musical apparatus, consisting of a collection of glass goblets.
HÄR-MÖN/I-CÄ-LY, *ad.* In an harmonical manner.
HÄR-MÖN/I-CÖN, *n.* A musical instrument.
HÄR-MÖN/ICS, *n. pl.* The science of musical sounds; proportions of sound.
HÄR-MÖN/I-ÖUS, *a.* Partaking of harmony; concordant; musical; agreeing.
HÄR-MÖN/I-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* With harmony.
HÄR-MÖN/I-ÖUS-NESS, *n.* Concord; musicalness.
HÄR/MÖ-NIST, *n.* A musician; a harmonizer.
HÄR/MÖ-NIZE, *v. a.* To adjust in fit proportions.
HÄR/MÖ-NIZE, *v. n.* To agree; to correspond.
HÄR/MÖ-NIZ-ER, *n.* One who harmonizes.
HÄR/MÖ-NY, *n.* The just adaptation of parts to each other; *symmetry*; agreement; — musical concord; *melody*; — a literary work showing agreement; as, a "Harmony of the Gospels."
HÄR/NESS, *n.* Armor; — furniture for horses.
HÄR/NESS, *v. a.* To put on harness; to equip.
HÄR/NESS-ER, *n.* One who harnesses.
HÄRP, *n.* A musical stringed instrument, of great antiquity; a lyre; — a constellation.
HÄRP, *v. n.* To play upon the harp; to dwell on.
HÄRP/ER, *n.* A player on the harp.
HÄRP/ING-IR/ÖN (härp'ing i'örn), *n.* Bearded dart.
HÄRP/ING, *n. pl.* A ship's breadth at the bow.
HÄR-PO-NEER, { *n.* One who throws the harpoon
HÄR-POÖN/ER, { in whale-fishing.
HÄR-POÖN', *n.* A dart to strike whales with.
HÄR-POÖN', *v. a.* To strike with the harpoon.
HÄR/PI-CHORD, *n.* A keyed musical instrument, or harp, strung with wires.
HÄR/PI, *n.* A fabulous monster, or a species of fury, with wings and claws like a bird; — a ravenous wretch or extortioner.
HÄR/QUE-BÜSS, *n.* A hand-gun. See *ARQUEBUSE*.
HÄR-RA-TÖEN, *n.* A kind of stuff or cloth.
HÄR/RJ-DÄN, *n.* A decayed strumpet.
HÄR/RJ-ER, *n.* A small hound trained for hunting the hare; — written also *harier*.
HÄR/RÖW (här'rö), *n.* A frame of timber set with teeth, to be dragged over ploughed lands.
HÄR/RÖW (här'rö), *v. a.* To break or cover with the harrow; — to tear up; to disturb.
HÄR/RÖW-ER, *n.* One who harrows; — a hawk.
HÄR/RV, *v. a.* To tease; to ruffle; to plunder.
HÄRSH, *a.* Austere; rough; crabbed; severe.
Syn. — Harsh language; austere look; rough manner or surface; crabbed temper; severe discipline.
HÄRSH/LY, *ad.* In a harsh manner; roughly.
HÄRSH/NESS, *n.* Roughness; severity; *acronymy*.
HÄRSH/LET, *n.* Liver, lights, &c., of a hog; haslet.
HÄRT, *n.* A be-deer; the male of the hind.
HÄRTS/HÖRN, *n.* The horn of the hart; — a volatile spirit obtained from horn; — a plant.
HÄR/UM-SCÄR/UM, *a.* Flighty; wild. [*Vulgar.*]
HÄ-RÜS/PICE, *n.* [*haruspex*, *L.*] A soothsayer.
HÄR/VEST, *n.* The season of gathering in grain

and other produce: — corn, grain, and other produce gathered; crop; produce; product of labor.
HÄR/VEST, *v. a.* To gather in, as produce; to reap.
HÄR/VEST-ER, { *n.* One who gathers in grain,
HÄR/VEST-MÄN, { &c.; a reaper.
HÄR/VEST-HÖME, *n.* The song or time of harvest.
HÄR/VEST-MÖÖN, *n.* The moon in harvest-time, when it rises near the same hour for several evenings.
HÄR/VEST-QUEEN, *n.* An image of Ceres, formerly carried on the last day of harvest.
HÄS, *3d pers. sing. of Have*.
HÄSH, *v. a.* To mince; to chop into small pieces.
HÄSH, *n.* Minced meat; a hashed dish; a mixture; — a scarfier for grass-land.
HÄS/LET or **HÄS/LET** [häs'let, *P. E. R. C.*: häs'/let, *Ja. Sm.*; häs'/let, *S. K.*; häs'/let, *W.*], *n.* Liver, lights, &c., of a hog; — written also *harslet*.
HÄSP (12), *n.* A clasp folded over a staple; a hook.
HÄSP, *v. a.* To shut or fasten with a hasp.
HÄS/SOCK, *n.* A thick mat for kneeling upon: — a tuft of coarse grass.
HÄST, *2d pers. sing. of Have*.
HÄS'TATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Formed by a spear or halberd.
HÄSTE, *n.* Speed; hurry; precipitation.
Syn. — Make haste; make good speed; despatch is necessary; avoid hurry and precipitation.
HÄSTE, { *v. n.* To make haste; to be in
HÄS'TEN (häs'n), { a hurry.
HÄS'TEN (häs'n), *v. a.* To drive forward; to urge on; to speed; to push on.
HÄS'TEN-ER (häs'n-er), *n.* One who hastens.
HÄS'TI-LY, *ad.* With haste; speedily; quickly.
HÄS'TI-NESS, *n.* Haste; speed; hurry: — testiness.
HÄS'TING, *n. pl.* Pease that come early; early fruit.
HÄS'TY, *a.* Quick; speedy; *cursor*: — vehement; rash; easily excited, irritable.
HÄS'TY-PÜD'DING, *n.* A pudding made of water or milk and flour or meal, boiled quick together.
HÄT, *n.* A cover for the head.
HÄT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be hated; odious.
HÄT'BÄND, *n.* A string tied round the hat.
HÄT'BÖX, { *n.* A box or case for a hat.
HÄT'CÄSE, {
HÄTCH, *v. a.* To produce young from eggs; — to plot; to contrive; — to engrave; to shade.
HÄTCH, *n.* A half door; — a brood excluded from the egg; exclusion from the egg; disclosure: — *Pl.* (*Naut.*) The opening in a ship's deck or floor; floodgates.
HÄTCH/EL [häch'el, *P. Sm. R. C. Wb.*; häch'/kl, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K.*], *n.* An instrument for cleaning flax: — written also *hackle* and *hetchel*.
HÄTCH/EL, *v. a.* To clean or dress flax, &c.
HÄTCH/ET, *n.* A small axe.
HÄTCH/ET-FÄCE, *n.* A prominent, ill-formed face.
HÄTCH/ING, *n.* A kind of shading or drawing.
HÄTCH/MENT, *n.* (*Her.*) An armorial escutcheon.
HÄTCH/WÄY, *n.* An opening in a ship's deck.
HÄTE, *v. a.* To detest; to abhor: to abominate.
HÄTE, *n.* Hatred; malignity; detestation.
HÄTE/FÜL, *a.* Detestable; odious; execrable; *abominable*; malignant.
HÄTE/FÜL-LY, *ad.* In a hateful manner.
HÄTE/FÜL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being hateful.
HÄTER, *n.* One who hates; an abhorrer.
HÄTRED, *n.* Extreme aversion; animosity; detestation; *enmity*; hate; ill-will; malignity.
HÄTTER, *n.* A maker of hats.
HÄT/TÖCK, *n.* A shock of twelve sheaves of corn.
HÄU'BERK, *n.* A coat of mail without sleeves.
HÄUGH (häw), *n.* A meadow; a dale; — law.
HÄUGHT (häwt), *a.* Haughty; insolent.
HÄUGH/TI-LY (häw'te-le), *ad.* Proudly; arrogantly.
HÄUGH/TI-NESS, *n.* Pride; arrogance; disdain.
Syn. — Haughtiness, arrogance, and pride all imply self-importance, and are founded on the high opinion one entertains of himself; *disdain*, on the low opinion entertained of others.
HÄUGH/TY (häw'te), *a.* Proud; arrogant; *insolent*: — bold; adventurous; high; lofty.

HÄUL, *v. a.* To pull; to draw; to drag by force.
HÄUL, *n.* A pull; violence in dragging; a draught.
HÄUM, *n.* The stem or stock of grain, after the seeds are gathered:—written also *haulm*, *haum*, and *haem*.

HÄUNCH (häunch), *n.* The thigh; the hip; rear.

HÄUNCHE (hänsht), *n.* Having haunches.

***HÄUNT** (hänt) [hänt, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; hänt or häwnt, *S.*; häwnt, *E. K.*], *v. a.* To resort to:—to frequent troublesomely, or as a spirit.

***HÄUNT** (hänt), *n.* A place much frequented.

***HÄUNT'ED**, *p. a.* Frequented, in an ill sense.

***HÄUNT'ER** (hänt'er), *n.* One who haunts.

HAUT'BOY (hō'bōi), *n.* A wind-instrument; a sort of flute:—a strawberry.

HAUTEUR (hō-tür'), *n.* [Fr.] Haughtiness; pride.

HAUT-GOUT (hō-gō'), *n.* [Fr.] A strong relish.

HÄVE (häv), *v. a.* [*I. HAD*; *pp.* HAVING, HAD.—*Ind. pres.* I HAVE, thou HAST, he HAS; we YOU, they HAVE.] To possess; to enjoy; to hold.—It is much used as an auxiliary verb to form the tenses.

HÄ'VEN (hä'vn), *n.* A port; a harbor; a shelter.

HÄ'VE-N'ER (hä'vn-er), *n.* An overseer of a port.

HÄ'VE-R-SÄCK, *n.* A soldier's bag or knapsack.

HÄ'V'OC, *n.* Waste; devastation; destruction.

HÄ'V'OC, *v. a.* To destroy; to lay waste.

HÄW, *n.* The berry of the hawthorn:—a stammering.

HÄW, *v. n.* To speak slowly, with hesitation.

HÄW-HÄW', *n.* A sunk fence. See *HA-HA*.

HÄWK, *n.* A voracious bird of prey.

HÄWK, *v. n.* To fly hawks at fowls:—to force up phlegm with a noise.

HÄWK, *v. a.* To cry and sell goods; to peddle.

HÄWK'BIT, *n.* An herbaceous plant.

HÄWK'ER, *n.* A pedler; news-carrier:—falconer.

HÄWK'-EYED (häwk'id), *a.* Having a keen eye.

HÄWK'ING, *n.* The diversion of flying hawks.

HÄWK'-NÖSED (-nōzd), *a.* Having an aquiline nose.

HÄWS'ER, *n.* A rope or cable. See *HALSER*.

HÄWS'ES, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The part of the bows next to the cables.—*Hawse-holes*, two holes under a ship's head.

HÄW'THÖRN, *n.* A thorn that bears haws.

HÄY (hä), *n.* Grass dried for fodder:—[*t* a net.]

HÄY'CÖCK, *n.* A heap of fresh hay.

HÄY'ING, *n.* The employment of making hay.

HÄY'-KNIFE, *n.* An instrument for cutting hay out of the stack.

HÄY'LOFT, *n.* A loft to put hay in.

HÄY'MÄK-ER, *n.* One employed in making hay.

HÄY'MÄK-ING, *n.* The act of making hay.

HÄY'MÖW (hä'möä), *n.* A mow of hay.

HÄY'RICK (hä'rik), *n.* A rick of hay.

HÄY'STÄCK (hä'stäk), *n.* A stack of hay.

HÄY'WARD, *n.* An officer in England who had the care of cattle.

HÄZ'ARD, *n.* Chance of loss; risk; peril; chance; danger:—a game at dice.

HÄZ'ARD, *v. a.* To expose to chance; to risk.

Syn.—Men hazard their lives, risk or venture their property.

HÄZ'ARD-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to hazard or chance.

HÄZ'ARD-ER, *n.* One who hazards; a gamester.

HÄZ'ARD-ÖS, *a.* Dangerous; exposed to hazard.

HÄZE, *n.* Fog; mist; watery vapor.

HÄZE, *v. n.* To be foggy or misty. *Ray.* [*Local.*]

HÄZE, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To punish by hard work.

HÄ'ZEL (hä'zl), *n.* A shrub bearing a nut.

HÄ'ZEL (hä'zl), *a.* Light brown; like hazel.

HÄ'ZEL-LY (hä'zl-e), *a.* Of the color of hazel.

HÄ'ZEL-NÜT, *n.* The nut or fruit of the hazel.

HÄ'Z-I-NÉSS, *n.* State of being hazy.

HÄ'ZY (hä'ze), *a.* Dark; foggy; misty; cloudy.

HÉ, *pron.* [*pos. HIS*; *obj. HIM*; *pl. THEY*; *pos. THEIRS*; *obj. THEM.*] The man; the person:—the male understood or alluded to.—Sometimes used adjectively for *male*; as, a *he-goat*.

HEAD (héd), *n.* The part of an animal that contains the brain and is the seat of sensation:—the chief; principal; the principal person; leader:—

—first place; place of honor:—understanding;—front; fore part:—topic.

HEAD (héd), *a.* Chief; principal; first; highest.

HEAD (héd), *v. a.* To lead; to direct; to govern.

HEAD, *v. n.* To form a head, as a plant.

HEAD'ACHE (héd'äk), *n.* Pain in the head.

HEAD'BAND (héd'band), *n.* A fillet; a topknot.

HEAD'BÖR-ÖUGH (héd'bür-ö), *n.* A sub-constable.

HEAD'DRESS (héd'drës), *n.* Dress of the head.

HEAD'ED (héd'ed), *a.* Having a head or chief.

HEAD'ER (héd'er), *n.* One who heads.

HEAD'GEAR (héd'gēr), *n.* Dress of the head.

HEAD'I-NÉSS (héd'e-nës), *n.* Hurry; rashness.

HEAD'ING, *n.* Materials for a head:—foam.

HEAD'LAND (héd'land), *n.* A promontory; cape.

HEAD'LESS (héd'les), *a.* Having no head; rash.

HEAD'LÖNG (héd'löng), *a.* Steep:—thoughtless.

HEAD'LÖNG (héd'löng), *ad.* Rashly; hastily:—with the head foremost.

HEAD'MAN (héd'män), *n.* A chief; a leader.

HEAD'PIECE (héd'pës), *n.* Armor for the head; helmet:—understanding; force of mind.

HEAD'-QUÄR'TERS (héd'kwär'terz), *n. pl.* The place of general rendezvous for an army.

HEAD'SHIP (héd'ship), *n.* Authority:—chief place.

HEADS'MAN (hédz'män), *n.* An executioner.

HEAD'SPRING (héd'spring), *n.* Fountain; origin.

HEAD'STÄLL (héd'stäl), *n.* Part of a bridle.

HEAD'STÖCK, *n.* A frame to support the gudgeons of a wheel, or the centre of a lathe. [stone.]

HEAD'STONE, *n.* The capital stone:—a grave-

HEAD'STRÖNG (héd'ströng), *a.* Ungovernable; obstinate; self-willed; stubborn; violent.

HEAD'TIRE (héd'tir), *n.* Attire for the head.

HEAD'WAY, *n.* The space under an arch:—th motion of advancing at sea.

HEAD'-WIND, *n.* A contrary wind.

HEAD'Y (héd'e), *a.* Rash; hasty; violent.

HEAL, *v. a.* To cure; to restore:—to reconcile.

HEAL (hél), *v. n.* To grow well or sound.

HEAL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being healed.

HEAL'ER (hél'er), *n.* One who heals.

HEAL'ING, *p. a.* Tending to cure; mild; gentle.

HEALTH (hélth), *n.* Soundness of body; freedom from bodily pain or sickness; a sound state:—purity:—salvation:—wish of happiness, used in drinking.

HEALTH'FUL (hélth'fål), *a.* Free from sickness; sound; salubrious; salutary; healthy.

HEALTH'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a healthful manner.

HEALTH'FUL-NÉSS, *n.* State of being healthful.

HEALTH'J-LY, *ad.* Without sickness or pain.

HEALTH'I-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being healthy.

HEALTH'LESS, *a.* Weak; sickly; infirm.

HEALTH'SÖME (hélth'süm), *a.* Wholesome. *Shak.*

HEALTH'Y (hélth'e), *a.* Enjoying health; conducive to health; wholesome; healthful.

Syn.—Healthy climate; healthy or healthful constitution; wholesome food; salubrious air; salutary exercise.

HEAM, *n.* After-birth in beasts.

HEAP (hëp), *n.* A pile; accumulation; cluster.

HEÄP, *v. a.* To throw; to pile; to accumulate.

Syn.—Heap or throw stones; pile wood; accumulate or amass wealth.

HEÄP'ER, *n.* One who makes piles or heaps.

HEÄP'Y (hëp'e), *a.* Full of heaps; lying in heaps.

HEÄR, *v. n.* [*i. HEAR*; *pp.* HEARING, HEARD.] To perceive by the ear; to listen; to be told.

HEÄR (hër), *v. a.* To perceive by the ear; to attend to; to listen to; to obey:—to attend to judicially; to try.

HEÄRD (hërd) [hërd, *S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm. R. Scott*, hërd, *Wb.*], *i. & p.* From *Hear*.

HEÄR'ER (hër'er), *n.* One who hears.

HEÄR'ING, *n.* The sense by which sounds are perceived; audience:—a judicial trial.

HEÄR'KEN (här'kn), *v. a.* To listen; to attend.

HEÄR'KEN-ER (här'kn-er), *n.* One who hearkens.

HEÄR'SAY (hër'sä), *n.* A report; a rumor.

HEAR/SĀY, *a.* Founded on rumor.

HEARSE (hērs), *n.* A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.

HEARSE (hērs), *v. a.* To enclose in a hearse.

HEARSE/-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth covering a hearse.

HEARSE/-LIKE (hērs/'lik), *a.* Suitable to a funeral.

HEART (hārt), *n.* The muscle in which is the seat of life, and the primary organ of the blood's motion in an animal body:—chief or vital part:—courage; spirit:—affection; good-will:—earnestness; sincerity:—memory; as, to learn by heart.—It is much used in composition for *mind* or *affection*.

HEART/ACHE (hārt/'āk), *n.* Sorrow; pang.

HEART/-BRÖ-KEN (hārt/'brö-kn), *a.* Very sorrowful.

HEART/BURN, *n.* Pain in the stomach; cardialgy.

HEART/BURN-ING, *n.* Heartburn; secret enmity.

HEART/-EASE (hārt-'ēz), *n.* Quiet; heart's-ease.

HEART/-EAS-ING (hārt/'ēz-ing), *a.* Giving quiet.

HEART/ED, *p. a.* Seated in the heart:—used in composition; as, hard-hearted.

HEART/EN (hārt/'tn), *v. a.* To encourage; to incite.

HEART/-FELT (hārt/'fēlt), *a.* Felt at heart.

HEARTH (hārth) [hārth, *S. W. P. J. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; hērth, *Elphinston*], *ad.* A place for a fire under a chimney; fireplace:—home.

HEART/-LY (hārt/'le), *ad.* Cordially; sincerely.

HEART/-NESS, *n.* Cordiality; sincerity; eagerness.

HEART/LESS, *a.* Void of affection; cold; unsincere.

HEART/LESS-LY, *ad.* In a heartless manner.

HEART/LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of affection or spirit.

HEART/-REND-ING, *a.* Killing with anguish.

HEART/S/-EASE (hārts/'ēz), *n.* A plant:—quiet.

HEART/-SICK, *a.* Pained in mind or heart.

HEART/STRINGS, *n. pl.* The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

HEAR/TY (hār/'te), *a.* Cordial; sincere; earnest.

Syn.—*Hearty* welcome; *cordial* or *warm* reception; *sincere* attachment; *earnest* friendship.

HEAT (hēt), *n.* The sensation caused by fire; caloric:—hot air or weather:—party rage; a flush; passion; ardor:—course at a race.

HEAT, *v. a.* To make hot; to warm; to excite.

HEAT/ER (hēt/'er), *n.* He or that which heats.

HEATH (hēth), *n.* A shrub:—a place overgrown with heath or other shrubs.

HEATH/-COCK, *n.* A large fowl; grouse.

HEA/THEN (hē/'thn), *n.* A gentile; a pagan.

HEA/THEN (hē/'thn), *a.* Gentile; pagan.

HEA/THEN-DÖM, *n.* The parts or regions of the earth in which heathenism prevails.

HEA/THEN-ISH (hē/'thn-ish), *a.* Pagan; savage.

HEA/THEN-ISH-NESS, *n.* State of the heathens.

HEA/THEN-ISM (hē/'thn-izm), *n.* Paganism.

HEA/THEN-IZE, *v. a.* To render heathenish.

HEATH/ER (hēth/'er), *n.* Heath; a shrub.

HEATH/ER-Y, *n.* A plantation of heaths.

HEATH/Y (hēth/'e), *a.* Full of heath.

HEAVE (hēv), *v. a.* [*i.* HEAVED or HOVE; *pp.* HEAVING, HEAVED.] To lift; to raise:—to throw.

HEAVE, *v. n.* To pant; to breathe with pam.

HEAVE (hēv), *n.* A throw; an effort to vomit.

HEAV/EN (hēv/'vn), *n.* The regions above; the expanse of the sky:—the habitation of God and blessed spirits:—state of bliss:—divine power.

HEAV/EN-BÖRN, *a.* Descended from heaven.

HEAV/EN-LY-NESS, *n.* State of being heavenly.

HEAV/EN-LE (hēv/'vn-le), *a.* Celestial; excellent.

HEAV/EN-LY-MIND/ED, (hēv/'vn-le-mīnd/'ēd), *a.* Having the affections placed on heaven.

HEAV/EN-LY-MIND/ED-NESS (hēv/'vn-le-mīnd/'ēd-nēs), *n.* State of a mind directed to heaven.

HEAV/EN-WÄRD, *ad.* Towards heaven. [*Levites*]

HEAVE/-ÖF-FER-ING, *n.* First-fruits given to HEAV/ER (hēv/'er), *n.* One who heaves or lifts.

HEAVES, *n. pl.* A disease of horses, characterized by difficult respiration.

HEAV/-LY (hēv/'le), *ad.* With weight or grief.

HEAV/-LY-NESS (hēv/'le-nēs), *n.* Quality of being heavy; weight; gravity:—depression.

HEAV/ING (hēv/'ing), *n.* A pant; a swell.

HEAV/Y (hēv/'e), *a.* Ponderous; *weighty*:—sorrowful; dejected; depressed:—grievous:—sluggish; slow.

HEB/DO-MÄD, *n.* A week; space of seven days.

HEB-DÖM/A-DÄL, } *a.* Relating to a week;

HEB-DÖM/A-DÄ-RY, } *weekly*.

HEB/E-TATE, *v. a.* To dull; to blunt; to stupefy.

HEB/E-TÄTION, *n.* The act of dulling; dullness.

HEB/E-TÜDE, *n.* Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness.

HE-BRA/IC, *a.* Relating to the Hebrews; hebraistic.

HE-BRA/ISM [hē/'brä-izm, *S. P. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*;

hēb/'ra-izm, *W. J. F. C.*], *n.* A Hebrew idiom.

HE-BRA-IST [hē/'brä-ist, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; hēb/'ra-ist, *W. J. F.*; hē-'brä/'ist, *S.*], *n.* One versed in Hebrew.

HE-BRA-IS/TIC, *a.* Relating to the Hebrews.

HE/BREW (hē/'brü), *n.* An Israelite; a Jew:—the Hebrew tongue.

HE/BREW (hē/'brü), *a.* Relating to the Jews.

HE-BRI/CIAN (hē-'brish/'an), *n.* A Hebraist.

HEC/A-TÖMB (hēk/'ä-töm) [hēk/'ä-töm, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. C.*; hēk/'ä-töm, *S. Sm.*], *n.* A sacrifice of a hundred cattle. [*wicket*]

HECK, *n.* A rack; a net:—latch:—a small

HEC/TIC, *n.* A constitutional or hectic fever.

HEC/TIC, } *a.* Habitual; constitutional:—ap-

HEC/TI-CAL, } plied to a fever or cough.

HEC/TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* Habitually; constitutionally.

HEC/TÖR, *v. a.* To bully; to threaten; to tease.

HEC/TÖR, *v. n.* To play the bully.

HEC/TÖR, *n.* A bully; one that teases. [*ivy*]

HE-D-E-RÄ/CEOUS (hēd-'e-rä/'shus), *a.* Producing

HED/E-RÄL, *a.* Composed of ivy.

HEDGE, *n.* A fence made with thorns, shrubs, &c.

HEDGE, *v. a.* To enclose with a hedge; to obstruct.

HEDGE, *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head; to skulk.

HEDGE/HÖG, *n.* An animal set with prickles.

HEDQ/ER, *n.* One who makes hedges.

HEDQE/-RÖW, *n.* Trees or bushes for enclosures.

HEDQE/-SPÄR RÖW (hēj/'spär-rö), *n.* A bird.

HEDQE/ING-BILL, *n.* A cutting hook.

HEED, *v. a.* To mind; to regard; to attend to.

HEED, *v. n.* To consider; to use caution.

HEED, *n.* Notice; circumspection; watch for danger; care; attention; caution; regard

HEED/FÜL, *a.* Watchful; vigilant; attentive; cautious; careful; *mindful*.

HEED/FÜL-LY, *ad.* Attentively; carefully.

HEED/FÜL-NESS, *n.* Caution; vigilance; attention.

HEED/-LESS, *a.* *Negligent*; inattentive; careless.

HEED/-LESS-LY, *ad.* Carelessly; inattentively.

HEED/-LESS-NESS, *n.* Carelessness; negligence.

HEEL, *n.* The hind part of the foot; the foot:—a spur:—the hind part of any thing.

HEEL, *v. n.* To dance; to lean on one side.

HEEL, *v. a.* To arm a cock:—to add a heel to

HEEL/-PIECE, *v. a.* To put a piece on a shoe-heel.

HEEL/-PIECE, *n.* A piece fixed upon the heel.

HEEL-TÄP, *n.* A small piece of leather at the hinder part of a shoe; heel-piece.

HEFT, *n.* A handle:—heaviness; weight.

HEFT, *v. a.* To try the weight of by lifting.

HE-QI/RA or HEQ/IRÄ [hē-'ji-rä, *S. P. J. F. K.*;

he-'ji-rä or hēd/'je-rä, *W. J.*; hēd/'je-rä, *E. Sm.*

Rees], *n.* (Arab.) Flight:—the Mahometan epoch or era, reckoned from the day when Mahomet fled from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622.

HEIF/ER (hēif/'er), *n.* A young cow.

HEIGU/-HO (hī/'hō), *interj.* Expressing languor.

HEIGHT (hit) [hit, *S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*;

hit or hāt, *W.*], *n.* State of being high; elevation; altitude; summit; ascent; high place:—utmost degree:—crisis.

HEIGHT/EN (hī/'tn), *v. a.* To raise; to improve.

Syn.—*Heighten* the value; *raise* the price; *improve* the quality.

HEIGHT/EN-ING (hī/'tn-ing), *n.* Improvement.

*HEI/NOUS (hā/'nus) [hā/'nus, *W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*;

hē/'nus, *S. Ja.*], *a.* Atrocious; very wicked.

Syn.—*Heinous* offence; *atrocious* deed; *wicked* action; *flagrant* vice; *flagitious* conduct.

*HEI'NOUS-LY (hā'nūs-lē), *ad.* Atrociously.

*HEI'NOUS-NESS (hā'nūs-nēs), *n.* Atrociousness.
 HEIR (ār, 78), *n.* The person who succeeds or is to succeed another in the enjoyment of any title or property; an inheritor.—The *heir apparent* is the immediate heir to the crown, in distinction from the *heir presumptive*, whose inheritance may be defeated by some contingency.

HEIR (ār), *v. a.* To inherit. *Dryden.* [*R.*]

HEIR'DOM (ār'dum), *n.* The state of an heir.

HEIR'ESS (ār'ēs), *n.* A woman who inherits.

HEIR'LESS (ār'lēs), *a.* Being without an heir.

HEIR'LOOM (ār'lōm), *n.* (*Law.*) Any movable or personal chattel which descends by inheritance.

HEIR'SHIP (ār'ship), *n.* The state of an heir.

HELD, *i. & p.* From *Hold*.

HE-LI'-A-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to or near the sun.

HE-LI'-A-CAL-LY, *ad.* With regard to or near the sun, in rising or setting, as a star.

HE-LI'-CAL, *a.* Spiral; having circumvolutions.

HE-LI'-COLD, *a.* A parabolic spiral or curve.

HE-LI'-O-CEN'TRIC, *a.* Relating to the sun's centre.

HE-LI'-O-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Relating to heliography.

HE-LI'-OG-RA-PHY, *a.* A description of the sun:—the art of fixing images of objects by means of photography.

HE-LI'-OL'-A-TRY, *n.* The worship of the sun.

HE-LI'-OM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the diameter of the sun, moon, and planets.

HE-LI'-O-SCOPE, *n.* A telescope for seeing the sun.

HE-LI'-O-STÄT, *n.* An optical instrument.

HE-LI'-O-TROPE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the turnsole:—a silicious mineral.

HE-LI-S-PHER'-I-CAL, *a.* Winding spirally round a sphere; noting a rhumb-line.

HE-LIX [hē'lyks, *W. P. J. K. C. Wb.*; hē'lyks, *Sm. R.*], *n.* [*Gr.*] Part of a spiral line; a winding.

HELL, *n.* The place of the devil and wicked souls; the infernal regions:—powers of hell:—a gaming-house.

HE-LI'-BORE, *n.* The Christmas flower; a plant.

HE-LI'-NIC or HE-LI'-LÉN'-IC [hē'lē-nīk, *Ja. K. R.*; hē-lē-nīk, *Sm.*; hē-lē-nīk, *C. Wb.*], *a.* Relating to the Hellenes or Greeks; Grecian.

HE-LI'-NISM, *n.* A Greek idiom.

HE-LI'-NIST, *n.* A Jew who used the Greek language:—one skilled in the Greek language.

HE-LI'-NIS'TIC, *a.* Relating to the Greek tongue.

HE-LI'-NIZE, *v. n.* To use the Greek language.

HELL'-HOUND, *n.* A dog of hell; an agent of hell.

HELL'ISH, *a.* Relating to hell; infernal; wicked.

HELL'ISH-NESS, *n.* Extreme wickedness.

HELM, *n.* The instrument by which a ship is steered:—place of direction:—a helmet.

†HELM, *v. a.* To guide; to conduct. *Shak.*

HELM'ET, *n.* Armor for the head; a head-piece.

HELM-MIN'THIC, *a.* Relating to worms.

HELM'S'MAN, *n.* One who manages the helm.

HE-L'OT [hē'l'ot, *K. Sm.*; hē'l'ot, *C. Wb.*], *n.* A slave; a Spartan slave.

HE-L'OT-ISM, *n.* The condition of helots.

HELP, *v. a.* To lend aid to; to assist; to support; to aid:—to prevent; to forbear; to avoid.

HELP, *v. n.* To contribute assistance.

HELP, *n.* Assistance; aid; support; succor.

HELP'ER, *n.* One who helps; an assistant.

HELP'FUL, *a.* Giving help; useful; salutary.

HELP'FUL-NESS, *n.* Assistance; usefulness.

HELP'LESS, *a.* Destitute of help; weak; feeble.

HELP'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without help or succor.

HELP'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of ability or strength.

HELP'MATE, *n.* A companion; an assistant; a consort; a wife. *Smollett.*—*Helpmeet*, formed by the union of the two words *help* and *meet* (as an *help meet* for him," *Gen. ii. 18*), is sometimes met with in the same sense as *helpmate*.

HE-L'TER-SKEL'TER, *ad.* Confusedly. [*Vulgar.*]

HELVE (hēlv), *n.* The handle of an axe.

HELVE (hēlv), *v. a.* To fit with a helve.

HEL-VÉT'IC, *a.* Relating to the Helvetii or Swiss.

HÉM, *n.* The edge of a garment doubled and sewed:—an imarticulate sound.

HÉM, *v. a.* To form a hem; to border:—to shut in.

HÉM, *v. n.* To utter a noise expressed by *hem*.

HÉM'A-TITE, *n.* (*Min.*) The blood-stone.

HÉM'Í (hēm'ē). An abbreviation of the Greek *ἡμισυ*, used in composition, signifying *half*.

HÉM'Í-CRÁ-NY, *n.* A pain in the side of the head.

HÉM'Í-CY-CLE (hēm'ē-sí-kl), *n.* A half-cycle.

HÉM'Í-NA or HE-MÍ'NA [hēm'ē-nā, *Ja. Sm. C.*; he-mí'na, *Levetet*], *n.* [*L.*] An ancient measure:—a measure of about ten ounces.

HÉM'Í-PLÉG-Y, *n.* (*Med.*) A paralysis of one side.

HÉM'Í-SPHÈRE (hēm'ē-sfēr), *n.* Half of a globe.

HÉM'Í-SPHÈR'IC, *a.* Relating to, or containing

HÉM'Í-SPHÈR'Í-CAL, *a.* ing, a hemisphere.

HÉM'IS-TICH or HE-MÍS'TICH [he-mís'tík, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K.*; hēm'is-tík, *P. Sm. C. Wb. Johnson*],

n. Half a line in poetry.

HÉM'IS-TI-CHAL, *a.* Relating to a hemistich.

HÉM'Í-TONE, *n.* (*Mus.*) A half-tone; semitone.

HÉM'LOCK, *n.* A poisonous plant; a deadly poison:—an evergreen tree.

HE-MÓP'TY-SIS, *n.* (*Med.*) The spitting of blood.

HÉM'OR-RRHAGE (hēm'or-rāj), *n.* A discharge of blood from the nose, lungs, or intestines.

HÉM-OR-RHÖID'AL, *a.* Relating to hemorrhoids.

HÉM'OR-RHÖIDS (hēm'or-röidz), *n. pl.* The piles.

HÉMP, *n.* A plant; also its dressed fibres.

HÉMP'EN (hēm'p'n), *a.* Made of hemp.

HÉN, *n.* The female of a fowl or any bird.

HÉN'BÁNE, *n.* A poisonous perennial plant.

HÉNCÉ, *ad.* From this place; at a distance; from this time, reason, cause, or source.

HÉNCÉ/FORTH or HENCE-FORTH' [hēns'fōrth, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. C.*; hēns-fōrth', *Sm. R. Wb.*], *ad.* From this time forward.

HÉNCÉ-FÖR'WARD, *ad.* From this time forward.

HÉN'-CÖP, *n.* A cage in which poultry are kept.

HÉN-DÉC'-GÖN, *n.* A figure of eleven sides.

HÉN-DÍ'-DYS, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure by which two substantives are used, instead of a substantive and an adjective.

HÉN'-HEÁRT-ED (hēn'härt-ēd), *a.* Cowardly.

HÉN'-PÉCKED (hēn'pēkt), *a.* Governed by a wife.

HÉN'-RÖÖST, *n.* A place where poultry roost.

HÉP, *n.* The fruit of the wild brier. See *Hip*.

HE-PÁT'IC, *a.* Relating to the liver.

HE-PÁT'Í-CAL, *a.* Relating to the liver.

HEP-TA-CÁP'SU-LAR, *a.* Having seven cells.

HEP'TA-CHÖRD, *n.* A musical instrument of seven strings:—a system of seven notes.

HEP'TA-GLÖT, *n.* A book of seven languages.

HEP'TA-GÖN, *n.* A figure with seven sides.

HEP-TAG'-O-NAL, *a.* Having seven angles and sides.

HEP-TAM'E-REDE, *n.* A divider into seven parts.

HEP-TAM'GU-LAR, *a.* Having seven angles.

HEP'TAR-CHY, *n.* A government conducted by seven persons or sovereigns.

HEP'TA-TEÜCH (hēp'ta-rük), *n.* A term applied to the first seven books of the Old Testament.

HÉR, *pron.* The objective case of *She.*—*Pron. a.* Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman.

HÉR'ALD, *n.* An officer who anciently proclaimed war and peace:—one who registers genealogies, adjusts ensigns armorial, and regulates funerals and public ceremonies:—a precursor; a harbinger.

HÉR'ALD, *v. a.* To introduce as by a herald.

HE-RÁL'DIC, *a.* Relating to heraldry.

HÉR'ALD-RY, *n.* The art or office of a herald; the science of conventional distinctions impressed on coats of arms, shields, banners, &c.; a registry of genealogies; blazonry.

HÉR'ALD-SHIP, *n.* The office of a herald.

*HÉRB (ərb, 78) [ərb, *W. P. F. Ja. R. Wb.*; hərb, *S. J. K. Sm.*], *n.* A plant; a vegetable.

HER-BÁ'CEOUS (her-bá'shūs), *a.* Relating to herbs.

*HÉRB'AGE (ərb'aj or hərb'aj) [ərb'aj, *W. P. F. Ja. C.*; hərb'aj, *S. J. K. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* Herbs collectively; grass; pasture.

HĒR'BĀL [hēr'bal, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; ĕr'bal, P.], *n.* A treatise on, or book of, plants.
HĒR'BĀL, *a.* Pertaining to herbs.
HĒR'BĀL-IST, *n.* One skilled in herbs.
HĒR'BĀL-RIST, *n.* One skilled in herbs.
HĒR-BĀRĪ-ŪM, *n.* [L.] *L. pl.* **HĒR-BĀRĪ-A**; Eng. **HĒR-BĀRĪ-ŪMŠ**. (*Bot.*) A collection of dried plants.
HĒR'BĀR-Y, *n.* A garden of herbs; herbarium.
HĒR-BĒS/CENT, *a.* Growing into herbs.
HĒR-BIF/ER-OŪS, *a.* Producing herbs.
***HĒR'BIST**, *n.* One skilled in herbs; herbalist.
HĒR-BIV/OR-OŪS, *a.* Feeding on herbage.
HĒR-BO-RĪ-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of herborizing; — the appearance of plants in fossils.
HĒR/BO-RIZE, *v. n.* To seek for plants.
***HĒR'Y** (ēr'b'e), *a.* Like herbs; full of herbs.
HER-CŪ/LE-AN (124) [hēr-kū'le-an, P. F. K. Sm. C. Wb.; hēr-ku-le'an, Ja.], *a.* Relating to or like Hercules; very strong; — requiring strength; arduous; — large; massy.
HERD, *n.* A number of beasts together; a drove.
Syn. — A herd of beasts or cattle in the pasture; a drove on the way to market.
HERD, *v. n.* To run in herds; to associate.
HERD, *v. a.* To throw or put into a herd.
HERDŠ'MAN, *n.* One employed in tending herds.
HERE, *ad.* In this place; in this state.
HERE'A-BŪT, *a.* About this place.
HERE'A-BŪTS, *ad.* About this place.
HERE-ĀF/TER, *ad.* In time to come; in future.
HERE-ĀF/TER, *n.* A future state.
ĤĒRE-ĀT', *ad.* At this place or thing.
HERE-BY, *ad.* By this place or thing.
HER-ĒD/I-TA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being inherited.
HER-E-DIT'A-MENT [hēr-e-dit'a-mēnt, W. P. J. F. Sm.; he-rē'd'e-tā-mēnt, S. E. K.], *n.* (*Law*) Property inherited; inheritance.
HER-ĒD/I-TA-RĪ-LY, *ad.* By inheritance.
HER-ĒD/I-TA-RY, *a.* Transmitted from parents to children; descending by inheritance.
HERE-IN, *ad.* In this place or thing.
HERE-IN-TŌ or **HERE-IN-TŌ'**, *ad.* Into this.
HER'E-MITE, *n.* A hermit. See **EREMITE**.
HER-E-MIT'I-CAL, *a.* Solitary; suitable to a hermit.
HERE-ŌF, *ad.* From this; of this.
HERE-ŌN', *ad.* On this place or thing.
HE-RE'Š-ĀRĤ [he-rē'zhe-ārk, W. P. F.; he-rē'syārk, S. E.; he-rē'se-ārk, K.; hēr'e-se-ārk, Sm. C.], *n.* A leader among heretics; a chief heretic.
HER'E-SY, *n.* An heretical doctrine; an opinion not orthodox; *heterodoxy*; — a sect.
HER'E-TIC, *n.* One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the Catholic church; one who propagates opinions which are esteemed inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Christian religion.
Syn. — A *schismatic* is a promoter of *schism* in the church; a *sectarian*, *sectarist*, or *sectary* is a member of a sect; a *dissenter* is one who *dissents* from the established church; a *nonconformist* is one who does not conform to the established or national religion.
HE-RĒT'I-CAL, *a.* Containing heresy; heterodox.
HE-RĒT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an heretical manner.
HERE-TŌ, *ad.* To this; hereunto.
HERE-TŌ-FŌRE', *ad.* Formerly; anciently.
HERE-UN-TŌ, *ad.* To this place or thing.
HERE-UP-ŌN', *ad.* Upon this place or thing.
HERE-WITH, *ad.* With this.
HER'I-OT, *n.* A fine paid to the lord of a manor.
HER'I-OT-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to the fine of heriot.
HER'I-OT-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being inherited.
HER'I-TAGE, *n.* An inheritance; an estate.
HER-MĀPH/RO-DITE, *n.* A person, animal, or plant, uniting the distinctions of the two sexes.
HER-MĀPH-RO-DIT'I-C, *a.* Partaking of both
HER-MĀPH-RO-DIT'I-CAL, *a.* sexes.
HER-MĀPH/RO-DIT-ISM, *n.* The union of both sexes in the same individual.

HĒR-MĒ-NEŪ'TIC, *a.* Relating to hermeneu.
HĒR-MĒ-NEŪ'TI-CAL, *a.* tics or interpretation.
HĒR-MĒ-NEŪ'TICS, *n. pl.* Science of interpretation.
HER-MĒT'IC, *a.* Chemical; completely clos-
HER-MĒT'I-CAL, *ing*; as, "an *hermetic seal*."
HER-MĒT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an hermetic manner.
HER/MIT, *n.* One who retires from society for contemplation or devotion; an anchorite; a recluse.
HER/MIT-AGE, *n.* A hermit's cell; — a French
HER/MIT-ĒSS, *n.* A woman retired to devotion.
HER-MIT'I-CAL, *a.* Relating or suitable to a hermit.
HĒR/NĪ-A, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A rupture.
HĒR/NĪ-AL, *a.* Relating to hernia.
HĒRŌ, *n.*; *pl.* **HĒRŌŠ**. A man distinguished for valor; a brave man; a great warrior; — the principal character in a poem or discourse.
HE-RŌ'IC, *a.* Relating to or like a hero; brave;
HE-RŌ'IC-CAL, *a.* intrepid; valiant; — epic.
HE-RŌ'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an heroic manner.
HE-RŌ-I-CŌM'IC, *a.* Combining what is heroic
HE-RŌ-I-CŌM'I-CAL, *a.* with what is ludicrous.
HĒR'Ō-INE [hēr'ō-in, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. C. Wb.; hēr'ō-in, P. Ash], *n.* A female hero.
HĒR'Ō-ISM [hēr'ō-izm, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. C. Wb.; hēr'ō-izm, P. Ash; he-rŏ'izm, E.], *n.* The qualities or character of a hero; *courage*.
HER'ON, *n.* A bird that feeds upon fish; a crane.
HER'ON-RY, *n.* A place where herons breed.
HĒR/PĒŠ, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous inflammation or eruption; tetter.
HER-PĒT'IC, *a.* Relating to the herpes.
HER-PE-TŌL/O-GY, *n.* That part of natural history which treats of reptiles; — written also *erpetology*.
HER/RING, *n.* A small sea-fish.
HĒRS, *pron.* The possessive form of *She*.
HĒR/SCHĒL (hēr'shēl), *n.* A planet. See **URANUS**.
HĒRSE, *n.* (*Fort.*) A portcullis set with spikes.
HĒR-SĒLF, *pron.* A female individual.
HĒŠ'I-TAN-CY, *n.* Uncertainty; suspense.
HĒŠ'I-TĀTE, *v. n.* To stop to consider; to be doubtful; to delay; to pause; — to falter; to stagger.
Syn. — He *hesitated* in his reply; *faltered* in his voice; *stammered* or *stuttered* in speaking.
HĒŠ-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* Doubt; intermission of speech.
HĒS-PĒRĪ-AN, *a.* Western; being in the west.
ĤĒST, *n.* Command; injunction. *Spencer*.
***HĒT'E-RŌ-CLITE** [hēt'er-ŏ-klit, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.; hēt'e-rŏ-klit, P. E.; hēt'e-rŏ-klit', S.], *n.* An irregular noun or word.
***HĒT'E-RŌ-CLITE**, *a.* Irregular; anomalous.
HĒT'E-RŌ-CLIT'I-C, *a.* Irregular; deviating
HĒT'E-RŌ-CLIT'I-CAL, *a.* from the common rule.
HĒT'ER-O-DŌX, *a.* Not orthodox; heretical.
HĒT'ER-O-DŌX-Y, *n.* Quality of being heterodox.
Syn. — *Heterodoxy* is negative, *heresy* positive dissent. The *heterodox* differs, the *heretic* dissents, and causes *schism* in the church.
HĒT'E-RŌ-ĜĒ'NE-AL, *a.* Differing in nature.
HĒT'E-RŌ-ĜĒ-NE'I-TY, *n.* Opposition of nature.
HĒT'E-RŌ-ĜĒ'NE-OŪS, *a.* Opposite or dissimilar in nature; — opposed to *homogeneous*. [*ture*.
HĒT'E-RŌ-ĜĒ'NE-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Difference of nature.
HĒT'E-RŌ-PĀ-THY, *n.* The art of curing, founded on differences; — the opposite of *homopathy*; allopathy.
HĒT'MAN, *n.* The chief commander of the Cossacks.
HEŴ (hū), *v. a.* [i. HEWED; pp. HEWING, HEWN or HEVED.] To cut with an axe; to hack; to chop; — to cut and form regularly, as timber.
HEŴER (hū'er), *n.* One who hews wood, &c.
HĒX'A-ĤNDR, *n.* A concord, called a sixth.
HĒX'A-GŌN, *n.* A figure of six sides or angles.
HĒX-ĀG'O-NAL, *a.* Having six sides or angles.
HĒX-ĀG'O-NY, *n.* A figure of six angles; hexagon.
HĒX-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* Relating to a hexahedron.
HĒX-A-HĒ'DRON, *n.* (*Geom.*) A solid figure of six sides; a cube.
HĒX-ĀM'E-TER, *n.* A verse or line of six feet.
HĒX-ĀM'E-TER, *a.* Having six metrical feet.
HĒX-A-MĒ'TRIC, *a.* Consisting of hexameters
HĒX-A-MĒ'TRI-CAL, *a.* having six feet.

HEX-ÄN/GU-LÄR, *a.* Having six angles or corners.
 HEX/A-PED, *a.* Having six feet.
 HEX/A-PLÄR, *n.* Having six columns; sextuple.
 HEX/A-PÖD, *n.* An animal having six feet.
 HEX/A-STYLE *n.* A building with six columns in the portico or in front.

HEY (hä), *interj.* An expression of joy.
 HEY/DAY (hä'dä), *interj.* Expressing exultation.
 HĪ-Ä/TUS, *n.* [L.] An aperture; a gaping breach.
 HĪ-BER/NÄL, *a.* Belonging to the winter.
 HĪ-BER/NÄTE, *v. n.* To winter; to pass the winter.
 HĪ-BER/NÄ/TION, *n.* Act of wintering.
 HĪ-BER/NĪ-ÄN, *a.* Relating to Ireland.
 HĪ-BER/NĪ-ÄN, *n.* An Irishman.

HĪ-BER/NĪ-CISM, *n.* An Irish idiom or phrase.
 HĪ-BIS/CUS, *n.* [L.] A genus of malvaceous plants.
 *HĪC/COUGH (hĭk'kup or hĭk'köf) [hĭk'kup, S. J. E. F. K. C.; hĭk'kup or hĭk'köf, W. Ja. Sm.; hĭk'köf, P.], *n.* A convulsion of the stomach producing sobbs; a convulsive cough or sob. See HICKUP.

*HĪC/COUGH (hĭk'kup or hĭk'köf), *v. n.* To sob with convulsion of the stomach.

HICK/O-RY, *n.* A tree of the walnut genus.
 HICK/UP, *n. & v.* Corrupted from *hiccough*. — It is often so written, and commonly so pronounced.
 HĪD, HĪD/DEN (hĭd'dn), *p.* See HIDE.

HĪD/AGE, *n.* Formerly an English land-tax.
 HĪ-DÄL/GÖ, *n.* [Sp.] A Spaniard of genteel birth.
 HĪDE, *v. a.* [i. hĭd; pp. HIDING, HĪD or HIDDEN.] To conceal; to cover; to protect: — to beat.

HĪDE, *v. n.* To lie hid; to be concealed.
 HĪDE, *n.* The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed: — a quantity of land from 60 to 100 acres.
 HĪDE-ÄND-SEEK', *n.* A play among children.
 HĪDE/BÖUND, *a.* Having the skin close.
 *HĪD'E-OÜS [hĭd'e-üs, P. J. Ja. Sm. R. C.: hĭd'iyus, S. E. F. K.; hĭd'e-üs or hĭd'e-üs, W.], *a.* Horrible; dreadful; shocking; detestable.

*HĪD'E-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Horribly; dreadfully.
 *HĪD'E-OÜS-NESS, *n.* Horribleness; dreadfulness.

HĪD'ER, *n.* One who hides.
 HĪD'ING, *n.* Concealment: — a beating.
 HĪE (hĭ), *v. n.* To hasten; to go in haste.
 HĪE-RÄCH, *n.* The chief of a sacred order.
 HĪ'E-RÄR-CHÄL, { *a.* Relating to a hierarchy,
 HĪ'E-RÄR'CHI-CÄL, } or to a hierarchy.
 HĪ'E-RÄR-CHY, *n.* An ecclesiastical government.
 HĪ'E-RÄT'IC, *a.* Employed in sacred uses.

HĪ'E-RO-GLYPH, { *n.* A symbolical character.
 HĪ'E-RO-GLYPH'IC, }
 HĪ'E-RO-GLYPH'IC, { *a.* Relating to hiero-
 HĪ'E-RO-GLYPH'IC-CÄL, } glyphics; emblematical.
 HĪ'E-RO-GLYPH'IC-CÄL-LY, *ad.* Emblematically.
 HĪ'E-RO-GLYPH'ICS, *n. pl.* Sculpture-writing or picture-writing, consisting of figures of animals, plants, and other material objects.

HĪ'E-RO-GRÄM, *n.* Sacred writing; hierography.
 HĪ'E-RO-GRÄPH'IC, { *a.* Relating to hierog-
 HĪ'E-RO-GRÄPH'IC-CÄL, } raphy, or sacred writing.
 HĪ'E-RÖG/RA-PHY, *n.* Holy or sacred writing.
 HĪ'E-RÖL/O-GY, *n.* Discourse on sacred things.
 HĪ'E-RO-MÄN-CY [hĭ'e-ro-män-se, Ja. K. Sm.; hĭe-röm'an-se, Wb.], *n.* Divination by sacrifices.
 HĪ'E-RO-O-PHANT or HĪ'E-RO-PHANT [hĭ-er'o-fant, W. Johnson; hĭ'e-ro-fant, S. K. Sm.], *n.* An expounder of mysteries; a priest.

HĪG/GLE, *v. n.* To chaffer; to haggle; to be hard in a bargain; to peddle.
 HĪG/GLE-DY-PĪG/GLE-DY, *ad.* Confusedly. [Low.]
 HĪG/GLER, *n.* One who hawks or higgles.
 HĪGH (hĭ), *a.* Rising much above the ground or surface; elevated; exalted; not low: — difficult; arduous. — proud: — noble: — violent: — full: — exorbitant; dear: — loud; tempestuous.

HĪGH (hĭ), *ad.* Aloft; aloud; powerfully.
 HĪGH-BLOWN (hĭ/blön), *a.* Swelled with wind.
 HĪGH-BÖRN (hĭ/börn), *a.* Of noble extraction.
 HĪGH-FLĪ-ER, *n.* One extravagant in his opinions.
 HĪGH-FLÖWN (hĭ/flön), *a.* Proud; extravagant.
 HĪGH/LÄND (hĭ/land), *n.* A mountainous region.

HĪGH/LÄNDER (hĭ/land-er), *n.* A mountaineer.
 HĪGH/LY (hĭ/le), *ad.* Aloft; in a great degree.
 HĪGH-MIND-ED, *a.* [Proud; arrogant, Rom. ix. :] — noble; magnanimous; honorable.
 HĪGH/NESS (hĭ/nes), *n.* Elevation; dignity of nature; excellence: — a title of princes.
 HĪGH-PRĒSS/URE (hĭ/prēsh'ur), *n.* A pressure greater than that of a single atmosphere.
 HĪGH-PRIEST, *n.* Chief priest among the Jews.
 HĪGH-SÄ-SONED (hĭ/sē-znd), *a.* Piquant.
 HĪGH-SPIR-IT-ED, *a.* Bold; daring; insolent.
 HĪGTH (hĭth), *n.* Height. *Milton.* See HEIGHT.
 HĪGH-WÄTER, *n.* The utmost flow of the tide; high tide.

HĪGH-WAY' (hĭ-wä'), *n.* Great road; public path.
 HĪGH-WAY-MAN (hĭ/wä-man), *n.* A robber.
 HĪGH-WROUGHT (hĭ/räwt), *a.* Highly finished.
 HĪ-LÄR/OÜS, *a.* Full of hilarity; gay; merry.
 HĪ-LÄR'I-TY, *n.* Gayety excited by social pleasure; joviality; mirth; merriment.

HĪLL, *n.* An elevation of ground less than a mountain and larger than a hillock.
 HĪLL, *v. a.* To form elevations or hills.

HĪLL/LOCK, *n.* A little hill.
 HĪLL/LY, *a.* Full of hills; unequal in surface.
 HĪLT, *n.* The handle of a sword, &c.
 HĪLT'ED, *a.* Having a hilt.

HĪ'LUM, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The scar left upon a seed when separated from the placenta.

HĪM, *pron.* The objective case of *He*.
 HĪM-SĒLE', *pron.* in the nominative or objective case. *He* or *him*. — *By himself*, alone.

HĪN, *n.* A Jewish measure of ten pints.

HĪND, *a.* [*comp.* HINDER; *superl.* HINDMOST.] Backward; contrary in position to the face.

HĪND, *n.* The female of the stag: — a boor; rustic.

HĪN'DER, *v. a.* To obstruct; to stop; to impede.

Syn. — *Hinder* what is unfinished; *prevent* what is not begun. *Hindered* by the weather; *prevented* by sickness; *obstructed* and *impeded* by obstacles; *stopped* in progress.

HĪN'DER, *v. n.* To cause impediment.
 HĪN'DER, *a.* On the rear or backside.

HĪN'DER-ÄNCE, *n.* Any thing that hinders; an obstacle; an impediment; a stop; an obstruction: — very often written *hindrance*.

HĪN'DER-ER, *n.* He or that which hinders.
 HĪN'DER-LING, *n.* A paltry, worthless animal.

HĪN'DER-MÖST, *a.* Hindmost; last. [R.]
 HĪND'MÖST, *a.* Last; that comes in the rear.

HĪN-DÖÖ', *n.* An aboriginal of Hindostan.

HĪN-DÖS-TÄN'EE [hĭn-dös-tän'ee, Sm. *Earnshaw*], *n.* The language of the Hindoos. — *a.* Relating to the Hindoos.

HĪNGE, *n.* The joint on which a door turns: — that on which something depends.

HĪNGE, *v. a.* To furnish with hinges; to bend.
 HĪNGE, *v. n.* To turn, as upon a hinge; to hang.

HĪNT, *v. a. & n.* To bring to mind; to allude.
 HĪNT, *n.* A remote suggestion; an intimation.

HĪP, *n.* The joint of the thigh; the haunch: — the fruit of the briar or dog-rose.

HĪPPED (hĭpt), { *a.* (A corruption of *hypochondriac*.)
 HĪP'PISH, } Low in spirits; much dejected;
 hypochondriacal.

HĪP'PO-CÄMP, *n.* A sea-horse.
 HĪP-PO-CĒN'TÄUR, *n.* A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.

HĪP'PO-CRÄS, *n.* A medicated wine.
 HĪP'PO-DRÖME, *n.* A course for horse-races, &c.

HĪP'PO-GRIFF, *n.* A winged horse.
 HĪP-PÖPH'A-GÖÜS, *a.* Feeding on horses.

HĪP-PÖPH'A-GY, *n.* Act of feeding on horse-flesh.
 HĪP-PO-PÖT'A-MÜS, *n.* [L.] *L. pl.* HĪP-PO-PÖT'A-MĪ; Eng. HĪP-PO-PÖT'A-MÜS-Eß. The river horse, a large aquatic animal.

HĪP-RÖÖF, *n.* A roof whose ends slope in the same degree as the sides.

HĪP'SHÖT, *a.* Sprained or dislocated in the hip.

HĪR'CINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A fatty substance obtained from mutton-suet.

HIRE, *v. a.* To engage for pay; to employ for wages; — to bribe: — to let or let out.
HIRE, *n.* Reward; recompense; wages.
HIRE/LING, *n.* One who is hired; a mercenary.
Syn. — A base *hirdling*; a sordid *mercenary*.
HIRE/LING, *a.* Serving for hire; *venal*.
HIR'ER, *n.* One who hires.
HIR-SÜTE', *a.* Rough; hairy; rugged; shaggy.
HIR-SÜTE/NESS, *n.* Hairiness; ruggedness.
HİS (hiz), *pron.* Possessive of *He*. Of him.
HİS/PID, *a.* Set with bristles.
HİSS, *v. n.* To utter a noise like that of a serpent; to express contempt or disapprobation.
HİSS, *v. a.* To condemn by hissing; to explode.
HİSS, *n.* The voice of a serpent, &c.: — censure.
HİSS/ING, *n.* Noise of a serpent, &c.; hiss.
HİST, *interj.* Commanding silence; hush.
HİS-TÖL/Q-QY, *n.* Anatomy, especially the anatomy of the tissues.
HİS-TÖR/IAN, *n.* A writer of history.
HİS-TÖR/IC, *a.* Relating to history; containing.
HİS-TÖR/ICAL, *a.* ing history.
HİS-TÖR/ICAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of history.
HİS-TÖR/ICAL-FY, *v. a.* To relate; to record in history.
HİS-TÖR/OG/RAPHER, *n.* One who is employed to write history.
HİS-TÖR/OG/RAPHY, *n.* Business of an historian.
HİS-TÖ-RY, *n.* A narrative of past events; a relation of facts respecting nations, empires, &c. — *Civil* or *political history* is the history of states and empires. *Profane history* is another term for *civil history*, as distinguished from *sacred history*, which is the historical part of the Scriptures. *Ecclesiastical history* is the history of the Christian church. *Natural history* is the history of all the productions of nature, animal, vegetable, and mineral.
Syn. — *Annals* are historical events digested in a series according to years; a *chronicle* is a register of events in the order of time; *memoirs*, an account of events or transactions written familiarly, or as they are remembered by the narrator.
HİS-TRİ-ÖN/IC, **HİS-TRİ-ÖN/ICAL**, *a.* Theatrical.
HİS-TRİ-ÖN/ICAL-LY, *ad.* Theatrically.
HİS-TRİ-Ö-NİSM, *n.* Theatrical representation.
HİT, *v. a.* [*i. hit*; *pp. HITTING, HIT.*] To strike; to touch; not to miss: — to reach: to attain: — to suit; to touch or represent properly.
HİT, *v. n.* To clash; to collide: — to agree: to suit.
HİT, *n.* A stroke: — a chance; a lucky chance.
HİTCH, *v. n.* To be caught; to move by jerks.
HİTCH, *v. a.* To fasten; to bind to; to tie.
HİTCH, *n.* A catch; any thing that holds.
HİTHE, *n.* A port or small haven.
HİTH'ER, *ad.* To this place; to this end or point.
HİTH'ER, *a.* Nearer; being towards this part.
HİTH'ER-MÖST, *a.* Nearest on this side.
HİTH'ER-TÖ, *ad.* To this time; yet; till now.
HİTH'ER-WÄRD, *a.* This way; towards this
HİTH'ER-WÄRDS, *a.* place.
Hİ'TY-Tİ'TY, *interj.* See *HÖITY-TOITY*.
HİVE, *n.* A box or artificial receptacle for bees.
HİVE, *v. a.* To put into hives; to harbor.
HİVE, *v. n.* To reside or take shelter together.
HİV'ER, *n.* One who puts bees in hives.
HİVES, *n. pl.* The disease called croup or rattles.
HÖ, *interj.* Commanding or calling attention.
HÖAR (hör), *a.* White or gray with age or frost.
HÖAR (hör), *n.* Antiquity: — hoariness: — mist.
HÖARD (hörd), *n.* A store laid up; a treasure.
HÖARD (hörd), *v. n.* To lay up stores or hoards.
HÖARD (hörd), *v. a.* To store; to lay in hoards.
HÖARD'ER (hörd'er), *n.* One who hoards.
HÖAR/FRÖST (hörfröst), *n.* A white frost.
HÖAR/HÖND, *n.* A bitter plant; gypsywort.
HÖAR/NESS, *n.* The state of being hoary.
HÖARSE (hörs), *a.* Having the voice rough.
HÖARSE/LY (hörs'le), *ad.* With a rough voice.
HÖARSE/NESS, *n.* State of being hoarse.
HÖAR/Y (hör'e), *a.* White; gray with age; white with frost: — mouldy.
HÖAX (höks), *n.* An imposition; a deception.

HÖAX (höks), *v. a.* To deceive; to impose upon.
HÖB, *n.* A clown: — a fairy: — part of a grate.
HÖB/BLE, *v. n.* To walk lamely; to limp.
HÖB/BLE, *n.* An uneven, awkward gait: — a scrape; a difficulty.
HÖB/BLE-DE-HÖY', *n.* A stripling. [*Vulgar.*]
HÖB/BLER, *n.* One who hobbles.
HÖB/BY, *n.* A hawk: — a horse; a nag: — a favorite object, pursuit, or plaything.
HÖB/BY-HÖRSE, *n.* A wooden horse on which boys ride: — a favorite object or pursuit; a hobby.
HÖB-GÖB/LIN, *n.* A fairy; a frightful apparition.
HÖB/NÄIL, *n.* A nail used in shoeing a horse.
HÖB/NÖB, *ad.* A familiar call in drinking.
HÖ/BÖY, *n.* A wind instrument. See *HAUTBOY*.
HÖCK or **HÖC/KLE**, *v. a.* To cut the hough; to hamstring; to hough. See *HOUGH*.
HÖCK, *n.* The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock: — a sort of Rhenish wine.
HÖ/CUS-PÖ/CUS, *n.* A juggler: — a juggle; a cheat.
HÖD, *n.* A trough used in brick-laying.
HÖNGE/PÖDGE, *n.* A mixed mess; a hotchpotch.
HÖ-DI-ER/NÄL, *a.* Of this day; of to-day.
HÖD'MAN, *n.* A laborer who carries mortar.
HÖE (hö), *n.* A tool used in gardening, &c.
HÖE (hö), *v. a.* To cut or dig with a hoe.
HÖE — **CAKE**, *n.* A cake baked before the fire.
HÖG, *n.* The general name of swine.
HÖG, *v. a.* To carry on the back: — to cut the hair short. — (*Naut.*) To scrub a ship's bottom.
HÖG/CÖTE, *n.* A house for hogs; a hogsty.
HÖG/GER-EL, *a.* A two-year-old ewe: — a two.
HÖG/GET, *a.* year-old colt. [*Local.*]
HÖG/GISH, *a.* Like a hog; brutish; selfish.
HÖG/GISH-NESS, *n.* Brutality; selfishness.
HÖG/HIED, *n.* A keeper of hogs.
HÖG/PEN, *n.* An enclosure for hogs; hogsty.
HÖG'S/HEAD (högz/hed), *n.* A large cask: — a liquid measure, the fourth part of a tun, or 3 gallons.
HÖG/SHEAR-ING, *n.* Much ado about nothing.
HÖG'STÄER, *n.* A wild boar of three years old.
HÖG'STÄY, *n.* A pen or enclosure for hogs.
HÖG/WASH (högwösh), *n.* Draff given to swine.
HÖG/WÉED, *n.* A common weed; ragwort.
HÖI'DEN (höi'dn), *n.* A rude, awkward girl.
HÖI'DEN (höi'dn), *a.* Rustic; inelegant; rude.
HÖI'DEN (höi'dn), *v. n.* To romp indecently.
HÖIST, *v. a.* To raise or lift up; to heave.
HÖIST, *n.* A lift; the act of raising up.
HÖI'TY-TÖI'TY, *interj.* Noting surprise.
HÖLD, *v. a.* [*i. HELD*; *pp. HOLDING, HELD* or *HOLDEN*: — *holden* is now little used except in legal forms.] To restrain from escape; to grasp; to keep; to retain; to have; to maintain; — to consider; to regard: — to receive; to contain.
HÖLD, *v. n.* To stand; to last: — to refrain.
HÖLD, *n.* A grasp; support; power; custody.
HÖLD/BÄCK, *n.* A hindrance; a restraint; a check.
HÖLD'ER, *n.* He or that which holds: — a tenant: — something to take hold of a thing with.
HÖLD'ER-FÖRTH, *n.* An haranguer; a preacher.
HÖLD/FÄST, *n.* A catch; hook; support; hold.
HÖLD/ING, *n.* Tenure; hold: — influence.
HÖLE, *n.* A cavity; a perforation; a hollow place; a cell: — a mean habitation: — subterfuge.
HÖL/I-DÄY, *n.* A day of some ecclesiastical festival; a day of festivity, rest, or sport; — written also *holyday*.
HÖL/I-DÄY, *a.* Befitting a festival; gay; cheerful.
HÖ/LI-LY, *ad.* Piously, with sanctity.
HÖ/LI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being holy; sanctity; piety: — the title of the Pope.
HÖL/ING-ÄXE, *n.* A narrow axe to cut holes.
HÖL/LÄND, *n.* A fine linen made in Holland.
HÖL/LÄND, *n.* A sort of cant term for *gin*.
***HÖL-LÖ'** (hö'l-lö') [*hö'l-lö'*, *S. W. P. J. E.*; *hö'l-lä'* or *hö'l-lä'*, *E.*; *hö'l-lä'*, *Ja.*], *interj.* A word used in calling to any one at a distance. — It is sometimes also written *holla*, *hollaa*, *hallow*, and *hollow*.
***HÖL-LÖ'**, *v. n.* To cry out loudly; to hallow.
***HÖL-LÖ'** (hö'l-lö'), *n.* A shout; a loud call.

HÖL'LÖW (höl'lö), *a.* Excavated; having a void within; void; not solid: — noisy: — not faithful.
HÖL'LÖW (höl'lö), *n.* A space between hills or elevations; a cavity; cavern; hole; pit.
HÖL'LÖW (höl'lö), *v. a.* To make hollow.

HÖL'LÖW or HÖL-LÖW', *v. n.* To shout; to call aloud. See **HOLLO**.

HÖL'LOW-NÉSS, *n.* A cavity: — deceit.

HÖL'LY, *n.* An evergreen tree or shrub.

HÖL'LY-HÖCK, *n.* A plant; the rose-mallow.

HÖLM (höm or hölm) [höm, *J. F. Ja. K. R. C.*; hölm, *S. P.*; hölm, *Sm.*], *n.* A river-island: — low, flat land: — the evergreen oak.

HÖL'Q-CAUST, *n.* A whole burnt-sacrifice.

HÖL'Q-GRÄPH, *n.* (*Scottish Law.*) A deed or will written by the grantor's or testator's hand.

HÖL'Q-GRÄPH'IC, *a.* Relating to a holograph.

HÖLP, *i.*, HÖLP'EN (höl'p), *p.* From *Help*.

HÖL'STER, *n.* A case for a horseman's pistol.

HÖ'LY, *a.* Perfectly pure; divine; immaculate; pious; religious; hallowed; sacred.

HÖL'Y-DAY, *n.* A festival day; day of rest or joy; — written also *holiday*. — In the solemn style, written and pronounced *höl'y-day*; — "with the multitude that kept *holy-day*." *Ps.* xlii. 4.

HÖ'LY-GHÖST' (hö'le-ghost'), *n.* The Holy Spirit.

HÖ'LY-WEEK, *n.* The week before Easter.

HÖM'AGE, *n.* Service and submission to a superior; fealty; duty; respect.

Syn. — *Homage* to princes, *service* to masters; *fealty* to sovereigns; *duty* to parents; *respect* to superiors.

HÖM'AGE, *v. a.* To reverence; to pay honor to.

HÖM'A-GER, *n.* One who owes or pays homage.

HÖME, *n.* One's house, dwelling, place of abode, or country; residence; domicile.

HÖME, *a.* Domestic: — close; direct; pointed.

HÖME, *ad.* To one's home: — to the point or person.

HÖME'BÖRN, *a.* Native; domestic; not foreign.

HÖME'BRED, *a.* Native; domestic: — plain; artless.

HÖME'FELT, *a.* Felt within; inward; private.

HÖME'KEEP-ING, *a.* Staying at home; domestic.

HÖME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a home.

HÖME'LI-NÉSS, *n.* Plainness; coarseness.

HÖME'LY, *a.* Plain: not elegant; coarse; rude.

HÖME'MADE, *a.* Made at home; plain; rude.

HÖ'MER, *n.* A Hebrew measure of about six pints.

HÖ-MÉR'IC, *a.* Relating to flomer.

HÖME'SICK, *a.* Ill by being absent from home; desirous to go home.

HÖME'SICK-NÉSS, *n.* State of being homesick.

HÖME'SPÜN, *a.* Made at home; plain; homely.

HÖME'STEAD, *n.* The place of the house; a mansion-house; a farm with its buildings.

HÖME'WARD, HÖME'WARDS, *ad.* Towards home.

HÖM-I-CİDAL, *a.* Relating to homicide; bloody.

HÖM'I-CIDE, *n.* (*Law.*) The killing of a man by the hand of man; manslaughter: — a manslayer.

— *Homicide* is of three kinds, justifiable, excusable, and felonious: — the last being either *manslaughter* or *murder*.

HÖM-I-LET'IC, } *a.* Relating to homilies; hor-

HÖM-I-LET'I-CAL, } tatory: — social; conversable.

HÖM-I-LET'ICS, *n. pl.* The art of preaching.

HÖM'I-LIST, *n.* A preacher to a congregation.

HÖM'I-LY, *n.* A discourse read to a congregation.

HÖM'I-NY, *n.* Food made of maize; — written also *homony* and *hommony*.

HÖM'MOCK, *n.* A hillock; hammock; hummock.

HÖ-MO-CÉN'TRIC, *a.* Having the same centre.

HÖ-ME-O-PÄTH'IC, *a.* Relating to homeopathy.

HÖ-ME-ÖP'A-THIST, *n.* One who practises or is versed in homeopathy.

HÖ-ME-ÖP'A-TIY [hö-me-öp'a-the, *Sm. C. O. Wb. Dunglison*], *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine that diseases are cured by medicines which have power to cause similar diseases in healthy persons; or the doctrine that *similia similibus curantur*, "like is cured by like"; — in opposition to *allopathy* or *heteropathy*, the common practice.

*HÖ-MO-GE'NE-AL, *a.* Homogeneous.

*HÖ-MO-GE'NE-OÜS [hö-mo-ge'ne-üs, *W. P. J. Ja. R. C.*; hö-mo-ge'nyus, *E. F. K.*; hö-mo-ge'nyus, *S.*, höm-o-ge'ne-üs, *Sm.*], *a.* Having the same nature; — opposed to *heterogeneous*.

*HÖ-MO-GE'NE-OÜS-NÉSS, *HÖ-MO-GE'NE-AL-NÉSS, or *HÖ-MO-GE'NE-I-TY, *n.* Sameness of nature.

HÖ-MÖG'E-NY, *n.* Joint nature. *Bacon.* [*R.*]

HÖ-MÖL'Q-GÖÜS, *a.* Proportional to each other.

HÖ-MÖL'Q-ÖY, *n.* (*Anat.*) The doctrine of similar parts.

HÖM-O-LÖN'Q-TÜS, *n.* A smooth-backed trilobite.

HÖM'O-NY, *n.* Food of maize. See **HOMINY**.

HÖM'O-NYME, *n.* A word which agrees in sound with another, but has a different meaning, as *air* and *hair*. See **SYNONYME**.

HÖ-MÖN'Y-MÖÜS, *a.* Having the same sound but different signification; equivocal; ambiguous.

HÖ-MÖN'Y-MY, *n.* Sameness of sound with difference of meaning: — an equivocation; ambiguity.

HÖ-MÖPH'Q-NOÜS, *a.* Having the same sound.

HÖ-MÖPH'Q-NY, *n.* Sameness of sound.

HÖ-MÖT'Q-NOÜS, *a.* Equable; not varying.

HÖNE, *a.* A stone for whetting razors, &c.

HÖNE, *v. a.* To sharpen on a hone.

HÖN'EST (hön'est, 78), *a.* Upright; true; just;

equitable; pure; virtuous; chaste.

HÖN'EST-LY (hön'est-le), *ad.* Uprightly; justly.

HÖN'EST-TY (hön'est-te), *n.* Constant adherence to truth and rectitude; uprightness; probity; integrity; fair-dealing; justice; virtue; purity.

HÖN'EY (hün'ey), *n.* The sweet produce of bees, &c.

HÖN'EY, *v. a.* To sweeten. — *v. n.* To talk fondly.

HÖN'EY-BAG, *n.* The stomach of the bee.

HÖN'EY-CÖMB (hün'ey-köm), *n.* Cells for honey.

HÖN'EY-DEW, *n.* A sweet substance: — a plant.

HÖN'EYED (hün'ed), *a.* Covered with honey; sweet.

HÖN'EY-ÖCUST, *n.* A beautiful species of tree.

HÖN'EY-MÖÖN, *n.* The first month after marriage.

HÖN'EY-SÜC-KLE, *n.* A plant or shrub; the woodbine; a fragrant flower.

HÖN'EY-SWÉET, *a.* Sweet as honey.

HÖNG, *n.* The Chinese name for a European or foreign factory at Canton.

HÖN'OR (hön'or), *n.* [*L.*] High estimation or respect; dignity; high rank; reputation; fame; glory; magnanimity: — a title of respect.

HÖN'OR (hön'or), *v. a.* To reverence; to dignify; to venerate; to respect; to adore.

HÖN'OR-A-BLE (hön'or-a-bl), *a.* Having honor; illustrious; noble; magnanimous; generous.

HÖN'OR-A-BLE-NÉSS (hön'or-a-bl-nés), *n.* Honor.

HÖN'OR-A-BLY (hön'or-a-blé), *ad.* With honor.

HÖN'OR-A-RY (hön'or-ra-re), *a.* Conferring honor.

HÖN'OR-ARY (hön'or-ra-re), *n.* [*honorarium*, *L.*] A salary: — a fee paid to a physician, &c.; or reward.

HÖN'OR-ER (hön'or-er), *n.* One who honors.

HOOD (hüd), *n.* It is used in composition, as a suffix, to denote *state* or *quality*; as, *childhood*.

HOOD (hüd), *a.* A covering for a woman's head.

HOOD (hüd), *v. a.* To dress in a hood; to cover.

HOOD'WINK (hüd'wink), *v. a.* To blind; to hide.

HÖÖP, *n.* The horny part of a beast's foot.

HÖÖP, *v. n.* To walk or move, as cattle.

HÖÖP-BÖUND, *a.* Having dry, contracted hoofs.

HÖÖFED (höft), *a.* Furnished with hoofs.

*HOOK (hük) [hök, *S. W. E. F. Ja.*; hük, *P. J. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* Anything bent so as to catch hold; a catch: — a snare: — an instrument.

*HOOK (hük), *v. a.* To catch; to insnare: — to gore or strike with a horn.

*HOOK (hük), *v. n.* To bend; to have a curve.

HÖÖ'KÄH, *n.* A sort of tobacco-pipe in the East.

*HOOKED (hük'ed or hüks), *a.* Bent; curved.

*HOOK'ED-NÉSS (hük'ed-nés), *n.* The being bent.

*HOOK'-NÖSED (hük'nözd), *a.* Having the nose aquiline, and rising in the middle.

*HOOK'Y (hük'e), *a.* Full of hooks.

*HOOP (höp or hüp) [höp, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; hüp, *P. Wb.*], *n.* A band of wood or metal encompassing a cask: — any thing circular.

*HÖDP, *v. a.* To bind or enclose with hoops.
HÖDP, *v. n.* To shout; to make an outcry; to whoop.

HÖDP, *n.* A shout:—a peck-measure:—whoop.
*HOOP'ER, *n.* One who hoops:—a cooper:—a bird, the wild swan.

HÖP'ING-COUGH' (höp'ing-köf'), *n.* A convulsive cough:—written also *whooping-cough*.
HÖOT, *v. n.* To shout; to cry as an owl.
HÖOT, *v. a.* To drive away with noise and shouts; to scout.

HÖOT, *n.* A shout of contempt; a clamor; noise.
HÖOVE, *n.* A disease of cattle.

HÖP, *v. n.* To jump; to skip; to leap on one leg.
HÖP, *n.* A plant and its flower, used for making beer, &c.:—a dance:—a jump on one leg.

HÖP, *v. a.* To impregnate with hops.
HÖP'-BIND, *n.* The stem of the hop; a hop-vine.
HÖPE, *n.* Desire united with expectation.

HÖPE, *v. n.* To live in expectation of some good.
HÖPE, *v. a.* To expect with desire.

Syn.—A person *hopes* for what he desires, and expects what he supposes will happen.

HÖPE'FUL, *a.* Full of hope; giving hope; promising; encouraging.

HÖPE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a hopeful manner.
HÖPE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Promise or prospect of good.

HÖPE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of hope; despairing.
HÖPE'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a hopeless manner.

HÖPE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of hope; *despair*.
HÖP'ER, *n.* One who has pleasing expectations.

HÖP'ER, *n.* One who hops:—a box:—a basket:—the box frame for supplying corn to a mill.

HÖP'ERS or SCÖTCH-HÖP'ERS, *n. pl.* A kind of play, in which the actor hops on one leg.

HÖP'PLE, *v. a.* To tie the feet together.
HÖPS, *n. pl.* Dried flowers of the hop plant.

HÖ'RAL, or HÖ'RA-RY, *a.* Relating to an hour.
HÖRDE, *n.* A clan; a migratory crew of people.

HÖ-RI'ZON [hö-ri'zun, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. C.*; hö-ri'zun or hör'e-zun, *P. Wb.*], *n.* [Gr.] The line that terminates the view;—this is called the *sensible horizon*.—The *rational horizon* is an imaginary great circle which divides the globe into two hemispheres, which would bound the view if it could take in the hemisphere.

HÖR-I-ZÖN'TAL, *a.* Parallel to the horizon; level.
HÖR-I-ZÖN'TAL-LY, *ad.* In a horizontal manner.

HÖRN, *n.* A hard substance growing on the heads of some quadrupeds:—any thing in the shape of a horn; a point:—a feeler of an insect:—a wind-instrument of music.

HÖRN, *v. a.* To cornute; to bestow horns upon
HÖRN'BÉAM, *n.* A tree having tough timber.

HÖRN'BILL, *n.* A species of bird.
HÖRN'BLÉNDÉ, *n.* [*Min.*] A dark-colored mineral.

HÖRN'BLÖW-ER, *n.* One who blows a horn.
HÖRN'BOOK (hörn'bûk), *n.* A child's book.

HÖRN'ED (hörn'ed or hörnd), *a.* Furnished with horns; like a horn.

HÖRN'ER, *n.* One who works or deals in horn.
HÖRN'ET, *n.* A very large sort of wasp.

HÖRN'FOOT (hörn'füt), *a.* Hoofed; having hoofs.
HÖRN'PIPE, *n.* A dance:—a wind-instrument.

HÖRN'STÖNE, *n.* A kind of flint-stone; chert.
HÖRN'WORK (-würk), *n.* (*Fort.*) A work having angular points or horns.

HÖR'NY, *a.* Made of horn; hard; callous.
HÖ-RÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* Art of constructing dials:—an account of the hours.

HÖR'Ö-LÖGE [hö'rö-löj, *W. P. F. K. Sm.*; hö'rö-löj, *J. E. Ja.*; hö'rö-löj, *S.*], *n.* A clock or watch.

HÖR'Ö-LÖG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to horology
HÖR'Ö-LÖG'I-Ö-GRÄPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialing.

HÖR'Ö-LÖ-ÖI-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* Account of timepieces:—art of constructing dials.

HÖ-RÖ'L'Ö-ÖY [hö-rö'l'öj, *W. P. Ja.*; hö'rö-lö-jé, *S.*; hö'rö-lö-jé, *Sm.*], *n.* Art of measuring time:—construction of timepieces.

HÖ-RÖM'É-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring time.

HÖR'Ö-SCÖPE, *n.* (*Astrol.*) The configuration of the planets at the hour of one's birth.

HÖ-RÖS'Ö-Ö-PY, *n.* The art or practice of predicting future events by the appearance of the stars.

HÖR'RENT, *a.* Dreadful; conveying terror. [*R.*]

HÖR'RI-BLE, *a.* Tending to excite horror; enormous; dreadful; terrible; shocking.

HÖR'RI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Dreadfulness; terribleness.
HÖR'RI-BLY, *ad.* In a horrible manner.

HÖR'RID, *a.* Hideous; dreadful; shocking; rough.
HÖR'RID-LY, *ad.* In a horrid manner; shockingly.

HÖR'RID-NESS, *n.* Hideousness; enormity.
HÖR'RIF'IC, *a.* Causing horror; terrible.

HÖR'RI-FY, *v. a.* To impress with dread or horror.
HÖR-RIS'Ö-NOÜS, *a.* Sounding dreadfully.

HÖR'RÖR, *n.* [*L.*] Terror mixed with hatred; a shuddering; dread; excessive fear.

Hors de combat (hö'r'dé-köm-bá'), [*Fr.*] Out of condition to fight.

HÖRSE, *n.* A well-known quadruped:—cavalry:—a wooden frame or machine for support.

HÖRSE, *v. a.* To mount on a horse; to ride. [*back.*]
HÖRSE'BACK, *n.* The back of a horse; as, *on horse*.

HÖRSE'BÉAN, *a.* A bean cultivated for horses.
HÖRSE'BLÖCK, *n.* A stage or block used in mounting a horse.

HÖRSE'-BÖAT, *n.* A boat moved by horses.
HÖRSE'-BÖV, *n.* A boy who takes care of horses.

HÖRSE'-BRÉAK-ER, *n.* A tanner of horses.
HÖRSE'CHÉST-NÜT, *n.* A tree and its nut.

HÖRSE'-CLÖTH, *n.* A cloth for covering a horse.
HÖRSE'FLY, *n.* A fly that stings horses.

HÖRSE'-GUÄRDS (hörs'gärdz), *a. pl.* Cavalry.
HÖRSE'HAIR (hörs'här), *n.* The hair of horses.

HÖRSE'-JÖCK-EY, *n.* A dealer in horses.
HÖRSE'-KEÉP-ER, *n.* One who takes care of horses.

HÖRSE'LAUGH (hörs'laf), *n.* A loud, rude laugh.
HÖRSE'LEÉCH, *n.* A leech that bites horses.

HÖRSE'-LIT-TER, *n.* A carriage hung upon poles, and borne by and between two horses.

HÖRSE'-LOAD, *n.* As much as a horse can carry.
HÖRSE'MAN, *n.* One skilled in riding; a rider.

HÖRSE'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The art of riding.
HÖRSE'MÄR-TEN, *n.* A large kind of bee.

HÖRSE'-MEAT, *n.* Food for horses; provender.
HÖRSE'-MILL, *n.* A mill turned by a horse.

HÖRSE'MINT, *n.* A coarse kind of mint.
HÖRSE'MUS-CLE (hörs'müs-sl), *n.* A large muscle.

HÖRSE'-PLÄY (hörs'plä), *n.* Coarse, rough play.
HÖRSE'-PÖND, *n.* A pond for watering horses.

HÖRSE'-PÖW-ER, *n.* The power or strength of a horse in draught:—the dynamical unit used to express the power of the steam engine.

HÖRSE'-RÄCE, *n.* A match of horses in running.
HÖRSE'RAD-ISH, *n.* A root acrid and biting.

HÖRSE'-RÄKE, *n.* A rake drawn by a horse.
HÖRSE'SHÖE (hörs'shü), *n.* A shoe for horses.

HÖRSE'-STÉAL-ER, *n.* A thief who steals horses.
HÖRSE'WAY, *n.* A way travelled by horses.

HÖRSE'WHIP, *n.* A whip to strike a horse with.
HÖRSE'WHIP, *v. a.* To strike with a horsewhip.

HÖR-TÄ'TION, *n.* Advice; exhortation.
HÖR'TA-TIVE, } *a.* Encouraging; advising; con-

HÖR'TA-TO-RY, } taining exhortation.
HÖR-TI-CÜLT'Ü-RAL, *a.* Relating to horticulture.

HÖR-TI-CÜLT-ÜRE (hö'rte-kült-yür), *n.* The art of cultivating gardens; gardening.

HÖR-TI-CÜLT'Ü-RIST, *n.* One skilled in horticulture.
HÖRT'Ü-LÄN (hört'yü-län), *a.* Relating to a garden.

HÖR'YUS STÉ'CUS, *n.* [*L.*] A collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved.

HÖ-SÄN'NA, *n.* [*Heb.*] An exclamation of praise to God; a shout or song of praise.

HÖSE, *n.*; *pl.* HÖSE (*formerly* HÖS'EN). Stockings; covering for the legs:—a tube or pipe for conveying water on shipboard, or in connection with a fire-engine.

HÖS'IER (hö'zhér), *n.* One who sells stockings.
HÖS'IER-Y, *n.* The business of making or selling stockings:—stockings collectively.

HÖS'PICE, *n.* [*hospitium*, *L.*] A sort of hospital

for monks; a monastery:—an inn for lodging travellers, as in the passes of the Alps.
HÖS'PI-TA-BLE, *a.* Attentive or kind to strangers.
HÖS'PI-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Kindness to strangers.
HÖS'PI-TA-BLY, *ad.* In a hospitable manner.
HÖS'PI-TAL [hös'pe-tal, *P. Ja. Sm. Wb. Kenrick*; ös'pe-tal, *W. E. F. K. R. C.*; äws'pe-tal, *S. J.*], *n.* A receptacle for the sick, insane, or poor.
HÖS'PI-TAL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being hospitable; attention or kindness to strangers.
HÖS'PI-TAL-ER, *n.* A knight of a religious order, commonly applied to the Knights of Malta.
HÖS'PO-DÄR, *n.* The title of the princes or governors of Wallachia and Moldavia.
HÖST, *n.* One who entertains another; a landlord:—an army; a great number:—the sacrifice of the mass in the Roman Catholic church.
HÖST'AGE, *n.* One given in pledge as security for the performance of certain conditions.
HÖST'ESS, *n.* A female host; a landlady.
***HÖS'TILE** [hös'til, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; hös'til, *Ja.*], *a.* Like an enemy; *adverse*; opposite.
***HÖS'TILE-LY**, *ad.* In a hostile manner.
HÖS-TIL-I-TY, *n.* Open war; the practice of war; warfare; hatred; animosity; *enmity*.
HÖS'TLER (ös'ler) [ös'ler, *S. W. J. E. F. Sm. C.*; öst'ler, *P. Ja. K. R.*; hös'ler, *Wb.*], *n.* One who has the care of horses at an inn or stable.
HÖT, *a.* Having heat; fiery; furious; ardent.
HÖT'BED, *n.* A bed of earth made hot, by the fermentation of dung, for rearing early plants.
HÖT'BRAINED (höt'brand), *a.* Violent; furious.
HÖTCH'PÖT, *n.* A hash; a hodgepodge.
HÖTCH'PÖTCH, { (*Law.*) A commixture of lands.
HÖT-CÖC-KLEß (höt'kök-klz), *n. pl.* A play in which one lies on his face, is hoodwinked, and guesses who strikes him.
HÖ-TÉL', *n.* [*Fr.*] A genteel inn, public house, or house of entertainment. See **TAVERN**.
HÖ-TÉL' DIEU' (ö-tél'déu'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A hospital.
HÖT'HÉAD-ÉD (höt'héd-éd), *a.* Violent; passionate.
HÖT'HOUSE, *n.* An enclosure kept warm, for rearing tender plants, and ripening fruits.
HÖT'LY, *ad.* With heat; not coldly; violently.
HÖT'NESS, *n.* State of being hot; heat; fury.
HÖT'PRESS, *v. a.* To press between hot plates.
HÖT'SPÜR, *n.* A violent, passionate man:—a pea.
HÖÜ'DAH, *n.* A seat to fix on an elephant's or camel's back, to accommodate a rider.
***HOUGH** (hök) [hök, *S. W. P. J. K. Sm. C.*; hōf, *E. Ja.*, hōk or hōf, *F.*], *n.* The joint of the hinder leg of a beast; the ham; hock.
***HOUGH** (hök), *v. a.* To hamstring; to cut up.
HÖÜND, *n.* A species of dog used in the chase.
HÖÜND, *v. a.* To set on the chase; to hunt.
HÖÜR (öür), *n.* The 24th part of a natural day; 60 minutes:—a particular time.
HÖÜR'-GLÄSS (öür'gläs), *n.* A glass filled with sand for the purpose of measuring time.
HÖÜR'-HÄND (öür'händ), *n.* That part of a clock or watch which points out the hour.
HÖÜR'I (hōür'e), *n.* A Mohammedan nymph of paradise.
HÖÜR'LY (öür'le), *a.* Happening every hour.
HÖÜR'LY (öür'le), *ad.* Every hour; frequently.
HÖÜR'-PLATE (öür'plat), *n.* The plate of a clock on which the hours are marked; a dial-plate.
HÖÜS'AGE, *n.* A fee paid for sheltering goods.
HÖÜSE, *n.; pl.* **HÖÜS'ES**. A sheltered place of human abode:—a family; a *race*: a household:—a hotel:—an abode; a dwelling:—a church:—a college:—a legislative body.
HÖÜSE, *v. a.* To harbor; to shelter, to cover.
HÖÜSE, *v. n.* To take shelter; to reside.
HÖÜSE'BREÄK-ER, *n.* A thief who forcibly enters a house, a burglar.
HÖÜSE'BREÄK-ING, *n.* Forcible entry into a house.
HÖÜSE'-DÖG, *n.* A dog kept to guard the house.
HÖÜSE'HÖLD, *n.* A family living together.
HÖÜSE'HÖLD-ER, *n.* An occupier of a house.
HÖÜSE'HÖLD-STÜFF', *n.* Furniture of a house.

HÖÜSE'KÉEP-ER, *n.* One who keeps a house; a woman who has the chief care of a family.
HÖÜSE'KÉEP-ING, *n.* The management of a house.
HÖÜSE'LÉEK, *n.* A plant of several species.
HÖÜSE'LESS, *a.* Wanting an abode or a house.
HÖÜSE'MAID, *n.* A female menial servant.
HÖÜSE'-RENT, *n.* Rent paid for a house.
HÖÜSE'-RÖÖM, *n.* Space or room in a house.
HÖÜSE'-WÄRM-ING, *n.* A feast or merry-making upon going into a new house.
***HÖÜSE'WIFE** (hüz'wif or hōüs'wif) [hüz'wif, *S. W. F. K. Sm. C.*; hüz'zif, *P. J. E. Ja.*; hōüs'wif, *Wb.*], *n.* The mistress of a family:—a *female* economist.
***HOUSE'WIFE-LY**, *a.* Economical; thrifty.
***HOUSE'WIFE-RY**, *n.* Domestic economy.
HÖÜS'ING, *n.* A habitation:—a saddle-cloth.
HÖÜS'-RÖ'NI-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants.
HÖVE, *i. of Heave*.
HÖV'EL, *n.* A shed; a mean habitation; cottage.
HÖV'EL, *v. a.* To shelter in a hovel.
HÖV'ER [häv'er, *W. J. F. Sm. C.*; hōv'er, *S. E. Ja. K. R.*], *v. n.* To hang in the air overhead, to wander about.
HÖW, *ad.* To what degree; in what manner.
HÖW-BÉ'IT, *ad.* Nevertheless; yet. [*Antiquated.*]
HÖW'DY, *n.* A midwife. [*Local, Eng.*]
HÖW'EL, *n.* A tool to smooth the inside of a cask.
HÖW-ÉV'ER, *ad.* In whatever manner; at all events; at least; nevertheless; yet.
Syn.—*However* he was a successful politician; at least he was popular; *nevertheless* he was a bad liver; yet he acquired fame; *notwithstanding* his defects.
HÖW'ITZ, *n.* Same as *Howitzer*.
HÖW'IT-ZER [hōw'it-zér, *K. Sm. Wb.*; hō'wīt-zér, *Ja.*], *n.* A kind of mortar or cannon.
HÖW'KER, *n.* A sort of Dutch vessel or ship.
HÖWL, *v. n.* To cry as a wolf or dog, or as one in distress; to make a loud cry.
HÖWL (hōül), *n.* The cry of a wolf or dog.
HÖWL'LET, *n.* A bird of the owl kind.
HÖWL'ING, *n.* Cry of a wolf or dog; a horrid noise.
HÖW-SO-ÉV'ER, *ad.* In whatever manner; at all though; however. See **HOWEVER**.
HÖY, *n.* A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop.
HÖY, *interj.* A vague exclamation or call.
HÜB, *n.* The nave of a wheel:—a mark:—a hilt.
HÜB'BÜB, *n.* A confusion; a tumult. [*Vulgar.*]
HÜCK, *v. n.* To haggle in purchasing goods. [*R.*]
***HÜCK'KLE** (hük'kl), *n.* The hip.
HÜCK'KLE-BÄCKED (hük'kl-bäkt), *a.* Crookbacked.
HÜCK'KLE-BER-RY, *n.* A small shrub and its fruit; whortleberry. *Dr. Bigelow.* [*U. S.*] [*ler.*]
HÜCK'STER, *n.* A retailer of small wares; a peddler.
HÜCK'STER, *v. n.* To deal in petty bargains.
HÜCK'STER-AGE, *n.* Dealing; business.
HÜD'DLE, *v. a.* To do or perform in a hurry; to throw together in confusion.
HÜD'DLE, *v. n.* To press together in confusion.
HÜD'DLE, *n.* A crowd; a tumult; confusion.
HÜD'DLER, *n.* One who huddles; a bungler.
HÜ-DI-BRÄS'TIC, *a.* Like Hudibras; doggerel.
HÜE (hü), *n.* Color; tint:—a clamor; a pursuit.
HÜFE, *n.* A swell of anger or arrogance:—a bully.
HÜFE, *v. a.* To swell; to treat with insolence.
HÜFE, *v. n.* To bluster; to storm; to swell.
HÜFF'ER, *n.* A blusterer; a bully.
HÜF'FISH, *a.* Arrogant; insolent; petulant.
HÜF'FISH-NESS, *n.* Petulance; arrogance.
HÜF'FY, *a.* Petulant; angry; huffish.
HÜG, *v. a.* To embrace fondly; to hold fast.
HÜG, *n.* Close embrace; a gripe in wrestling.
HÜGE, *a.* Vast; very great; enormous.
HÜGE'LY, *ad.* Immensely; enormously; greatly.
HÜGE'NESS, *n.* Enormous bulk; vast extent.
HÜG'GER-MÜG'GER, *n.* Secrecy; by-place. [*Low.*]
HÜ'GUE-NÖTT (hü'ge-nöt), *n.* A French Calvinist.
HÜLK, *n.* The body of a ship:—an old vessel.
HÜLK, *v. a.* To eviscerate; as, to *hulk* a hare.
HÜLK'Y, *a.* Heavy, large, or unwieldy.

HÜLL, n. A husk; a covering: — the body of a ship.
HÜLL, v. a. To peel off: — to pierce the hull.
HÜLL'LY, a. Having hulls; husky.
HÜM, v. n. To sing low; to buzz; to murmur.
HÜM, v. a. To sing low: — to impose upon.
HÜM, n. A buzzing noise: — a jest; a hoax.
HÜM, interj. Implying doubt and deliberation.
HÜ'MAN, a. Belonging to man; having the qualities of a man or of mankind; manly; as, *human nature*; a *human* being.
HÜ-MANE', a. Having the qualities which become a man, as a social being; kind; civil; benevolent; tender; as, a *humane* individual or action.
HÜ-MANE'LY, ad. In a humane manner; kindly.
HÜ-MANE'NESS, n. Tenderness; humanity.
HÜ'MAN-ISR, n. One versed in the knowledge of humanity; a grammarian.
HÜ-MAN-TÄ'RI-AN, n. One who believes Christ to be a mere man.
HÜ-MÄN'TY, n. The nature of man; mankind: — *philanthropy*; *benevolence*; *tenderness*. — *Pl.* Polite literature; classical learning; philology.
HÜ'MAN-IZE, v. a. To render humane; to soften.
HÜ-MAN-KIND, n. The race of man; mankind.
HÜ'MAN-LY, ad. After the manner of men.
***HÜM'BLE (hüm'bl or üm'bl) [üm'bl, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. C.; hüm'bl, E. Ja. Wb.], a.** Not proud; modest; submissive; lowly of spirit: — low.
Syn. — *Humble* temper or spirit; *modest* demeanor; *submissive* disposition; *meek* and *lowly* in spirit; *a humble cottage*; *low condition* or *rank*.
***HÜM'BLE, v. a.** To make humble; to subdue.
***HÜM'BLE-BEE, n.** A large bee; bumblebee.
***HÜM'BLE-NESS, n.** Humility; absence of pride.
***HÜM'BLER, n.** One who humbles or subdues.
***HÜM'BL'Y, ad.** Without pride; with humility.
HÜM'BÜG, n. An imposition; a hoax. [*Low.*]
HÜM'BÜG, v. a. To cheat; to impose upon. [*Low.*]
HÜM'DRÜM, a. Dull; dronish; stupid.
HÜM'DRÜM, n. A stupid fellow; a drone.
HÜ-MEC-TÄ'TION, n. Act of wetting. *Bacon. [R.]*
HÜ'ME-RAL, a. Belonging to the shoulder.
HÜ'MID, a. Wet; moist; damp; watery.
HÜ-MID'I-TY, n. State of being humid or somewhat wet; *moisture*; dampness.
HÜ'MID-NESS, n. Moisture; humidity.
HÜ-MIL'I-ÄTE, v. a. To humble; to mortify.
HÜ-MIL-I-Ä'TION, n. Act of humbling; state of being humbled; abasement; mortification.
HÜ-MIL'I-TY, n. Quality of being humble; lowliness of self-estimation; the opposite of pride; freedom from pride; modesty.
HÜ'MER, n. He or that which hums.
HÜ'MING, n. The noise of bees or flies; hum.
HÜ'MING-BIRD, n. A very small, beautiful bird.
HÜ'MOCK, n. A circular mound; hommock: — a level sheet of ice.
HÜM'MÜMS, n. pl. Sweating-places or baths.
***HÜ'MÖR (yü'mör or hä'mör) [yü'mör, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. R. C.; yüm'ör, P.; hä'mör, E. Wb.; yü'mör or hü'mör, Sm.], n. [L.]** Moisture: — animal fluid; animal fluid, in a vitated state, tending to eruptive disease; cutaneous eruption: — temper; disposition: — whim; caprice: — facetiousness; merriment; a kind of wit flowing from the temper or disposition of the person.
***HÜ'MÖR (yü'mör), v. a.** To gratify: to indulge.
***HÜ'MÖR-ÄL (yü'mö-räl), a.** Relating to humors.
***HÜ'MÖR-ÄL-ISM, n. (Med.)** The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humors.
***HÜ'MÖR-ISM (yü'mör-izm), n.** The state of the humors; humoral pathology; humoralism.
***HÜ'MÖR-IST (yü'mör-ist), n.** One who gratifies his own humor: — a jester; a wag.
***HÜ'MÖR-OÜS (yü'mö-rüs), a.** Full of humor; merry; jocular; jocose; pleasant.
***HÜ'MÖR-OÜS-LY (yü'mö-rüs-lë), ad.** Jocosely.
***HÜ'MÖR-OÜS-NESS (yü'mö-rüs-nës), n.** Humor.
***HÜ'MÖR-SÖME (yü'mör-süm), a.** Petulant; odd.

***HÜ'MÖR-SÖME-LY (yü'mör-süm-lë), ad.** Petulantly; peevishly.
HÜMP, n. A protuberance, as on the back.
HÜMP'BACK, n. A crooked back; high shoulders.
HÜMP'BACKED (hümp'bäkt), } a. Having a
**HÜNCH'BACKED (hünc'h'bäkt), } crooked back.
HÜNCH, v. a. To jostle; to shove; to crook.
HÜNCH, n. A hump; a bunch: — a push; a shove.
***HÜN'DRED [hün'dred, P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; hün'dred or hün'durd, W.; hün'durd, S.], a.** Ten multiplied by ten.
***HÜN'DRED, n.** The number 100: — a district.
HÜN'DREDTH, a. The ordinal of a hundred.
HÜNG, i. & p. of Hang.
HÜN'GER (hüng'ger), n. An eager desire or want of food; a craving appetite: — any violent desire.
HÜN'GER (hüng'ger), v. n. To feel hunger.
HÜN'GERED (hüng'gerd), a. Famished; hungry.
HÜN'GR-I-LY (hüng'grë-lë), ad. With keen appetite.
HÜN'GRY (hüng'grë), a. Feeling pain from want of food; wanting food; famishing.
HÜNKES, n. A covetous, sordid wretch; a miser.
HÜNT, v. a. To chase; to pursue; to search for.
HÜNT, v. n. To follow the chase; to search.
HÜNT, n. A pack of hounds; a chase; pursuit.
HÜNT'ER, n. One who chases animals.
HÜNT'ING, n. Diversion of the chase; a searching.
HÜNT'ING-HÖRN, n. Bugle; horn to cheer hounds.
HÜNT'RESS, n. A woman who follows the chase.
HÜNTS'MAN, n. One who practises hunting.
HÜNTS'MAN-SHIP, n. Qualifications of a hunter.
HÜR'DLE, n. A texture of sticks; a kind of wicker-work; a crate: — a sort of sledge.
HÜR'DLE, v. a. To hedge, cover, or close, with hurdles.
HÜRDS, n. pl. The refuse of hemp or flax; hards.
HÜR'DY-GÜR'DY, n. A stringed instrument.
HÜRL, v. a. To throw with violence: to drive: — to play a kind of game.
HÜRL, v. n. To move rapidly; to whirl.
HÜRL, n. Act of throwing: — a tumult; riot.
HÜRL'BONE, n. A bone in a horse's buttock.
HÜRL'ER, n. One who throws or hurls.
HÜRL'ING, n. Act of throwing.
HÜRL'Y-BÜRL'Y, n. A tumult; commotion; bustle.
HÖR-RÄH' (hä-rä'), interj. A shout of joy, triumph, or applause; *huzza*.
HÖR'RI-CANE, n. A violent storm of wind; a tornado: a violent tempest. See *WIND*.
HÜR'RI-ER, n. One who hurries; a disturber.
HÜR'RY, v. a. To hasten; to drive confusedly.
HÜR'RY, v. n. To move on with precipitation.
HÜR'RY, n. Too great or blind *haste*; tumult; precipitation; commotion.
HÜR'RY-SKÜR'RY, n. Haste and confusion.
HÜR'RY-SKÜR'RY, ad. Confusedly; in a bustle.
HÜRT, v. a. [i. HURT; pp. HURTING, HURT.] To do injury to; to harm; to wound; to injure.
HÜRT, n. Harm; mischief; a wound; injury.
HÜRT'ER, n. One who does harm; a wounder.
HÜRT'FUL, a. Mischievous; injurious; noxious.
HÜRT'FUL-LY, ad. Injuriouly; mischievously.
HÜRT'FUL-NESS, n. Injuriousness; harm.
HÜRT'LE, v. n. To clash; to skirmish; to jostle.
HÜRT'LE, v. a. To push with violence; to whirl.
HÜRT'LE-BÉR-RY, n. Whortleberry; huckleberry.
HÜRT'LESS, a. Innocent; harmless; innoxious.
HÜS'BAND, n. A man married to a woman; correlative to *wife*: — an economist; a farmer.
HÜS'BAND, v. a. To manage frugally; to till.
HÜS'BAND-A-BLE, a. Manageable with frugality.
HÜS'BAND-MÄN, n. A farmer; a cultivator.
HÜS'BAND-RY, n. Culture of land; farming; tillage: — domestic economy; thrift; frugality; care.
HÜSH, interj. Silence! be still! no noise!
HÜSH, a. Still; silent; quiet.
HÜSH, v. n. To be still; to be silent.
HÜSH, v. a. To still; to silence; to quiet. — *Hush up*, to suppress in silence; to keep concealed.**

Ī'USH'-MŌN-EY (hūsh'mūn-ē), *n.* A bribe to induce secrecy or to hinder information.
HŪSK, *n.* The outmost integument of fruits.
HŪSK, *v. a.* To strip off the integument.
HŪSK'ED, *a.* Bearing a husk:—stripped of husks.
HŪSK'I-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being husky.
HŪSK'ING, *n.* The act of stripping off husks.
HŪSK'Y, *a.* Abounding in husks:—dry; hoarse.
HŪS-SĀR' (huz-zār'), *n.* A kind of horse-soldier.
HŪS'SY (hūz-zē), *n.* A sorry or worthless woman.
HŪST'INGS, *n. pl.* A court.—(England.) The place of meeting for electing a member of Parliament.
HŪS'TLE (hūs-sl), *v. a.* To shake together.
***HŪS'-WIFE** (hūz'zif or hūz'wif) [hūz-zif, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*; hūz'wil, *Sm.*], *n.* A bad manager; a hussy:—a case for needles, &c.:—a thrifty woman; housewife. See *Housewife*.
***HŪS'WIFE** (hūz'zif), *v. a.* To manage frugally.
***HŪS'WIFE-LY** (hūz'zif-le), *a.* Thriftily; frugal.
***HŪS'WIFE-LY** (hūz'zif-le), *ad.* Thriftily.
***HŪS'WIFE-RY** (hūz'zif-rē), *n.* Domestic economy.
HŪT, *n.* A poor cottage; a temporary building.
HŪT, *v. a.* To lodge or place in huts.
HŪTCH, *n.* A corn-chest:—a rabbit-box:—a trap for taking vermin; a rat-trap.
HŪTCH, *v. a.* To hoard; to lay up as in a chest.
***HŪZ-ZĀ'** [hūz-zā', *W. J. Ja.*; hūz-zā', *S. F. E. K.*; hūz-zā', *P. Sm. R. Wb.*], *interj.* An exclamation of joy or triumph; hurrah.
***HŪZ-ZĀ'**, *n.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.
***HŪZ-ZĀ'**, *v. n.* To utter acclamation.
***HŪZ-ZĀ'**, *v. a.* To receive or attend with acclamation; to applaud.
HŪ'A-CĪNTH, *n.* A flower:—a gem or mineral.
HŪ'A-CĪN'THINE, *a.* Relating to hyacinths.
HŪ'ADS, *n. pl.* [hyades, *L.*] (*Astron.*) A watery constellation; a cluster of five stars.
†HŪ'A-LINE, *a.* Glassy; crystalline. *Milton.*
HŪ'BRID or **HŪ'B'RID** [hī'brid, *K. Sm. R. C.*; hīb'rid, *Ja. Wb.*], *a.* Mongrel; of different species.
HŪ'B'RID-IZE, *v. a.* To change into hybrids.
HŪ'B'RI-DOŪS, *a.* Produced from different species.
HŪ'DA-TĪD, *n.* [hydatid, *L.*] A little bladder:—an animal formed like a bladder.
HŪ'DĀT'I-DĒS, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Little transparent bladders; hydatids.
HŪ'DRA, *n.* [*L.*] A monster with many heads.
HŪ'DRA-GŌGUE (hī'drā-gōg), *n.* A medicine which expels water secretions.
HŪ'DRĀN'GĒ-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A water-plant and flower.
HŪ'DRANT, *n.* A pipe for discharging water.
HŪ'DRATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of a metallic oxide with water.
HŪ'DRĀU'LIC, } *a.* Relating to hydraulics.
HŪ'DRĀU'LI-CAL, }
HŪ'DRĀU'LI-CŌN, *n.* A water-organ.
HŪ'DRĀU'LICS, *n. pl.* The science of the motion and force of fluids:—the art of conveying water through pipes.
HŪ'DRO-CĒLE [hī'drō-sēl, *S. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; hī'drō-sēl or hī'drō-sē'le, *W. Ja.*; hī'drō-sē'le, *P.*], *n.* (*Med.*) A morbid collection of water in the scrotum.
HŪ'DRO-CĒPH'Ā-LŪS, *n.* A dropsy in the head.
HŪ'DRO-DŪY-NĀM'ICS, *n. pl.* A science comprising hydrostatics and hydraulics.
HŪ'DRO-QĒN, *n.* (*Chem.*) A gas, which, combined with oxygen, produces water.
HŪ'DRO-QĒN-ATE, } *v. a.* To combine with hy-
HŪ'DRO-QĒN-IZE, } drogen.
HŪ'DROG'RA-PHER, *n.* One versed in hydrography.
HŪ'DRO-GRĀPH'Ī-CAL, *a.* Relating to hydrography.
HŪ'DROG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of measuring and describing the sea, its boundaries, &c.
HŪ'DRŌL'Ō-QŪY, *n.* The science or knowledge of water and its properties.
HŪ'DRO-MĀN-CŪY, *n.* Divination by water.
HŪ'DRO-MĒL, *n.* A liquor formed of honey and water.

HŪ'DRŌM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument to measure the extent, gravity, density, &c. of fluids.
HŪ'DRŌM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring fluids.
HŪ'DRO-PĀTH'IC, *a.* Relating to hydropathy.
HŪ'DRO-PĀ-THIST, *n.* One versed in hydropathy.
HŪ'DRO-PĀ-THY, *n.* The method of curing diseases by means of water; water-cure.
HŪ'DRO-PHŌ-BI-A [hī'drō-fō-be-a, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; hī'drō-fō-bē'a, *S.*], *n.* A dread of water:—canine madness.
HŪ'DRO-PHŌB'IC, *a.* Relating to hydrophobia.
HŪ'DRŌP'IC, } *a.* Dropsical; watery.
HŪ'DRŌP'Ī-CAL, }
HŪ'DRO-SCŌPE, *n.* A sort of water-clock.
HŪ'DRO-STĀT'IC, } *a.* Relating to hydrostatics.
HŪ'DRO-STĀT'Ī-CAL, }
HŪ'DRO-STĀT'ICS, *n. pl.* The science which treats of the weight and motion of fluids.
HŪ'DRO-THŌRĀX, *n.* (*Med.*) Dropsy in the chest.
HŪ'DRŌT'IC, *n.* Medicine to purge off water.
HŪ'DROUS, *a.* Watery; containing water.
HŪ'DRUS, *n.* [*L.*] A water-snake:—a constellation.
HŪ'Ē-MĀL or **HŪ'Ē-MĀL** [hī-ē'mal, *W. K. Sm. Wb.*; hī-ē-mal, *Ja. Todd, Ash, Dyche*], *a.* Belonging to winter.
HŪ'Ē-NA, *n.* A fierce animal resembling a wolf.
HŪ'Ē-ĪAN or **HŪ'Ē-Ī-ĀN**, *n.* Relating to health.
HŪ'Ē-Ī-ĒNE, *n.* (*Med.*) That branch of medicine which treats of the preservation of health:—written also *HŪ'Ē-Ī-NE*, *HŪ'Ē-Ī-Ē-NE*, and *HŪ'Ē-Ī-Ē-NE*. —[“Generally Anglicized, and pronounced *hŪ'Ē-Ē-NE*,” *Dunglison*.]
HŪ'Ē-Ī-ĒN'IC, *a.* Relating to hygiene or health.
HŪ'GRŌL'Ō-QŪY, *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the humors or fluids of the body.
HŪ'GRŌM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument to measure the degrees of the moisture of the atmosphere.
HŪ'GRŌ-MĒT'RIC, *a.* Relating to hygrometry.
HŪ'GRŌM'E-TRY, *n.* The measurement of the moisture of the atmosphere.
HŪ'GRŌ-SCŌPE, *n.* An instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air.
HŪ'LO-THE-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that matter is God; a species of materialism.
HŪ'LO-ZŌ-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that matter is animate, or has life.
HŪ'MEN, *n.* The god of marriage:—a membrane.
***HŪ-ME-NE'AL** [hī-me-ne'āl, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; hī-me-ne'āl, *S. E.*], *n.* A marriage song.
***HŪ-ME-NE'AL**, } *a.* Pertaining to marriage.
***HŪ-ME-NE'AN**, }
***HŪ-ME-NE'AN**, *n.* Same as *hymeneal*.
HŪ'MN (hīm), *n.* A divine song; song of praise.
HŪ'MN (hīm), *v. a.* To praise in song; to sing.
HŪ'MN (hīm), *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.
HŪ'M'NIC, *a.* Relating to hymns.
HŪ-MNŌL'Ō-QŪY, *n.* A collection of hymns.
HŪP, *v. a.* To make melancholy; to dispirit. — A contraction of *hypochondriac*. [*Vulgar*.]
HŪ-PĀL'LA-GE, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure by which words are transposed; a species of inversion.
HŪ'PER, A Greek prefix, implying *over*, *beyond*, or *excess*.
HŪ-PĒR'Ā-TŌN, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure by which words are transposed from the grammatical order.
HŪ-PĒR'BO-LĀ, *n.* (*Geom.*) A section of a cone.
HŪ-PĒR'BO-LE, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure which expresses more or less than the exact truth; exaggeration.
HŪ-PĒR-BŌL'IC, } *a.* Like an hyperbole or hy-
HŪ-PĒR-BŌL'Ī-CAL, } perbola; exaggerating or extenuating.
HŪ-PĒR-BŌL'Ī-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a hyperbolic manner.
HŪ-PĒR-BŌL'Ī-FŌRM, *a.* Formed like an hyperbola.
HŪ-PĒR'BO-LIST, *n.* One who hyperbolizes.
HŪ-PĒR'BO-LIZE, *v. n.* To use hyperboles. [ate.
HŪ-PĒR'BO-LIZE, *v. a.* To exaggerate or extenuate.
HŪ-PĒR-BŌ'RE-AN, *a.* Far north; frigid; cold.
HŪ-PĒR-CĀT-Ā-ĒC'TIC, *a.* (*Rhet.*) Exceeding the measure, applied to verses.
HŪ-PĒR-CRIT'IC, *n.* A captious or uncandid critic.

HÛ-PER-CRÍT'Í-CÁL, *a.* Critical beyond reason.
 HÛ-PER-CRÍT'Í-CÍSM, *n.* Captious criticism.
 HÛ-PÉR'NĒ-TER, *n.* (*Rhet.*) Something more than the standard, as a verse too long.
 †HÛ-PER-PHÛS'Í-CÁL, *a.* Supernatural.
 HÛ-PER-SAR-CÓ'SIS, *n.* (*Med.*) Proud-flesh.
 HÛ-PERŠ-THĒNE, *n.* (*Min*) A variety of pyroxene.
 HÛ'PHEN, *n.* A mark of conjunction, thus [-].
 †HÛP-NŌT'IC, *n.* A medicine that induces sleep.
 HÛP-O-CÁUST, *n.* A place for a furnace.
 *HÛP-O-CHŌN'DRÍ-A, *n.* [L.] Hypochondriacal affection, a disease accompanied with low spirits or dejection; melancholy; dejection; spleen; vapors; hypochondriasis.
 *HÛP-O-CHŌN'DRÍ-ÁC [hÛp-o-kŏn'dre-ák, *W. P. J. F. K. Sm.*; hÛp-o-kon-drí'ák, *S. E.*; hÛ-pŏ-kŏn'dre-ák, *Ja.*], *a.* Hypochondriacal.
 *HÛP-O-CHŌN'DRÍ-ÁC, *n.* One who is melancholy, or afflicted with hypochondria.
 *HÛP-O-CHŌN'DRÍ-A-CÁL, *a.* Melancholy; dispirited; disordered in the imagination.
 *HÛP-O-CHŌN'DRÍ-A-CÍSM, *n.* Melancholy.
 *HÛP-O-CHŌN'DRÍ-A-SIS, *n.* Hypochondriac affection; melancholy; spleen; hypochondria.
 HÛP'O-CIST, *n.* A plant: — an inspissated juice.
 HÛ-PŌC'RÍ-SY, *n.* Dissimulation; false pretence.
 HÛP-O-CRÍTE, *n.* A dissembler in religion, &c.
Syn. — The hypocrite feigns to be what he is not; the dissembler conceals what he is.
 HÛP-O-CRÍT'IC, } *a.* Partaking of hypocrisy;
 HÛP-O-CRÍT'Í-CÁL, } insincere; counterfeit.

HÛP-O-CRÍT'Í-CÁL-LY, *ad.* With dissimulation.
 HÛP-O-GÁS'TRÍC, *a.* Seated in the lower part of the belly. [*arched over.*]
 HÛP-O-ĜĒ'UM, *n.* [L.] (*Arch.*) A cellar or vault
 HÛ-PŌS'TA-SÍS, *n.*; *pl.* HÛ-PŌS'TA-SĒS. [L.]
 Personality; substance.
 HÛ-PO-STÁT'Í-CÁL, *a.* Constitutive; personal.
 HÛ-PO-STÁT'Í-CÁL-LY, *ad.* Personally.
 HÛ-PŌTH'E-CÁTE, *v. a.* To pawn; to give in pledge: — to state by hypothesis.
 HÛ-PŌTH'E-CÁ'TÍON, *n.* Act of hypothesizing.
 HÛ-PŌTH'E-NŪSE, *n.* The longest side of a right-angled triangle: — written also *hypotenuse*.
 HÛ-PŌTH'E-SIS, *n.*; *pl.* HÛ-PŌTH'E-SĒS. A theory or system assumed, but not proved; a *supposition*.
Syn. — A rational *guess* is a *supposition*; a supposed *theory* is an *hypothesis*. See *THEORY*.
 HÛ-PO-THÉT'IC, } *a.* Including an hypothesis
 HÛ-PO-THÉT'Í-CÁL, } or supposition; conditional.
 HÛ-PO-THÉT'Í-CÁL-LY, *ad.* Conditionally.
 HÛP-SŌM'E-TRÝ, *n.* Art of measuring heights.
 HÛ'SON, *n.* An excellent species of green tea.
 HÛS'SOP or HÛS'SOP [hÛz'zup, *J. E. Ja.*; hÛz'zup or hÛ'sup, *W. F. R.*; hÛs'sup, *K. Sm.*; hÛ'sup, *S.*], *n.* A species of verticillate plant, an herb.
 HÛS-TÉR'IC, } *a.* Relating to hysterics; trou-
 HÛS-TÉR'Í-CÁL, } bled with fits.
 HÛS-TÉR'ICS, *n. pl.* Fits peculiar to women.
 HÛS'TE-RŌN PRŌT'E-RŌN, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure by which an inversion is made, putting the last first.
 HÛS-TE-RŌT'Q-MY, *n.* Dissection of the womb.

I.

I, a vowel, has two principal sounds; one long, as in *fine*; the other short, as in *fin*. I is a numeral for *one*. It is also used as an abbreviation for *id*; as, *i. e.*, *id est*, that is.
 ĩ, *pron.* of the first person. Myself, the person speaking. — *Pos.* mine; *obj.* me: — *pl.* we, ours, us;
 Ī-ĀM'BIC, *a.* Having a short and a long syllable.
 Ī-ĀM'BIC, *n.* A verse composed of iambic feet.
 Ī-ĀM'BUS, *n.* [L.] *L. pl.* Ī-ĀM'BĪ; *Eng.* Ī-ĀM'-BUS-ES. A poetic foot consisting of a short and a long syllable; as, *adore*.
 Ī-A-TRO-LĒP'TIC, *a.* That cures by anointing.
 Ī-BEX, *n.* [L.] A wild goat.
 Ī-BĪ'DEM, *ad.* [L.] In the same place.
 Ī'BIS, *n.* [L.] An Egyptian bird like the stork.
 ICE, *n.* Water or other liquid congealed solid by cold: — concentered sugar; ice-cream.
 ICE, *v. a.* To cover with ice; to freeze.
 ICE'BĒRG, *n.* A mountain or great mass of ice, such as floats in the northern or polar seas.
 ICE'BLINK, *n.* A dazzling brightness, caused by the reflection of light from ice.
 ICE'-BUILT (is'bilt), *a.* Formed of ice.
 ICE'-CRĒAM, *n.* A confection made of cream, &c. frozen.
 ICE'-HŌUSE, *n.* A house in which ice is repositied.
 ICE'PLĀNT, *n.* A plant of icy appearance.
 ICEH-NEŪ'MON (ik-nū'mŏn), *n.* A small animal.
 ICEH-NŌ-GRĀPH'Í-CÁL, *a.* Relating to ichnography.
 ICE-NŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* (*Arch.*) The representation of the ground-plot of a building; a ground-plot; a platform: — plain drawing.
 Ī'CHŌR (i'kŏr), *n.* [Gr.] A thin, watery humor or discharge, like serum.
 Ī'CHOR-ŌS (i'kor-ŏs), *a.* Serous; sanious; thin.
 ICEH-THÝ-Ō-QY, *n.* The science of fishes.
 ICEH-THÝ-ŌPH'A-QYST, *n.* An eater of fish.
 ICEH-THÝ-ŌPH'A-QY, *n.* The practice of eating fish.
 Ī'CI-CLE (i'sik-kl), *n.* A pendent shoot of ice.
 Ī'CI-NESS (i'se-nĕs), *n.* The state of being icy.
 Ī'CIŒG, *n.* A covering of concentered sugar.

†Ī'CON, *n.* [L.] A picture or representation.
 Ī-CŌN'Q-CLĀSM, *n.* The breaking of images.
 Ī-CŌN'Q-CLĀST, *n.* A breaker of images.
 Ī-CŌN-Q-CLĀS'TIC, *a.* Breaking images.
 Ī-CŌ-NŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of pictures, &c.
 Ī-CŌ-NŌL'Q-QY, *n.* The doctrine of representation.
 Ī-CŌ-ŠA-HĒ'DRON, *n.* (*Geom.*) A solid figure comprehended under twenty equal sides.
 Ī-CŌ-SĀN'DRÍ-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A class of plants.
 Ī-C-TĒR'IC, *n.* A medicine for jaundice.
 Ī-C-TĒR'Í-CÁL, *a.* Relating to the jaundice; good against the jaundice.
 Ī'CY, *a.* Full of ice; cold; frosty; backward.
 Ī'D (id), *Contracted* for *I would*.
 Ī-DE'Ā, *n.* [Gr.] The image of any thing in the mind; conception; thought; notion; perception; imagination.
 Ī-DE'ĀL, *n.* Any thing ideal or imaginary.
 Ī-DE'ĀL, *a.* Mental; intellectual; imaginary.
Syn. — *Ideal* happiness; *mental* perception; *intellectual* exercise; *imaginary* good; *visionary* scheme.
 Ī-DE'ĀL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of ideal existence: — a term applied to several metaphysical systems.
 Ī-DE'ĀL-IST, *n.* One who believes in idealism.
 Ī-DE-ĀL'Í-TY, *n.* (*Phren.*) The talent for poetry and works of imagination.
 Ī-DE'ĀL-IZE, *v. n.* & *a.* To form ideas; to imagine.
 Ī-DE'ĀL-LY, *ad.* Intellectually; mentally.
 Īdem, [L.] The same: — often contracted to *id*.
 Ī-DĒN'TIC, } *a.* The same; not different.
 Ī-DĒN'TÍ-CÁL, }
 Ī-DĒN'TÍ-CÁL-LY, *ad.* With sameness.
 Ī-DĒN'TÍ-CÁL-NESS, *n.* State of being identical.
 Ī-DĒN'TÍ-FÍ-CĀ'TÍON, *n.* Act of identifying.
 Ī-DĒN'TÍ-FY, *v. a.* To prove or make the same.
 Ī-DĒN'TÍ-TY, *n.* Sameness; identicalness.
Syn. — *Identity* from the Latin, and *sameness* from the Anglo-Saxon, are synonymous, though often differently applied. *Personal identity*; *sameness* of terms or sound. *Identical* or *same* person.
 ĪD-E-Q-GRĀPH'IC, *a.* Representing ideas or figures.

I-DE-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* A system of short-hand writing.
I-DE-ÖL'Q-GY, *n.* The science of ideas or of the ideas, *n.* (*Roman Calendar*.) The 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months.
Id est, [*L.*] That is; — abbreviated to *i. e.*
ID'I-Q-CRASE, *n.* (*Min.*) A hard mineral; hyacinth.
ID'I-ÖC'RA-SY, *n.* Peculiarity of constitution.
ID-I-Q-CRÄT'I-CAL, *a.* Peculiar in constitution.
ID'I-Q-CY, *n.* Want of understanding; foolishness.
ID'I-QM, *n.* A mode of speech or expression peculiar to a language. See **LANGUAGE**.
ID-I-Q-MÄT'IC, *a.* Relating to idioms; peculiar.
ID-I-Q-MÄT'I-CAL, *a.* liar to a language.
ID-I-Q-PÄTH'IC, *a.* Relating to idiopathy.
ID-I-ÖP'A-THY, *n.* (*Med.*) A primary or original disease, or one not depending on any other.
ID-I-Q-SYN'CRA-SY, *n.* A peculiar temperament or disposition; individual peculiarity.
ID'I-ÖT, *n.* One devoid of understanding; a fool.
ID-I-ÖT'IC, *a.* Devoid of understanding; stupid.
ID-I-ÖT'I-CAL, *a.* pid; foolish.
ID-I-ÖT'I-CÖN, *n.* [*Gr.*] A dictionary or glossary confined to a particular dialect.
ID'I-ÖT-IŠM, *n.* An idiom; — folly; idioecy.
ID'I-ÖT-IZE, *v. n.* To become stupid. [*R.*]
I'DLE, *a.* Lazy; not employed; indolent: — useless; trifling.
I'DLE, *v. n.* To lose time in indolence; to be idle.
I'DLE, *v. a.* To waste; to consume unprofitably.
I'DLE-NÉSS, *n.* Laziness; sloth: — trivialness.
I'DLER, *n.* An idle or lazy person; a sluggard.
I'DLY, *adv.* In an idle manner; foolishly.
I'DOL, *n.* An image worshipped as a god: — one loved and honored to adoration.
I-DÖL'A-TER, *n.* A worshipper of idols; a pagan.
I-DÖL'A-TRESS, *n.* A female idolater.
I-DÖL'A-TRIZE, *v. a.* To worship idols; to idolize.
I-DÖL'A-TRIZE, *v. n.* To offer idolatrous worship.
I-DÖL'A-TROÜS, *a.* Partaking of idolatry.
I-DÖL'A-TROÜS-LY, *adv.* In an idolatrous manner.
I-DÖL'A-TRY, *n.* Worship of idols or images.
I'DÖL-IŠM, *n.* Idolatrous worship. *Milton*.
I'DÖL-IZE, *v. a.* To love or reverence to adoration.
I'DÖL-IZ-ER, *n.* One who idolizes or reverences.
I-DÖ'NE-OÜS, *a.* Fit; proper; convenient. [*R.*]
I'DYL (*i'dil*), *n.* A pastoral poem; an eclogue.
IF, *conj.* Used as a sign of condition; — give or suppose that; allowing that; though.
IG'I-Q-TE, *n.* (*Min.*) A carbonate of lime.
IG-NE-OÜS, *a.* Containing fire; emitting fire.
IG-NÉS'CENT, *a.* Taking fire; emitting sparks.
IG-NIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Producing fire. [*R.*]
IG-NI-FY, *v. a.* To form into fire. [*R.*]
IG-NIP'Q-TÉNT, *a.* Presiding over fire.
IG-NIS FÄT'Ü-ÜS, *n.*; *pl.* **IG-NÉS FÄT'Ü-I** [*L.*]
 A fiery meteor, seen in marshy places, arising from the gas of putrefying animal or vegetable substances; — called also *Will-with-a-wisp*, and *Jack-with-a-lantern*.
IG-NITE, *v. a.* To kindle; to set on fire.
IG-NITE, *v. n.* To become fiery; to take fire.
IG-NIT'I-BLE [*ig-nit'i-bl*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *ig-ne-ibl*, *S.*], *a.* Capable of being ignited.
IG-NIT'ION (*ig-nish'un*), *n.* The act of igniting.
IG-NIV'Q-MOÜS, *a.* Vomiting fire.
IG-NÖ'BLE, *a.* Not noble; of low birth; mean.
IG-NÖ'BLE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being ignoble.
IG-NÖ'BLY, *adv.* Ignominiously; meanly.
***IG-NÖ-MIN'I-OÜS** [*ig-nö-min'yus*, *S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *ig-nö-min'e-üs*, *P. J. C.*], *a.* Mean; shameful; dishonorable; reproachful.
***IG-NÖ-MIN'I-OÜS-LY**, *adv.* Meanly; scandalously.
IG-NÖ-MIN-Y, *n.* Public disgrace; reproach; shame; infamy; dishonor.
IG-NÖ-RÄ'MUS, *n.* [*L.*] *Pl.* **IG-NÖ-RÄ'MUS-EŠ**.
 A foolish fellow; a vain pretender.
IG-NO-RANCE, *n.* Want of knowledge; nescience.
IG-NO-RANT, *a.* Wanting knowledge; unlearned.
IG-NO-RÄNT, *n.* One untaught or uninstructed.

IG'NO-RÄNT-LY, *adv.* Without knowledge.
IG-NÖRE, *v. a.* (*Law.*) To declare ignorance of: — to treat as unknown; to neglect.
IG-NÖS'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of pardon.
ILE, *n.* A walk or alley: — properly aisle.
I'LEX, *n.* [*L.*] The great scarlet oak.
IL'I-ÄC, *a.* Relating to the lower bowels. — *Iliac* passion, a dangerous kind of colic.
IL'I-AD, *n.* The Greek epic poem of Homer.
ILK, *a.* The same; each: — *n.* The same name; as, "Macloed of that ilk"; *i. e.* "Macloed of Macloed." [*Used in Scotland.*]
ILL, *a.* Bad; not good; evil; sick; not in health.
ILL, *n.* Wickedness; misfortune; misery.
ILL, *adv.* Not well; not rightly. — *Ill* is used in composition, to express a bad quality; as, *ill-favored*, &c.
IL-LÄC'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be torn.
IL-LÄC'RY-MA-BLE, *a.* Incapable of weeping.
IL-LÄPSE' (*il-läps'*), *n.* A gradual sliding in.
***IL-LÄ'QUE-ÄTE** [*il-lä'kwē-ät*, *S. W. J. F. Ja.*; *il-lä'kwē-ät*, *P. Sm. C.*], *v. a.* To entrap; to ensnare.
***IL-LÄ-QUE-ÄT'ION**, *n.* Act of ensnaring; a snare.
IL-LÄT'ION, *n.* A conclusion drawn from premises; inference.
IL-LÄ-TIVE, *a.* Relating to illation; inferential.
IL-LÄ-TIVE, *n.* A particle denoting illation.
IL-LÄ-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By illation or conclusion.
IL-LÄUD'A-BLE, *a.* Not laudable; censurable.
IL-LÄUD'A-BLY, *adv.* Without deserving praise.
IL-L-BRED, *a.* Not well-bred; uncivil; impudent.
IL-L-EGAL, *a.* Contrary to law; not legal.
IL-L-EGÄL'I-TY, *n.* State of being illegal.
IL-L-EGÄL-IZE, *v. a.* To render illegal.
IL-L-EGÄL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to law.
IL-L-EGÄL-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being illegal.
IL-L-EG-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Incapability of being read.
IL-L-EG'I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be read; not legible.
IL-L-EG'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be read.
IL-L-EGIT'I-MA-CY, *n.* State of being illegitimate.
IL-L-EGIT'I-MATE, *a.* Not legitimate; born out of wedlock; spurious; unlawful; illegal.
IL-L-EGIT'I-MATE, *v. a.* To render illegitimate.
IL-L-EGIT'I-MATE-LY, *adv.* Not in wedlock.
IL-L-EGIT-I-MÄT'ION, *n.* Act of illegitimizing.
IL-L-ÉV'I-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be levied.
IL-L-É-ACED (*il'fast*), *a.* Having an ugly face.
IL-L-FÄ'VÖRED (*il-fä'vurd*), *a.* Deformed; ugly.
IL-L-HÜ'MQRE (*-yü'*), *n.* Bad temper; fretfulness.
IL-LIB'ER-ÄL, *a.* Not liberal; sparing; mean.
IL-LIB'ER-ÄL'I-TY, *n.* Want of liberality.
IL-LIB'ER-ÄL-LY, *adv.* In an illiberal manner.
IL-LIÇ'IT (*il-lis'it*), *a.* Unlawful; illegal.
IL-LIÇ'IT-NÉSS, *n.* Unlawfulness.
IL-LIM'I-T-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be limited.
IL-LIM'I-T-ED, *a.* Unbounded; unlimited.
IL-LI-NI'T'ION, *n.* (*Min.*) A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals.
IL-LIT'ER-A-CY, *n.* Want of learning; ignorance.
IL-LIT'ER-ÄTE, *a.* Ignorant; untaught; unlearned.
IL-LIT'ER-ÄTE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being illiterate.
IL-L-LIVED (*il-livd*), *a.* Leading a wicked life.
ILL-NÄT'ÜRE (*il-nät'yur*), *n.* Bad temper.
ILL-NÄT'ÜRD (*il-nät'yurd*), *a.* Cross; peevish.
ILL-NÄT'ÜRED-LY (*il-nät'yurd-le*), *adv.* Peevishly.
ILL-NÄT'ÜRED-NÉSS (*il-nät'yurd-nés*), *n.* Crossness.
ILL-NÉSS, *n.* Sickness; a malady; a disorder.
IL-LÖG'I-CAL, *a.* Contrary to the rules of logic.
IL-LÖG'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In an illogical manner.
IL-LÖG'I-CAL-NÉSS, *n.* State of being illogical.
ILL-STÄRRED (*il'stär'd*), *a.* Unlucky.
ILL-TREAT', *v. a.* To treat ill; to abuse.
IL-LÜDE', *v. a.* To deceive; to mock; to delude.
IL-LÜME', *v. a.* To enlighten; to illuminate.
IL-LÜ'MI-NÄTE, *v. a.* To throw light on; to enlighten; to illustrate: — to adorn with lamps: — to adorn or illustrate with pictures and colors.
IL-LÜ'MI-NÄTE, *n.* One enlightened, or pretending to be so: — one of the Illuminati.

IL-LŪ-MI-NĀ'TĪ, { *n. pl.* Members of associations
IL-LŪ-MI-NĒĒS', { in modern Europe, hostile to
 the existing religious institutions.

IL-LŪ-MI-NĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Act of illuminating; —
 brightness; — lights hung out as a token of joy.

IL-LŪ-MI-NĀ-TIVE, *a.* Affording light.

IL-LŪ-MI-NĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who illuminates.

IL-LŪ-MINE, *v. a.* To throw light on; to enlighten;

to decorate; to adorn; to illuminate.

IL-LŪ'ŌN (*il-lū'zhun*), *n.* Deceptive appearance;

mockery; false show; delusion.

IL-LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Deceiving by false show; delusive.

IL-LŪ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a deceptive manner.

IL-LŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Deception; false appearance.

IL-LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* Deceiving; fraudulent; delusive.

IL-LŪ'STRĀTE, *v. a.* To make bright, plain, or

clear; to brighten; to explain; to elucidate; to

make illustrious.

IL-LŪ'STRĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Something which illustrates;

an explanation; elucidation; example.

IL-LŪ'STRĀ-TIVE, *a.* Tending to illustrate.

IL-LŪ'STRĀ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of explanation.

IL-LŪ'STRĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who illustrates.

IL-LŪ'STRI-OUS, *a.* Conspicuous; noble; eminent;

renowned; celebrated; distinguished; famous.

IL-LŪ'STRI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Conspicuously; eminently.

IL-LŪ'STRI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Eminence; celebrity.

ILL-WILL, *n.* Disposition to envy or hatred.

IM (*Im*). Contracted for *I am*.

Im, a prefix, used in composition for *in*, before

mute letters, is from the *Latin*, and corresponds to

em, which is from the *French*.

IM'AGE, *n.* Any corporeal representation; a statue;

a figure; a picture: — an idol: — an idea.

IM'AGE, *v. a.* To copy by the fancy; to imagine.

IM-A-GER-Y or *IM'AGE-RY* [*im-ā-ger-re*, *W. P. J.*

F. Ja. Sm.; *im'aj-re*, *S. E. K. Wh.*], *n.* A sen-

sible representation; pictures; statues; show.

IM-ĀG'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be imagined.

IM-ĀG'IN-Ā-RY, *a.* Fancied; visionary; ideal.

IM-ĀG'INĀ'TIŌN (*im-mād-jin-ā'shun*), *n.* The

faculty or power of forming ideal pictures, or pro-

ducing original thoughts or new combinations of

ideas; invention; an image in the mind; concep-

tion; idea; fancy.

Syn. — The imagination of the poet; the fancy

of the artist. A brilliant imagination; an elevated

or lively conception; a clear idea; an ingenious

or idle fancy.

IM-ĀG'INĀ-TIVE, *a.* Fantastic; full of imagination.

IM-ĀG'INE, *v. a.* To fancy; to conceive; to contrive.

IM-ĀG'IN-ER, *n.* One who imagines.

I-MĀM' or *I-MĀ'UM'*, *n.* A Mahometan priest. — Var-

iously written and pronounced, *I-mām'*, *I-maum'*,

I-mām', *I-mān'*, and *I-mān'*. [*bank*]

IM-BĀNK', *v. a.* To defend with a bank; to em-

bankment.

IM-BĀTH'E, *v. a.* To bathe all over.

IM-BĒC'LE or *IM-BE-CĪLE'* [*im-bēs'j*], *J. E. Ja.*;

im-bēs'le or *im-be-sēl'*, *W. P. F.*; *im-be-sēl'*, *S.*

K. Sm.; *im'be-cil*, *R. Wh.*], *a.* Weak; feeble;

infirm. [*bility*]

IM-BE-CĪL'I-TY, *n.* Weakness; feebleness; de-

fectness. [*bed'*, *v. a.* To lay, as in a bed. See *Embed*.]

IM-BĒZ'ZLE, *v. a.* See *Embezzle*.

IM-BIBE', *v. a.* To drink in; to draw in; to admit.

IM-BIB'ER, *n.* He or that which imbibes.

IM-BI-BI'TIŌN, *n.* Act of imbibing; — the ab-

sorption of a liquid into the pores of a solid.

IM-BIT'TER, *v. a.* To make bitter; to exasperate.

IM-BIT'TER-ER, *n.* He or that which imbitters.

IM-BŌD'Y, *v. a.* To form into a body; to embody.

See *Embody*.

IM-BŌD'Y, *v. n.* To unite in a body. See *Embody*.

IM-BŌD'EN (*im-bŏl'dn*), *v. a.* See *Embolden*.

IM-BŌR'DER, *v. a.* To terminate; to bound.

IM-BŌSK', *v. n.* To be concealed. [*Milton*.]

IM-BŌ'SOM (*būz'um*), *v. a.* To hold in the bosom.

IM-BŌUND', *v. a.* To enclose; to shut in.

**IM-BŌW'* or *IM-BŌW'* [*im-bŏu'*, *S. W. E. Ja. K.*;

im-bŏ', *P. J. F. Sm.*], *v. a.* To arch; to vault.

[IM-BŌW'ER, *v. a.* To shelter. See *Embower*.]

**IM-BŌW'MENT*, *n.* An arch; a vault. [*Bacon*.]

IM-BRĀN'GLE, *v. a.* To entangle.

IM-BRĒD', *v. a.* [*i. imbred*; *pp. imbreeding*,

imbred.] To generate within; to produce.

IM'BRI-CĀTE, *a.* Laid one under another, as tiles.

IM'BRI-CĀT-ED, *a.* Indented with concavities.

IM-BRI-CĀ'TIŌN, *n.* A concave indenture.

IMBROGLIO (*im-brŏl'ye-ŏ*), *n.* [*It.*] An intri-

cate or complicated plot of a drama or romance.

IM-BRŌWN', *v. a.* To make brown; to darken.

IM-BRŪE' (*im-brū'*), *v. a.* To steep; to soak.

IM-BRŪTE, *v. a.* To degrade to brutality.

IM-BRŪTE', *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.

IM-BŪRE' (*im-bū'*), *v. a.* To tincture deep; to tinge.

†IM-BŪSE', *v. a.* To stock with money. [*ble*.]

IM-I-TA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being imita-

ble. [*im-i-ta-ble*, *a.* That may be imitated; worthy

of imitation.]

IM-I-TĀTE, *v. a.* To follow the manner, way, or

action of another; to copy: — to counterfeit.

IM-I-TĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Act of imitating; a resemblance;

a copy; likeness.

IM'I-TĀ-TIVE, *a.* Inclined or tending to copy.

IM'I-TĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who imitates or copies.

IM'I-TĀ-TŌR-SHIP, *n.* The office of an imitator.

IM'I-TĀ-TRIX, *n.* She who imitates.

IM-MĀC'U-LĀTE, *a.* Spotless; pure; undefiled.

IM-MĀC'U-LĀTE-LY, *ad.* Without blemish; purely.

IM-MĀC'U-LĀTE-NESS, *n.* Purity; innocence.

IM-MĀL'LE-A-BLE, *a.* Not malleable.

IM-MĀ-NENCE, *n.* Internal dwelling. [*R.*]

IM-MĀ-NENT, *a.* Intrinsic; inherent; internal.

IM-MĀN'I-TY, *n.* Barbarity; savageness. [*Shak*.]

IM-MĀN'U-EL, *n.* See *EMMANUEL*.

IM-MĀR'TIAL (*im-mār'shal*), *a.* Unmartial.

IM-MĀSK', *v. a.* To cover; to disguise; to mask.

IM-MĀTCH-A-BLE, *a.* Not matchable; peerless.

IM-MĀ-TĒR-I-AL, *a.* Not material; incorporeal:

— not important; unimportant.

IM-MĀ-TĒR-I-AL-I-SM, *n.* Spiritual existence.

IM-MĀ-TĒR-I-AL-I-ST, *n.* A believer in immate-

rialism or immateriality.

IM-MĀ-TĒR-I-AL'I-TY, *n.* State of being immate-

rial. [*im-mā-tē-ri-āl-ness*, *n.* Immateriality.]

IM-MĀ-TŪRE', *a.* Not mature: not perfect; not

ripe; incomplete: — early; hasty.

IM-MĀ-TŪRE-LY, *ad.* Too soon; too early.

IM-MĀ-TŪRE-NESS, { *n.* State of being immature;

IM-MĀ-TŪR'I-TY, { *unripeness; incompleteness.*

IM-MĒAS'U-RA-BLE (*im-mēzh'ū-ra-bl*), *a.* Not to

be measured; immense; indefinitely extensive.

IM-MĒAS'U-RA-BLY, *ad.* Beyond measure.

IM-MĒAS'URED (*im-mēzh'urd*), *a.* Not measured.

IM-MĒ-CHĀN'I-CAL, *a.* Not mechanical.

**IM-MĒ'DI-A-CY*, *n.* Immediate power.

**IM-MĒ'DI-ATE* [*im-mē'de-at*, *P. J. Sm.*; *im-mē'*

dyat, *S. E. F. K.*; *im-mē'de-āt*, *Ja.*: *im-mē'*

de-at or *im-mē'je-at*, *W.*], *a.* Having nothing

intervening; acting without a medium; prox-

imate; direct; not acting by second causes: —

instant; present.

**IM-MĒ'DI-ATE-LY*, *ad.* Without a medium: —

instantly; directly.

**IM-MĒ'DI-ATE-NESS*, *n.* State of being immedi-

ate; exemption from second causes.

IM-MĒD'I-CA-BLE, *a.* Not to be healed; incurable.

IM-MĒ-LŌ'DI-OUS, *a.* Not melodious; unmusical.

IM-MĒM'O-RA-BLE, *a.* Not memorable.

IM-MĒ-MŌR'I-AL, *a.* Past the time of memory.

IM-MĒ-MŌR'I-AL-LY, *ad.* Beyond memory.

IM-MĒNSE', *a.* Unlimited; unbounded; vast.

IM-MĒNSE-LY, *ad.* Without measure or limits.

IM-MĒNSE-NESS, *n.* Unbounded greatness.

IM-MĒN'SI-TY, *n.* Unbounded greatness; infinity.

**IM-MĒNS-U-RA-BĪL'I-TY*, *n.* Impossibility of being

measured.

**IM-MĒNS-U-RA-BLE* [*im-mēn'shū-ra-bl*, *S. W. P.*

Ja.], *a.* Not to be measured; immeasurable.

**IM-MĒNS'U-RATE*, *a.* Unmeasured. [*merse*.]

IM-MĒRQE', *v. a.* To put under water; to im-

[M-MËRSE', *v. a.* To put under water; to plunge into a fluid; to immerge; to sink.
 [M-MËR'SIÖN (m-mër'shun), *n.* The act of immersing; submersion; an overwhelming.
 [M-MËSH', *v. a.* To entangle in meshes or nets.
 [M-MË-THÖD'/I-CAL, *a.* Not methodical; confused.
 [M-MË-THÖD'/I-CAL-LY, *ad.* Without method.
 [M-MË-THÖD'/I-CAL-NËSS, *n.* Want of method.
 [M-MI-GRÄNT, *n.* One who immigrates or passes into another country to dwell in it.
 [M-MI-GRATE, *v. a.* To pass into a country in order to dwell in it: — to *emigrate*, to pass out of a country.
 [M-MI-GRÄ'TIÖN, *n.* Act of immigrating.
 [M-MI-NËNCE, *n.* An impending danger. *Shak.*
 [M-MI-NËNT, *a.* Impending; threatening; near.
Syn. — *Imminent* danger is near at hand; *impending* danger is farther off; *a threatening evil* gives intimations of its approach.
 [M-MÛN'GLE (m-ming'gl), *v. a.* To mingle; mix.
 [M-MÛN'QIÖN, *n.* Diminution. [*R.*]
 [M-MIS-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Incapacity of being mixed.
 [M-MIS-CI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being mixed.
 [M-MIS'SIÖN (m-mish'un), *n.* Act of sending in.
 [M-MIT', *v. a.* To send in; to inject.
 [M-MIT'/I-GA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be mitigated.
 [M-MIX', *v. a.* To mingle; to intermix; to mix.
 [M-MIX'A-BLE, *a.* Impossible to be mingled.
 [M-MO-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Unmovableness.
 [M-MÖD'ER-ATE, *a.* Excessive; extravagant.
 [M-MÖD'ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* In an excessive degree.
 [M-MÖD'ER-ATE-NËSS, *n.* Want of moderation.
 [M-MÖD'ER-Ä'TIÖN, *n.* Want of moderation.
 [M-MÖD'EST, *a.* Not modest; indelicate.
 [M-MÖD'EST-LY, *ad.* In an immodest manner.
 [M-MÖD'ES-TY, *n.* Want of modesty or delicacy.
 [M-MO-LÄTE, *v. a.* To sacrifice; to offer up.
 [M-MO-LÄ'TIÖN, *n.* Act of sacrificing; sacrifice.
 [M-MO-LÄ-TÖR, *n.* One who offers in sacrifice.
 [M-MO-MËN'TÖUS, *a.* Unimportant.
 [M-MÖR'AL, *a.* Not moral; dishonest; vicious.
 [M-MO-RÄL'I-TY, *n.* State of being immoral; dishonesty; want of virtue; vice.
 [M-MÖR'TAL, *a.* Exempt from death; perpetual.
 [M-MÖR-TÄL'I-TY, *n.* State of being immortal; exemption from death; endless life.
 [M-MÖR-TÄL-I-ZÄ'TIÖN, *n.* Act of immortalizing.
 [M-MÖR'TÄL-IZE, *v. a.* To make immortal; to exempt from death; to perpetuate.
 [M-MÖR'TÄL-IZE, *v. n.* To become immortal.
 [M-MÖR'TÄL-LY, *ad.* Without mortality or end.
 [M-MÖV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Steadfastness.
 [M-MÖV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be moved; firm.
 [M-MÖV'A-BLE-NËSS, *n.* State of being immovable.
 [M-MÖV'A-BLES, *n.* (*Law.*) Things not movable.
 [M-MÖV'A-BLY, *ad.* In a state not to be shaken.
 [M-MÖ'NJ-TY, *n.* Freedom from obligation; *privilege*; exemption; freedom. [*in*]; to imprison.
 [M-MÜRE', *v. a.* To enclose; to confine; to shut.
 [M-MÜ'SI-CAL, *a.* Not musical; inharmonious.
 [M-MÜ-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Exemption from change.
 [M-MÜ-TA-BLE, *a.* Unchangeable; unalterable.
 [M-MÜ-TA-BLE-NËSS, *n.* Unchangeableness.
 [M-MÜ-TA-BLY, *ad.* Unalterably; unchangeably.
 [M-MÜ-TÄ'TIÖN, *n.* Change; mutation. [*R.*]
 [M-P, *a.* A subaltern or puny devil; a demon.
 [M-P, *v. a.* To lengthen; to enlarge. *Shak.*
 [M-PÄCT', *v. a.* To drive close or hard. [*R.*]
 [M-PÄCT, *n.* Instantaneous action of one body on another to put it in motion.
 [M-PAINT', *v. a.* To paint; to decorate with colors.
 [M-PAIR' (m-pär'), *v. a.* To injure; to make worse.
 [M-PAIR', *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out.
 [M-PAIR'ER, *n.* He or that which impairs.
 [M-PÄL'A-TÄ-BLE, *a.* Unpalatable. [*R.*]
 [M-PÄLE', *v. a.* See EMPALE.
 [M-PÄL-PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being impalpable.
 [M-PÄL-PA-BLE, *a.* Not to be perceived by touch.
 [M-PA-NÄ'TIÖN, *n.* The supposed presence of the body of Christ in the sacramental bread.
 [M-PÄN'EL, *v. a.* To enroll; to form, as a jury.

[M-PÄR'A-DÏSE, *v. a.* To put in a state of felicity.
 [M-PÄR'I-TY, *n.* Inequality; disproportion.
 [M-PÄRK', *v. a.* To enclose in a park, or as a park.
 [M-PÄR'LÄNCE, *n.* (*Law.*) License for delay of trial; delay or continuance of a cause.
 [M-PÄRT', *v. a.* To make known; to *communicate*; to grant; to give; to confer.
 [M-PÄR'TIAL (m-pär'shal), *a.* Not partial; equitable; free from regard to party, just; fair.
 [M-PÄR'TIAL-IST, *n.* One who is impartial.
 [M-PÄR-TI-ÄL'I-TY (m-pär-she-äl'e-te), *n.* Quality of being impartial; equitableness.
 [M-PÄR'TIAL-LY, *ad.* With impartiality; justly.
 [M-PÄRT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being impartible.
 [M-PÄRT'I-BLE, *a.* Communicable: — not partible.
 [M-PÄR'TMENT, *n.* Communication; disclosure.
 [M-PÄS'SA-BLE, *a.* Not to be passed; *impervious*.
 [M-PÄS'SA-BLE-NËSS, *n.* Incapability of passage.
 [M-PÄS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Exemption from suffering.
 [M-PÄS'SI-BLE, *a.* Incapable of suffering; exempt from pain or injury.
 [M-PÄS'SI-BLE-NËSS, *n.* Impassibility.
 [M-PÄS'SIÖN (m-pash'un), *v. a.* To affect strongly.
 [M-PÄS'SIÖN-ÄTE, *a.* Strongly affected: — free from passion; without feeling.
 [M-PÄS'SIÖN-ÄTE, *v. a.* To affect powerfully.
 [M-PÄS'SIONED (m-pash'und), *p. a.* Animated.
 [M-PÄS'SIVE, *a.* Not passive; free from suffering.
 [M-PÄS'SIVE-NËSS, *n.* State of being impassive.
 [M-PÄS-TÄ'TIÖN, *n.* Act of impasting; a mixture of materials united by cement and hardened.
 [M-PÄSTE', *v. a.* To knead; to paste; to lay on.
 [M-PÄT'I-BLE, *a.* Intolerable; not to be borne.
 [M-PÄ'TIËNCE (m-pä'shens), *n.* Want of patience; vehemence of temper; uneasiness; eagerness.
 [M-PÄ'TIËNT (m-pä'shent), *a.* Not patient; very uneasy; hot; hasty; eager; ardently desirous.
 [M-PÄ'TIENT, *n.* One who is restless.
 [M-PÄ'TIENT-LY (m-pä'shent-le), *ad.* Eagerly.
 * [M-PÄT-RÖN-I-ZÄ'TIÖN, *n.* Act of impatronizing.
 * [M-PÄT-RÖN-IZE (m-pät'run-iz. *P. K. R. Wh.*; m-pä'trö-niz, *Ja. Sm.*), *v. a.* To put in possession of any signiory.
 [M-PÄWN', *v. a.* To pawn; to give as a pledge.
 [M-PEÄCH' (m-pech'), *v. a.* To charge publicly with an offence; to show or prove to be unworthy, as a public officer; to *accuse*; to censure.
 [M-PEÄCH'A-BLE, *a.* Accusable; chargeable.
 [M-PEÄCH'ER, *n.* One who impeaches.
 [M-PEÄCH'MENT, *n.* Public accusation; censure.
 [M-PEÄRL', *v. a.* To adorn as with pearls.
 [M-PEC-CÄ-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being impeccable.
 [M-PEC-CÄ-BLE, *a.* Exempt from possibility to sin; not liable to sin; sinless; infallible.
 [M-PEC-CÄN-CY, *n.* Impeccability.
 [M-PEDE', *v. a.* To hinder; to let; to obstruct.
 [M-PEDE'I-MENT, *n.* An obstruction; hindrance.
Syn. — *Every impediment or obstruction is a hindrance*, though not vice versa. An *impediment* stays; an *obstacle* resists; a *hindrance* impedes; an *obstruction* stops. Remove *impediments* and *obstructions*; surmount *obstacles*; overcome *difficulties*.
 [M-PED-I-MENT'AL, *a.* Hindering; obstructing.
 [M-PE-DI'TIÖN (m-pe-dish'un), *n.* Hindrance.
 [M-PED'I-TIVE, *a.* Causing hindrance.
 [M-PËL', *v. a.* To urge forward; to press on.
 [M-PËL'LENT, *a.* Impelling; urging onwards.
 [M-PËL'LENT, *a.* A power that drives forward.
 [M-PËL'LER, *n.* One who impels.
 [M-PËN', *v. a.* To shut up; to enclose.
 [M-PËND', *v. n.* To hang over; to be at hand; to press nearly; to threaten.
 [M-PËND'ENCE, { *n.* The state of hanging over;
 [M-PËND'EN-CY, { near approach.
 [M-PËND'ENT, *a.* Hanging over; impending; threatening; *imminent*.
 [M-PËND'ING, *a.* Hanging over; near at hand.
 [M-PËN-E-TRA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being impenetrable.

IM-PEN'E-TRA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be penetrated; *impervious*: — not to be affected or moved.
 IM-PEN'E-TRA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Impenetrability.
 IM-PEN'E-TRA-BLY, *ad.* With impenetrableness.
 IM-PEN'/I-TENCE, } *n.* Want of penitence or con-
 IM-PEN'/I-TEN-CY, } trition; obduracy.
 IM-PEN'/I-TENT, *a.* Not penitent; obdurate.
 IM-PEN'/I-TENT, *n.* An unhumiliated sinner.
 IM-PEN'/I-TENT-LY, *ad.* Without penitence.
 IM-PEN/NATE, *a.* Having no feathers.
 IM-PEN/NOUS, *a.* Wanting wings.
 IM-PER/A-TIVE, *a.* Commanding; authoritative.
 — (*Gram.*) Noting the mood of a verb which commands.
 IM-PER/A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an imperative manner.
 IM-PER-CÊP-TI-BIL/I-TY, *n.* The quality of being imperceptible.
 IM-PER-CÊP-TI-BLE, *a.* Not to be perceived; small.
 IM-PER-CÊP-TI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Imperceptibility.
 IM-PER-CÊP-TI-BLY, *ad.* Without being perceived.
 IM-PER-CIP/I-ENT, *a.* Not having perception.
 IM-PER/DI-BLE, *a.* Not to be destroyed. *Feltham.*
 IM-PER/FECT, *a.* Not perfect; defective; frail.
 IM-PER/FECT/ION, *n.* Want of perfection; defect.
 IM-PER/FECT-LY, *ad.* In an imperfect manner.
 IM-PER/FECT-NESS, *a.* A defect; imperfection.
 IM-PER/FO-RA-BLE, *a.* Not to be bored through.
 IM-PER/FO-RAT-ED, *a.* Not pierced through.
 IM-PER/FO-RAT/ION, *n.* State of being closed.
 IM-PER/RI-AL, *a.* Relating to an empire or an emperor: — royal; regal; monarchical; supreme.
 IM-PER/RI-AL-IST, *n.* One who adheres to an emperor.
 IM-PER-RI-ÂL/I-TY, *n.* Imperial state or power.
 IM-PER/RI-AL-LY, *ad.* In an imperial manner.
 IM-PER/RI-AL-TY, *n.* Imperial power; imperialism.
 IM-PER/IL, *v. a.* To bring into danger.
 IM-PER/RI-OUS, *a.* Assuming command; domineering; authoritative; *magisterial*; haughty; arrogant; tyrannical.
 IM-PER/RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* In an imperious manner.
 IM-PER/RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being imperious.
 IM-PER/ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to perish.
im-pêr'i-ûm in im-pêr'i-ô, [*L.*] A government within another government.
 IM-PER/MA-NENCE, *n.* Want of duration.
 IM-PER-ME-A-BIL/I-TY, *n.* The quality of being impermeable.
 IM-PER-ME-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be passed through.
 IM-PER/SON-AL, *a.* Not personal: — not varied according to the persons. — *Impersonal verb*, a verb used only in the third person singular.
 IM-PER-SON-ÂL/I-TY, *n.* Want of personality.
 IM-PER/SON-AL-LY, *ad.* Without personality.
 IM-PER/SON-ÂTE, *v. a.* To personify.
 IM-PER-SPI-CU/I-TY, *n.* Want of perspicuity.
 IM-PER-SPIC/U-OUS, *a.* Wanting clearness.
 IM-PER-SUA/SI-BLE, *a.* Not to be persuaded.
 IM-PER-TI/GÔ, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) An eruption of small pustules on the skin; a tetter.
 IM-PER/TI-NENCE, } *n.* Irrelevance; a trifle: —
 IM-PER/TI-NEN-CY, } intrusion; rudeness.
 IM-PER/TI-NENT, *a.* Of no weight; foolish; trifling: — rude; importunate; intrusive; meddling.
 IM-PER/TI-NENT, *n.* A meddler; an intruder.
 IM-PER/TI-NENT-LY, *ad.* Intrusively; rudely.
 IM-PER-TRÂN-SI-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Unpassableness.
 IM-PER-TURB-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be disturbed.
 IM-PER-TUR-BÂTION, *n.* Calmness; tranquillity.
 IM-PER-TURBED' (*im-per-tûrbd'*), *a.* Undisturbed.
 IM-PER/VI-A-BLE, *a.* Impervious; impermeable.
 IM-PER/VI-OUS, *a.* Impenetrable; impassable.
Syn. — *Impervious* thickest; *impenetrable* substance; *impassable* barrier.
 IM-PER/VI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Impenetrably; unpassably.
 IM-PER/VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being impervious.
 IM-PER-TIG/I-NOUS, *a.* Covered with scabs; scurfy.
 IM-PE-TRATE, *v. a.* To entreat. *Usher.* [*R.*]
 IM-PE-TRÂTION, *n.* (*Law.*) The act of obtaining anything by prayer or petition.
 IM-PE-TRÂ-TIVE, *a.* Able to obtain by entreaty.

IM-PE-TRA-TORY, *a.* Beseeching; entreating.
 IM-PÊT-U-ÔS/I-TY, *n.* Violence; vehemence.
 IM-PÊT/U-ÔUS (*im-pêt/yu-ûs*), *a.* Violent; forcible; fierce; vehement of mind; passionate.
 IM-PÊT/U-ÔUS-LY, *ad.* In an impetuous manner.
 IM-PÊT/U-ÔUS-NESS, *n.* Violence; impetuosity.
 IM-PÊT-ÛS, *n.* [*L.*] Force applied to any thing; momentum; impulse; effort.
 IM-PIERCE' (*im-pêrs'*), *v. a.* To pierce through.
 IM-PIERCE/A-BLE (*im-pêr/sa-bl*), *W. J. J. K. Sm.*; *im-pêr/sa-bl*, [*S.*], *a.* Not to be pierced.
 IM-PIE-TY, *n.* Want of piety; irreverence with respect to God or sacred things; irreligion.
 IM-PINGE', *v. n.* To fall or strike against; to clash.
 IM-PI-OUS, *a.* Not pious; irreligious; wicked.
 IM-PI-OUS-LY, *ad.* In an impious manner.
 IM-PI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Impiety; irreligion.
 IM-PLÂ-CA-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Irreconcilable enmity.
 IM-PLÂ/CA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be appeased; not placable; inexorable; unrelenting; relentless.
Syn. — *Implacable* animosity; *unrelenting* or *relentless* temper; *inexorable* judge.
 IM-PLÂ/CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being implacable.
 IM-PLÂ/CA-BLY, *ad.* With malice; inexorably.
 IM-PLÂNT', *v. a.* To plant; to insert; to engraft.
 IM-PLÂNT-ÂTION, *n.* Act of implanting; insertion.
 IM-PLÂU/SI-BLE, *a.* Not plausible or specious.
 IM-PLAU/SI-BLY, *ad.* Without show of probability.
 IM-PLÊAD' (*im-plêd'*), *v. a.* (*Law.*) To prosecute; to sue, to indict.
 IM-PLÊAD'ER, *n.* One who impleads or indicts.
 IM-PLÊDGE' (*im-plêj'*), *v. a.* To gage; to pledge.
 IM-PLÊ-MENT, *n.* An instrument; a tool; a vessel.
 IM-PLÊTION, *n.* The act of filling; fulness.
 IM-PLÊX, *a.* Intricate; complicated.
 IM-PLI-CATE, *v. a.* To fold into; to entangle: — to include with; to involve.
 IM-PLI-CAT-ED, *p. a.* Folded into; involved.
 IM-PLI-CÂTION, *n.* Involvement: — a tacit inference.
 IM-PLI-CÂ-TIVE, *a.* Having implication.
 IM-PLI-CÂ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By implication.
 IM-PLI-C'IT, *a.* Inferred; tacitly implied or comprised: — resting on the authority of others: — received or admitted without proof.
 IM-PLI-C'IT-LY, *ad.* In an implicit manner.
 IM-PLI-C'IT-NESS, *n.* The state of being implicit.
 IM-PLI'ED-LY, *ad.* By implication.
 IM-PLO-RÂTION, *n.* Solicitation; supplication.
 IM-PLÔRE', *v. a.* To beg earnestly; to beseech; to supplicate; to entreat.
 IM-PLÔR'ER, *n.* One who implores.
 IM-PLÛME' (*im-plûmd'*), *a.* Without feathers.
 IM-PLÛMOUS, *a.* Destitute of feathers.
 IM-PLÛNGE', *v. a.* To plunge; to hurry into.
 IM-PLY', *v. a.* To involve by implication; to signify: — to include; to comprise.
 IM-PÔI/SON (*im-pôi/zn*), *v. a.* To empoison.
 IM-PÔL/I-CY, *n.* Want of policy; indiscretion.
 IM-PO-LITE', *a.* Not polite; rude; uncivil.
 IM-PO-LITE-NESS, *n.* Want of politeness; incivility.
 IM-PÔL/I-TIC, *a.* Not politic; imprudent; indiscreet; injudicious.
 IM-PÔL/I-TIC-LY, *ad.* Without art or forecast.
 IM-PÔN-DER-A-BIL/I-TY, *n.* State of being imponderable; want of weight.
 IM-PÔN-DER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be weighed; not ponderable; having no weight.
 IM-PÔN-DER-OUS, *a.* Void of perceptible weight.
 IM-PO-RÔS/I-TY, *n.* Want of porosity; closeness.
 IM-PÔROUS, *a.* Free from pores; close; solid.
 IM-PÔRT', *v. a.* To bring from abroad: — to import, to infer; to signify; to mean: — to concern.
 IM'PORT (114) [*im'pôrt*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; *im'pôrt* or *im-pôrt*, *Jal.*], *n.* Importance; moment: — meaning; tendency: — merchandise of any thing imported.
 IM-PÔRT/A-BLE, *a.* That may be imported.
 *IM-PÔRT/ANCE, *n.* Consequence; moment.
Syn. — In an affair of *importance*, the least delay

may be of consequence. A concern of great moment; an argument of great weight.

*[IM-PÖR'TANT (im-pör'tant, S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R.; im-pör'tant, Ja.; im-pör'tant or im-pör'tant, W.), *a.* Momentous; weighty; forcible; grave.

*[IM-PÖR'TANT-LY, *ad.* Weightily; forcibly.

[IM-PÖR-TÄ'TION, *n.* The act of importing.

[IM-PÖRT'ER, *n.* One who brings in from abroad.

[IM-PÖRT'U-NA-CY, *n.* Act of importuning.

[IM-PÖRT'U-NATE (im-pör't'yu-nat), *a.* Incessant in solicitation; urgent; pressing; pertinacious.

[IM-PÖRT'U-NATE-LY, *ad.* With importunity.

[IM-PÖRT'U-NATE-NESS, *n.* Incessant solicitation.

[IM-PÖR-TÜNE', *v. a.* To press or entreat incessantly; to solicit earnestly; to tease.

[IM-PÖR-TÜNE', *a.* Vexatious; unseasonable.

[IM-PÖR-TÜ'NI-TY, *n.* Act of importuning; incessant solicitation; urgency; a teasing.

[IM-PÖS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be imposed.

[IM-PÖSE', *v. a.* To enjoin as a duty; to lay or put on, as a penalty, a burden, or a law. — (*Printing.*) To lay the pages on an imposing-stone, and fit them into the chase. — To impose on, or upon, to deceive; to mislead.

[IM-PÖSER, *n.* One who imposes.

[IM-PÖS'ING, *p. a.* Making a show; impressive.

[IM-PÖS'ING, *n.* Act of one who imposes. — (*Printing.*) Act of arranging and wedging up the pages of a sheet.

[IM-PO-SY'TION (im-po-zish'un), *n.* Act of imposing on; constraint: — cheat; imposture: — that which is imposed; a duty; a tax.

[IM-PÖS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being impossible.

[IM-PÖS'SI-BLE, *a.* Contrary to the laws of nature; that cannot be; not possible; impracticable.

[IM-PÖST, *n.* A rate or tax on articles imported; duty; toll: — part of a pillar.

*[IM-PÖST'HU-MATE (im-pöst'u-mät) [im-pös'tu mät, S. E. F. Ja.; im-pöst'hü-mät, K. Sm. R.; im-pös'chu-mät, W. J.], *v. n.* To form an abscess; to gather.

*[IM-PÖST'HU-MATE, *v. a.* To afflict with an abscess.

*[IM-PÖST-HU-MÄ'TION, *n.* Formation of an abscess.

*[IM-PÖST'HÜME (im pös'tüm or im-pöst'hüm) [im-pös'tüm, S. E. F. Ja. C.; im-pös'thüm, W. J.; im-pöst'hümi, P. K. Sm.], *n.* A collection of purulent matter in a cyst; an abscess.

*[IM-PÖST'HÜME, *v. n.* To breed an imposthume.

[IM-PÖST'OR, *n.* A false pretender; a deceiver.

[IM-PÖST'URE (im-pöst'yur), *n.* Deception; fraud.

[IM-PO-TENCE, } *n.* State of being impotent; im-

[IM-PO-TEN-CY, } becility; weakness.

[IM-PO-TENT, *a.* Weak; feeble; wanting power.

[IM-PO-TENT, *n.* One who is infirm or feeble.

[IM-PO-TENT-LY, *ad.* Without power; feebly.

[IM-PÖÖND', *v. a.* To enclose, as in a pound.

[IM-PÖV'ER-ISH, *v. a.* To make poor; to exhaust.

[IM PÖV'ER-ISH-MENT, *n.* Reduction to poverty.

[IM PÖW'ER, *v. a.* See EMPOWER.

[IM PRÄC-TI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being impracticable; impossibility.

[IM-PRÄC'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not practicable; impossible; untractable; unmanageable.

Syn. — That which is impracticable cannot be done by human skill; that which is impossible is contrary to the existing laws of nature.

[IM-PRÄC'TI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Impracticability.

[IM-PRE-CATE, *v. a.* To invoke or call for evil.

[IM-PRE-CÄ'TION, *n.* Invocation of evil; a curse.

[IM-PRE-CÄ-TÖ-RY [im-pre-kä-tur-e, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; im-pre-kä-tür-e, S.; im-pre-kä'tur-e, E.], *a.* Containing wishes of evil.

[IM-PRE-CI'SION, *n.* Want of precision.

[IM-PREGN' (im-prën'), *v. a.* To impregnate.

[IM-PREG'NA-BLE, *a.* Not to be taken; unmoved.

[IM-PREG'NA-BLY, *ad.* In an impregnable manner.

[IM-PREG'NATE, *v. a.* To make pregnant; to make prolific: — to saturate; to fill full.

[IM-PREG'NATE, *a.* Impregnated; made prolific.

[IM-PREG-NÄ'TION, *n.* The act of impregnating.

[IM-PRE-SCRIPT'U-BLE, *a.* Independent of prescription; not to be alienated or lost.

[IM-PRESS', *v. a.* To stamp; to fix deep; to enforce; to imprint; to inculcate; to infuse: — to press or force into military or naval service.

[IM-PRESS, *n.* A mark; stamp; figure; device.

[IM-PRESS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being impressible.

[IM-PRESS'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be impressed.

[IM-PRESS'ION (im-prësh'un), *n.* Act of impressing: — a mark made by pressure; a stamp: — an image fixed in the mind: — operation: — influence; effect: — an edition of a book.

[IM-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Making impression; effective.

[IM-PRESS'IVE-LY, *ad.* In an impressive manner.

[IM-PRESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being impressive.

[IM-PRESS'IENT, *n.* Act of impressing or forcing into service, as seamen.

[IM-PRESS'URE (im-prësh'ur), *n.* An impression.

[IM-PRÉV'A-LÉN-CY, *n.* Want of prevalence.

[IM-PRÉ-MÄ'TÜR, *n.* [L.] A license to print.

[IM-PRÉ'MIS, *ad.* [L.] In the first place.

[IM-PRINT', *v. a.* To print: — to fix on the mind.

[IM-PRINT, *n.* The designation of the place, date, printer's name, &c., affixed to a printed work.

[IM-PRIS'ON (im-priz'zn), *v. a.* To put into prison; to shut up; to confine.

[IM-PRIS'ON-MENT, *n.* Confinement in prison.

[IM-PRÖB-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Want of probability.

[IM-PRÖB'A-BLE, *a.* Not probable; unlikely.

[IM-PRÖB'A-BLY, *ad.* Without probability.

[IM-PRÖ-BATE, *v. a.* Not to approve. [R.]

[IM-PRÖB'I-TY, *n.* Want of honesty; dishonesty.

[IM-PRO-FI'CIENCE (im-pro-fish'ens), *n.* Want of progress or of improvement.

[IM-PRÖMP'TU, *n.* [Fr.] An extemporaneous composition. — *ad.* Without study; off-hand.

[IM-PRÖP'ER, *a.* Not proper; unsuitable; unfit.

[IM-PRÖP'ER-LY, *ad.* Not properly; not fitly.

[IM-PRO-PÉ'TIOUS, *a.* Unpropitious. *Wotton.*

[IM-PRO-PÖRT'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Not proportionable.

[IM-PRO-PÖRT'ION-ATE, *a.* Not proportionate.

[IM-PRO-PRI-ATE, *v. a.* To convert to private or personal use: — to put the possessions of the church into the hands of laymen.

[IM-PRO-PRI-Ä'TION, *n.* Act of appropriating; an alienation of the possessions of the church.

[IM-PRO-PRI-Ä-TÖR [im-prö-pre-ä-tur, P. K. Sm. R. Wb.; im-prö-pre-ä'tur, S. W. J. E. F. Ja.], *n.* One who appropriates: — a layman who has possession of church property

[IM-PRO-PRI-E-TY, *n.* Want of propriety; unfitness: — an error by improper use of words.

[IM-PRÖS'PER-OÜS, *a.* Unfortunate; unprosperous.

[IM-PRÖV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of improvement.

[IM-PRÖV-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of improvement.

[IM-PRÖVE', *v. a.* To make better; to amend: — to augment; to increase; to heighten: — to make good use of.

[IM-PRÖVE', *v. n.* To make improvement.

[IM-PRÖVE'MENT, *n.* Act of improving; progress from good to better; proficiency; melioration.

Syn. — Improvement of the mind; progress in knowledge; proficiency in music; melioration or amelioration of condition.

[IM-PRÖV'ER, *n.* He or that which improves.

[IM-PRÖV'I-DENCE, *n.* Want of forethought.

[IM-PRÖV'I-DENT, *a.* Wanting forecast; careless.

[IM-PRÖV'I-DENT-LY, *ad.* Without forethought.

[IM-PRÖV'ING, *p. a.* Making or becoming better.

[IM-PRÖV'I-SÄTE, *v. a. & n.* [improvisare, It.] To compose and sing extemporaneously.

[IM-PRÖV-I-SÄ'TION, *n.* Act of improvisating.

[IM-PRÖV'I-SÄ-TÖR, *n.* [improvisatore, It.] One who composes and sings extemporaneously.

[IM-PRO-VISE', *v. a. & n.* To improvise.

[IM-PRÖ'DENCE, *n.* Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; carelessness.

[IM-PRÖ'DENT, *a.* Wanting prudence; indiscreet.

[IM-PRÖ'DENT-LY, *ad.* Without prudence.

[IN-CĀRN', *v. a.* To cover with flesh. [*R.*]
 [IN-CĀRN', *v. n.* To breed flesh. [*R.*]
 [IN-CĀR'NĀTE, *v. a.* To clothe or embody with flesh.
 [IN-CĀR'NĀTE, *a.* Clothed or embodied in flesh.
 [IN-CĀR-NĀ'TION, *n.* Act of assuming body or flesh;
 the assumption of a human body.
 [IN-CĀR'NĀ-TIVE, *a.* Producing flesh.
 [IN-CĀSE', *v. a.* To cover; to enclose; to envelop.
 [IN-CĀS-TĒL-LĀT-ED, *a.* Enclosed in a castle.
 [IN-CĀT-E-NĀ'TION, *n.* Act of linking together.
 [IN-CĀU'TION, *n.* Want of caution. [*less.*]
 [IN-CĀU'TIOUS (in-kāw'shūs), *a.* Unwary; heed-
 [IN-CĀU'TIOUS-LY (in-kāw'shūs-lē), *ad.* Unwarily.
 [IN-CĀU'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of caution.
 [IN-CA-VĀ'TION, *n.* Act of making hollow.
 [IN-CĒND', *v. a.* To stir up; to inflame.
 [IN-CĒND'I-A-RISM, *n.* The act of an incendiary;
 the act of maliciously setting buildings or other
 property on fire.
 * [IN-CĒND'I-A-RY [in-sēn'dē-ā-re, *P. J. Ja. R. C.*;
 in-sēn'dē-ā-re or in-sēn'je-ā-re, *W.*; in-sēn'dyā-re,
S. E. F. K. Sm.], *n.* One who maliciously sets
 houses, other buildings, &c., on fire: — a fomentor
 of strife.
 * [IN-CĒND'I-A-RY, *a.* Relating to the malicious
 burning of buildings; inflammatory.
 [IN-CĒNSE (in-lā), *n.* Perfume exhaled by fire.
 [IN-CĒNSE, *v. a.* To perfume with incense.
 [IN-CĒNSE', *v. a.* To enrage; to provoke.
 [IN-CĒNSE'MENT, *n.* Rage; heat; fury. *Shak.*
 [IN-CĒN'SION, *n.* Act of kindling; a burning. [*R.*]
 [IN-CĒN'SIVE, *a.* Inflammatory; exciting.
 [IN-CĒN'SOR, *n.* [*L.*] A kindler of anger.
 [IN-CĒN'SO-RY or [IN-CĒN'SO-RY [in-sēn'sūr-e, *S.*
W. J. F. Sm.; in-sēn'sō-re, *Johnson*, *Ja. K. C.*
Web.], *n.* The vessel in which incense is burnt.
 [IN-CĒN'TIVE, *n.* An incitement; a motive; spur.
 [IN-CĒN'TIVE, *a.* Inciting; encouraging.
 [IN-CĒP'TION, *n.* A beginning; commencement.
 [IN-CĒP'TIVE, *a.* Beginning; noting beginning.
 [IN-CĒP'TOR, *n.* A beginner; one in the rudiments.
 [IN-CE-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of covering with wax.
 [IN-CĒR'TI-TUDE, *n.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness.
 [IN-CĒS-SAN-CY, *n.* Quality of being incessant.
 [IN-CĒS-SANT, *a.* Unceasing; continual; constant.
 [IN-CĒS-SANT-LY, *ad.* Without intermission.
 [IN-CEST, *n.* Carnal knowledge between persons
 related within degrees prohibited.
 [IN-CEST'U-ŌUS (in-sēst'yū-ūs), *a.* Guilty of incest.
 [IN-CEST'U-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In an incestuous manner.
 [IN-CEST'U-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* State of being incestuous.
 [INCH, *n.* A measure; the twelfth part of a foot.
 [IN-ĒHO-ĀTE, *v. a.* To begin; to commence. [*R.*]
 [IN-ĒHO-ĀTE, *a.* Begun; entered upon.
 [IN-ĒHO-ĀTE-LY, *ad.* In an incipient degree.
 [IN-ĒHO-Ā'TION, *n.* Inception; beginning.
 [IN-ĒHO-Ā-TIVE [in-kō-ā-tiv, *S. W. P. J. Ja. C.*;
 in'ko-ā-tiv, *Sm. R.*], *a.* Inceptive; beginning.
 [IN-CJ-DĒNCE, *n.* The direction with which one
 body strikes or falls upon another.
 [IN-CJ-DĒNT, *a.* Casual; fortuitous; occasional.
 [IN-CJ-DĒNT, *n.* Something happening beside the
 main design; casual event; occurrence; casualty.
 [IN-CJ-DĒNT'AL, *a.* Not intended; happening by
 chance; accidental: *circumstantial*; casual.
 [IN-CJ-DĒNT'AL-LY, *ad.* In an incidental manner.
 [IN-CJN'ER-ĀTE, *v. a.* To burn to ashes.
 [IN-CJN'ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Act of burning to ashes.
 [IN-CJF'I-EN-CY, *a.* A beginning; commencement.
 [IN-CJF'I-ĒNT, *a.* Beginning; commencing.
 [IN-CJR-CUM-SCRIP'TI-BLE, *a.* Not to be bounded.
 [IN-CJR-CUM-SPEC'TION, *n.* Want of caution.
 [IN-CISE', *v. a.* To cut; to carve; to engrave.
 [IN-CJ'ISION (in-sīzh'ūn), *n.* A cut; a gash.
 [IN-CJ'SIVE, *a.* Having the quality of cutting.
 [IN-CJ'SOR, *n.* [*L.*] A cutter; a fore-tooth that
 cuts and divides the food.
 [IN-CJ'SO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of cutting.
 [IN-CJ'SURE (in-sīzh'ūr), *n.* A cut; an aperture.
 [IN-CJ'TANT, *n.* That which incites; a stimulant.
 [IN-CJ-TĀ'TION, *n.* Incitement; motive; impulse.

[IN-CĪTE', *v. a.* To stir up; to animate; to urge on.
 [IN-CĪTE'MENT, *n.* A motive; incentive; impulse.
 [IN-CIT'ER, *n.* He or that which incites.
 [IN-CJ-VIL'I-TY, *n.* Want of courtesy; rudeness.
 [IN-CIV'ISM, *n.* Want of patriotism.
 [IN-CLĀSE', *v. a.* To hold fast; to clasp.
 [IN-CLĀ-VĀT-ED, *a.* Set; fast fixed.
 [IN-CLĒM'EN-CY, *n.* Rigor; severity; roughness.
 [IN-CLĒM'ENT, *a.* Severe; rough; stormy; harsh.
 [IN-CLIN'ABLE, *a.* Willing; having a tendency.
 [IN-CLI-NĀ'TION, *n.* State of being inclined; ten-
 dency to a point; a leaning: — affection; regard;
 disposition of mind; predilection: — the dip of the
 magnetic needle.
 * [IN-CLIN'Ā-TO-RĪ-LY, *ad.* With inclination.
 * [IN-CLIN'Ā-TO-RY [in-klīn'ā-tūr-e, *W. Ja. C.*; in-
 klī'nā-tūr-e, *S. P. K. Sm.*], *a.* Inclining; tending.
 [IN-CLINE', *v. n.* To bend; to lean; to be disposed.
 [IN-CLINE', *v. a.* To turn towards; to bend.
 [IN-CLINE', *n.* A regular descent or ascent. [*dia.*]
 [IN-CLIN'ER, *n.* One who inclines: — an inclined
 [IN-CLŌS'TER, *v. a.* To shut up; to enclose.
 [IN-CLŌSE', *v. a.* To surround; to include. — It is
 more commonly written *enclose*. See *ENCLOSE*.
 [IN-CLŌS'ER, *n.* One who incloses; encloser.
 [IN-CLŌS'URE (in-klō'zhūr), *n.* Act of inclosing;
 space inclosed. See *ENCLOSURE*.
 [IN-CLŌUD', *v. a.* To darken; to obscure.
 [IN-CLŪDE', *v. a.* [*include*, *L.*] To enclose; to
 shut in; to embrace; to comprehend; to comprise
 [IN-CLŪ'SION (in-klū'zhūn), *n.* Act of including.
 [IN-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* Enclosing; comprehended.
 [IN-CLŪ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an inclusive manner.
 [IN-CŌ-ĀG'U-LĀ-BLE, *a.* Incapable of conception.
 [IN-CŌ-Ġ', *ad.* (Corrupted from *incognito*). In a
 state of concealment.
 [IN-CŌG'I-TĀN-CY, *n.* Want of thought.
 [IN-CŌG'I-TĀNT, *a.* Not thinking; thoughtless.
 [IN-CŌG'I-TĀ-TIVE, *a.* Wanting thought.
 [IN-CŌG'NI-TŌ, *ad.* In a state of concealment.
 [IN-CŌG'NI-TŌ, *a.* Unknown; concealed.
 [IN-CŌ-ĤE'RENCE, } *n.* Want of coherence or con-
 [IN-CŌ-ĤE'REN-CY, } necting; incongruity.
 [IN-CŌ-ĤE'RENT, *a.* Inconsequential, inconsistent.
 [IN-CŌ-ĤE'RENT-LY, *ad.* In an incoherent manner.
 [IN-CŌM-BŪS-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being incom-
 bustible; want of combustibility.
 [IN-CŌM-BŪS-TI-BLE, *a.* Not to be consumed by fire.
 [IN-CŌM-BŪS-TI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incombustibility.
 [IN-CŌME (in'kūni), *n.* That gain which proceeds
 from labor, business, or property; revenue; profit;
 produce.
 [IN-CŌM-ING, *n.* Revenue; income.
 [In *com-mēn'dam*, [*L.*] In trust or recommendation.
 * [IN-CŌM-MĒNS'U-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of
 having no common measure.
 * [IN-CŌM-MĒNS'U-RA-BLE [in-kom-mēns'shū-ra-
 bl, *W. P. J. F.*; in-kom-mēns'su-ra-bl, *S. Ja. Sm.*
R.], *a.* Having no common measure.
 * [IN-CŌM-MĒNS'U-RĀTE (in-kom-mēns'yū-rāt), *a.*
 Having no common measure; incommensurable.
 [IN-CŌM-MŌDE', *v. a.* To be inconvenient to; to
 trouble; to molest; to disturb; to discommode.
 * [IN-CŌM-MŌ'DI-ŌUS [in-kom-mō'dē-ūs, *P. J. Ja.*
C.; in-kom-mō'dyūs, *S. E. F.*; in-kom-mō'dē-ūs
 or in-kom-mō'je-ūs, *W.*], *a.* Inconvenient; trou-
 blesome; annoying.
 * [IN-CŌM-MŌ'DI-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* Inconveniently.
 * [IN-CŌM-MŌ'DI-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* Inconvenience.
 [IN-CŌM-MŪ-NI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being in-
 communicable.
 [IN-CŌM-MŪ-NI-CA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be com-
 municated or imparted; not communicable.
 [IN-CŌM-MŪ-NI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incommunicability.
 [IN-CŌM-MŪ-NI-CA-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be in-
 parted.
 [IN-CŌM-MŪ-NI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Not communicative.
 [IN-CŌM-MŪT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Unchangeableness.
 [IN-CŌM-MŪT'ABLE, *a.* Not subject to change.
 [IN-CŌM-PĀCT', IN-CŌM-PĀCT'ED, *a.* Not compact

IN-CŌM'PA-RA-BLE, *a.* Not to be compared; excellent beyond comparison; matchless.
 IN-CŌM'PA-RA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Great excellence.
 IN-CŌM'PA-RA-BLY, *ad.* Beyond comparison.
 IN-CŌM-PĀS'SIŌN-ATE, *a.* Void of tenderness.
 IN-CŌM-PĀS'SIŌN-ATE-LY, *ad.* Without compassion; unmercifully.
 IN-CŌM-PĀS'SIŌN-ATE-NĒSS, *n.* Want of pity.
 IN-CŌM-PĀT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Inconsistency.
 IN-CŌM-PĀT'I-BLE, *a.* Not compatible; *incon-*
sistent with something else; incongruous.
 IN-CŌM-PĀT'I-BLY, *ad.* Inconsistently.
 IN-CŌM'PE-TĒNCE, *n.* Want of competence;
 IN-CŌM'PE-TĒN-CY, *f.* insufficiency; inability.
 IN-CŌM'PE-TĒNT, *a.* Not competent; inadequate;
 insufficient; not suitable:—legally unable.
 IN-CŌM'PE-TĒNT-LY, *ad.* Inadequately; unsuitably.
 IN-CŌM-PLĒTE', *a.* Not complete; not finished.
 IN-CŌM-PLĒTE'NESS, *n.* Want of completeness.
 IN-CŌM-PLĒ'TIŌN, *n.* An unfinished state.
 IN-CŌM-PLĒX', *a.* Not complex; simple.
 IN-CŌM-PLI'ANCE, *n.* Want of compliance.
 IN-CŌM-PŌS'ITE [in-kŏm-pŏz'it, *Sm. Ash*; in-kŏm'-
 pŏ-zit, *Wb.*], *a.* Not composite; simple.
 IN-CŌM-PRE-HĒN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being
 incomprehensible; inconceivable.
 IN-CŌM-PRE-HĒN'SI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be com-
 prehended; inconceivable. [bleness.]
 IN-CŌM-PRE-HĒN'SI-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Inconceiv-
 ableness.
 IN-CŌM-PRE-HĒN'SI-BLY, *ad.* Inconceivably.
 IN-CŌM-PRE-HĒN'SIVE, *a.* Not comprehensive.
 IN-CŌM-PRES-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being in-
 compressible.
 IN-CŌM-PRES'SI-BLE, *a.* Not to be compressed.
 IN-CŌN-CĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be concealed.
 IN-CŌN-CĒIV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be conceived.
 IN-CŌN-CĒIV'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being
 inconceivable.
 IN-CŌN-CĒIV'A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond conception.
 IN-CŌN-CĒP'TI-BLE, *a.* Inconceivable.
 IN-CŌN-CIN'NI-TY, *n.* Unaptness; disproportion.
 IN-CŌN-CLŪ'DENT, *a.* Inferring no consequence.
 IN-CŌN-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* Not conclusive; insufficient.
 IN-CŌN-CLŪ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* With inconclusiveness.
 IN-CŌN-CLŪ'SIVE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being incon-
 clusive; want of rational force.
 IN-CŌN-CŌC'TIŌN, *n.* State of being undigested.
 IN-CŌN-CŪR'RING, *a.* Not concurring.
 IN-CŌN-CŪS'SI-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being shaken.
 IN-CŌN-DĒN'SA-BLE, *a.* Not condensable.
 IN'CŌN-DITE or [N-CŌN'DITE, [in'kŏn-dit, *W.*
Ja.; in-kŏn-dit, *J. F.*; in-kŏn-dit', *S. K.*; in-
 kŏn-dit', *P. Sm. C. Wb.*], *a.* Irregular; rude; un-
 polished.
 IN-CŌN-FŌRM'I-TY, *n.* Non-conformity.
 IN-CŌN-GĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* Uncongealable.
 IN-CŌN-GĒ'NI-AL, *a.* Not congenial; uncongenial.
 *IN-CŌN-GRU-ENCE, *n.* Unsuitableness.
 *IN-CŌN-GRU-ENT, *a.* Unsuitable; incongruous.
 *IN-CŌN-GRŪ'I-TY, *n.* Want of congruity; un-
 suitability; inconsistency; impropriety.
 *IN-CŌN-GRŪ-OŪS (in-kŏng'grū-ŭs), *a.* Unsuita-
 ble; not fitting; *inconsistent*; improper; absurd.
 *IN-CŌN-GRŪ-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Improperly; unfitly.
 IN-CŌN-NĒC'TIŌN, *n.* Want of connection.
 IN-CŌN'SIŌN-A-BLE, *a.* Unconscionable.
 IN-CŌN'SE-QUĒNCE, *n.* Want of just inference.
 IN-CŌN'SE-QUĒNT, *a.* Not consequent; not fol-
 lowing from the premises.
 IN-CŌN'SE-QUĒNTIAL, *a.* Not consequential.
 IN-CŌN-SID'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Not considerable; un-
 important; trivial. [ance.]
 IN-CŌN-SID'ER-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Small import-
 tance.
 IN-CŌN-SID'ER-A-CY, *n.* Thoughtlessness.
 IN-CŌN-SID'ER-ATE, *a.* Careless; thoughtless;
 heedless; inattentive; indiscreet; rash.
 IN-CŌN-SID'ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* Thoughtlessly.
 IN-CŌN-SID'ER-ATE-NĒSS, *n.* Thoughtlessness.
 IN-CŌN-SID'ER-Ā'TIŌN, *n.* Want of consideration.
 IN-CŌN-SIST'EN-CY, *n.* Contrariety; incongruity.

IN-CŌN-SIST'ENT, *a.* Not consistent; incompat-
 ible; incongruous.
Syn.—*Inconsistent* conduct; *incompatible* opin-
 ions; *incongruous* associations.
 IN-CŌN-SIST'ENT-LY, *ad.* Absurdly; incongru-
 ously.
 IN-CŌN-SŌL'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be comforted.
 IN-CŌN-SŌL'A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be consoled.
 IN-CŌN-SŌ-NĀN-CY, *n.* Disagreement; discord.
 IN-CŌN-SPIC'U-OŪS, *a.* Not conspicuous.
 IN-CŌN-STAN-CY, *n.* Unsteadiness; mutability.
 IN-CŌN-STANT, *a.* Not constant; fickle; mutable;
 not firm; *changeable*; variable.
 IN-CŌN-STANT-LY, *ad.* Unsteadily; changeably.
 IN-CŌN-SŪM'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be consumed.
 IN-CŌN-TĒS'TA-BLE, *a.* Not to be disputed; in-
 disputable; certain.
 IN-CŌN-TĒS'TA-BLY, *ad.* Indisputably.
 IN-CŌN-TIG'U-OŪS, *a.* Not contiguous.
 IN-CŌN'TI-NĒNCE, *n.* Want of continence or
 IN-CŌN'TI-NĒN-CY, *f.* restraint; unchastity.
 IN-CŌN'TI-NĒNT, *a.* Lewd; licentious; unchaste.
 IN-CŌN'TI-NĒNT-LY, *ad.* Unchastely; licen-
 tiously.
 IN-CŌN-TRŌLL'A-BLE, *a.* Uncontrollable.
 IN-CŌN-TRO-VĒRT'I-BLE, *a.* Not controvertible;
 unquestionable; indisputable.
 IN-CŌN-TRO-VĒRT'I-BLY, *ad.* Indisputably.
 *IN-CŌN-VĒN'IENCE, *n.* Want of convenience;
 unfitness; disadvantage; difficulty.
 *IN-CŌN-VĒN'IENCE, *v. a.* To trouble; to vex.
 *IN-CŌN-VĒN'IENT-CY, *n.* Same as *inconvenience*.
 *IN-CŌN-VĒN'IENT or IN-CŌN-VĒN'IENT [in-
 kŏn-vē'nyent, *S. E. F. K.*; in-kŏn-vē'ne-ent, *W.*
P. J. Ja. Sm. C.], *a.* Not convenient; incommo-
 dious; unfit.
 *IN-CŌN-VĒN'IENT-LY, *ad.* Inconveniently.
 IN-CŌN-VĒRS'A-BLE, *a.* Unsocial; stiff; formal.
 IN-CŌN-VĒRT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Incapacity of change.
 IN-CŌN-VĒRT'I-BLE, *a.* Incapable of change.
 IN-CŌN-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be convinced.
 IN-CŌN-VIN'CI-BLY, *ad.* Without conviction.
 IN-CŌR-PŌ-RATE, *v. a.* To form into a body or
 corporation, to establish with certain rights:—
 to unite; to associate; to embody:—to mingle
 different ingredients into one mass.
 IN-CŌR-PŌ-RATE, *v. n.* To unite into a mass.
 IN-CŌR-PŌ-RATE, *a.* Associated; incorporated.
 IN-CŌR-PŌ-RĀ'TIŌN, *n.* Act of incorporating:—
 formation of a body:—union; association.
 IN-CŌR-PŌ'RE-AL, *a.* Not corporeal; immaterial.
Syn.—*Incorporeal* existence; *immaterial* sub-
 stance; *disembodied* spirits.
 IN-CŌR-PŌ'RE-AL-LY, *ad.* Without body or matter.
 IN-CŌR-PŌ'RE-I-TY, *n.* Immateriality.
 IN-CŌR-RECT, *a.* Not exact or correct; inaccurate.
 IN-CŌR-RECT'LY, *ad.* Not correctly; inaccurately.
 IN-CŌR-RECT'NESS, *n.* Inaccuracy; error.
 IN-CŌR-RI-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being incor-
 ruptible; incorruptibility.
 IN-CŌR-RI-GI-BLE-NĒSS, *a.* Rigible; depravity.
 IN-CŌR-RI-GI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be corrected;
 incapable of amendment; hopeless.
 IN-CŌR-RI-GI-BLY, *ad.* Beyond amendment.
 IN-CŌR-RŪPT, *a.* Not corrupt; uncorrupt.
 IN-CŌR-RŪPT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being in-
 corruptible; incorruptibility.
 IN-CŌR-RŪPT'I-BLE-NĒSS, *a.* Corruptible.
 IN-CŌR-RŪPT'I-BLE, *a.* Incapable of corruption.
 IN-CŌR-RŪPTIŌN, *n.* Incapacity of corruption.
 IN-CŌR-RŪPT'IVE, *a.* Free from corruption.
 IN-CŌR-RŪPT'NESS, *n.* Integrity; incorruption.
 IN-CRĀS'SATE, *v. a.* To thicken; to make thick.
 IN-CRĀS'SATE, *v. n.* To become thick, or grow fat.
 IN-CRĀS'SATE, *a.* Fattened; filled; incrassated.
 IN-CRĀS-SĀ'TIŌN, *n.* The act of thickening.
 IN-CRĀS-SĀ-TIVE, *a.* Thickening; making thick.
 IN-CREAS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be increased.
 IN-CREASE' (in-kreś'), *v. n.* To become greater
 in bulk or quantity; to grow; to advance.
 IN-CREASE', *v. a.* To make more or greater.
 IN'CREASE or IN-CREASE' (111) [in'kreś, *W. P.*
Ja. Sm.; in-kreś', *S. Wb. Ash*], *n.* Act of grow-

ing more ; addition ; accession ; augmentation : — produce ; progeny.

Syn. — Increase of property ; addition of numbers ; accession of territory ; augmentation of salary ; produce of land.

†IN-CREAS/FUL, *a.* Abundant in produce. *Shak.*

†IN-CREAS/ER, *n.* One who increases.

†IN-CRE-ATE or IN-CRE-AT-ED, *a.* Not created.

IN-CRED-I-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Quality of being in-

IN-CRED/I-BLE-NESS, *credibile*.

IN-CRED/I-BLE, *a.* Not credible ; surpassing belief.

IN-CRED/I-BLY, *ad.* In an incredible manner.

IN-CRE-DU/LI-TY, *n.* Indisposition to believe.

*IN-CRED/U-LOUS (in-kred'yū-lūs) [in-kred'ū-lūs, *S. J. Ja.* ; in-kred'yū-lūs or in-kred'ū-lūs, *W. J.*], *a.* Not credulous ; hard of belief ; sceptical.

*IN-CRED/U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Hardness of belief.

IN-CRE-MENT, *n.* Increase ; matter added.

IN-CRES/CENT, *a.* Increasing ; growing.

IN-CRUST', *v. a.* To cover with a crust or coat.

IN-CRUST/ATE, *v. a.* To incrust. *Bacon. [R.]*

IN-CRUS-TA/TION, *n.* Act of incrusting ; a crust.

IN-CU-BATE, *v. n.* To sit upon eggs ; to hatch.

IN-CU-BA/TION, *n.* The act of sitting upon eggs.

IN-CU-BUS, *n.* [L.] The nightmare ; a disorder.

IN-CUL/CATE, *v. a.* To impress on the mind by

admonitions ; to enforce ; to implant ; to infuse.

IN-CUL-CÁ/TION, *n.* Act of inculcating ; charge.

IN-CUL/PA-BLE, *a.* Not culpable ; unblamable.

IN-CUL/PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unblamableness.

IN-CUL/PA-BLY, *ad.* Unblamably ; without blame.

IN-CUL/PATE, *v. a.* To blame ; to censure.

IN-CUL/PA-TO-RY, *a.* Imputing blame ; censuring.

†IN-CULT/URE (in-kult'yur), *n.* Want of culture.

IN-CUM/BEN-CY, *n.* The holding of an office.

IN-CUM/BENT, *a.* Lying upon ; — imposed as a duty.

IN-CUM/BENT, *n.* One who possesses an office.

IN-CUM/BER, *v. a.* To embarrass. See *ENCUMBER*.

IN-CUR', *v. a.* To become liable to ; to bring on.

IN-CU-RA-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Impossibility of cure.

IN-CU-RA-BLE, *n.* An incurable patient.

IN-CU-RA-BLE, *a.* Not to be cured ; irremediable.

IN-CU-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being incurable.

IN-CU-RA-BLY, *ad.* Without remedy ; hopelessly.

IN-CU-RI-ÖS/I-TY, *n.* Want of curiosity.

IN-CU-RI-ÖUS, *a.* Not curious ; inattentive.

IN-CU-RI-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* Without inquisitiveness.

IN-CU-RI-ÖUS-NESS, *n.* Negligence ; carelessness.

IN-CUR/SION, *n.* A hostile entrance ; an attack ;

an invasion ; an inroad ; ravage.

IN-CUR/SIVE, *a.* Making incursion ; aggressive.

IN-CUR/VATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bent inwards ; incurved.

IN-CUR/VATE, *v. a.* To bend ; to crook.

IN-CUR-VÁ/TION, *n.* Act of bending ; curvity.

IN-CUR/VE, *v. a.* To bow ; to bend ; to incurvate.

IN-CUR/VI-TY, *n.* Crookedness ; a bending inward.

IN-DA-GÁ/TION, *n.* Search ; inquiry ; examination.

IN-DÁ-GÁ-TOR, *n.* A searcher ; an examiner.

IN-DÁRT', *v. a.* To dart in ; to strike in.

Indeb-i-tātus q̄s-sūmp'si, [L.] (*Lat.*) An action brought to recover, in damages, the amount of a debt or demand.

†IN-DEBT' (in-dēt'), *v. a.* To put into debt.

IN-DEBT'ED (in-dēt'ed), *p. a.* Being in debt. —

Indebted to creditors, to parents ; obliged to friends.

IN-DEBT'ED-NESS (in-dēt'ed-nēs), *n.* State of being indebted. [*Modern.*]

IN-DEBT'MENT (in-dēt'ment), *n.* Indebtedness.

IN-DE/CEN-CY, *n.* Want of decency ; indecorum ;

immodesty ; indelicacy.

IN-DE/CENT, *a.* Not decent ; unbecoming ; indel-

icate ; immodest ; offensive.

IN-DE/CENT-LY, *ad.* Without decency.

IN-DE-CID/U-ÖUS, *a.* Not deciduous ; evergreen.

IN-DE-CI/I-MA-BLE, *a.* Not liable to be decimated.

IN-DE-CI/I'SION (in-de-sizh'un), *n.* Want of deci-

sion ; inconclusiveness ; irresolution.

IN-DE-CI/SIVE, *a.* Not decisive ; inconclusive.

IN-DE-CI/SIVE-NESS, *n.* Want of decision.

IN-DE-CLIN'A-BLE, *a.* Not declinable ; not varied.

IN-DE-CLIN'A-BLY, *ad.* Without variation.

*IN-DE-C/O-ROUS or IN-DE-CÖ/ROUS [in-dèk q̄-rūs,

P. J. Ash, Wb. ; in-de-kō'rūs, *S. E. Ja. Sm. R.*

in-dèk/q-rūs or in-de-kō'rūs, *W. F. K.*], *a.* Not

decorous ; indecent ; unbecoming.

*IN-DE-C/O-ROUS-LY or IN-DE-CÖ/ROUS-LY, *ad.*

In an unbecoming manner.

*IN-DE-C/O-ROUS-NESS or IN-DE-CÖ/ROUS-NESS,

n. Impropriety of conduct ; indecency.

IN-DE-CÖ/RUM, *n.* Indecency ; a thing unbecom-

ing.

†IN-DEED', *ad.* In reality ; in truth ; in verity.

IN-DE-FÁT/I-GA-BLE, *a.* Unworn ; not tired

IN-DE-FÁT/I-GA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unwornedness.

IN-DE-FÁT/I-GA-BLY, *ad.* Without weariness.

IN-DE-FEA/ŠI-BLE (in de-fē'ze-bl), *a.* Incapable

of being defeated, vacated, or made void.

IN-DE-FEC/I-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Exemption from decay.

IN-DE-FEC/I-BLE, *a.* Not liable to defect or decay.

IN-DE-FEC/TIVE, *a.* Not defective ; complete.

IN-DE-FEN/ŠI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be defended.

IN-DE-FEN/SIVE, *a.* Having no defence.

IN-DE-FI/CIENT (in-de-fīsh'ent), *a.* Complete.

IN-DE-FIN'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be defined.

IN-DEF/I-NITE, *a.* Having no limitation ; not defi-

nite ; not limited.

IN-DEF/I-NITE-LY, *ad.* Without limitation.

IN-DEF/I-NITE-NESS, *n.* State of being indefinite.

IN-DE-HIS/CENT, *a.* (*Bot.*) Not opening when ripe.

IN-DE-LIB/ER-ATE, *a.* Not deliberate.

IN-DÉ-LI-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Quality of being indelible.

*IN-DÉL/I-BLE [in-dél'e-bl, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K.*

Sm. ; in-dē'le-bl, *P.*], *a.* That cannot be blotted

out, effaced, or annulled ; permanent.

*IN-DÉL/I-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be effaced.

IN-DÉ-LI-CA-CY, *n.* Want of delicacy ; indecency.

IN-DÉ-LI-CATE, *a.* Wanting delicacy ; indecent.

Syn. — Indelicate expression ; indecent words or

conduct ; immodest action ; unbecoming dress.

IN-DÉ-LI-CATE-LY, *ad.* In an indelicate manner.

IN-DÉM-NI-FI-CÁ/TION, *n.* Act of indemnifying.

IN-DÉM/NI-FY, *v. a.* To exempt from loss.

IN-DÉM/NI-TY, *n.* Exemption from loss or injury ;

compensation for loss ; remuneration.

IN-DE-MÖN'STRA-BLE, *a.* Not to be demonstrated.

IN-DÉN/I-ZEN (in-dēn'e-zn), *v. a.* To make free.

IN-DÉNT', *v. a.* To notch : — to bind by contract.

IN-DÉNT', *n.* An incision ; indentation ; stamp.

IN-DÉN-TÁ/TION, *n.* Act of indenting : — a notch.

IN-DÉNT'ED, *p. a.* Cut with teeth like a saw ;

having dents : — stipulated or bound by indenture.

IN-DÉNT'URE (in-dēnt'yur), *n.* A covenant ; a writ-

ing containing a contract : — indentation.

IN-DE-PÉN/DENCE, *n.* State of being indepen-

dent ; freedom ; exemption from control or alliance.

IN-DE-PÉN/DENT, *a.* Not dependent ; free.

IN-DE-PÉN/DENT, *a.* A Congregationalist.

IN-DE-PÉN/DENT-LY, *ad.* Without dependence.

†IN-DE-PRE-CA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be entreated.

IN-DE-PRIV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be taken away.

IN-DE-SCRIB'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be described.

IN-DE-ŠERT' (in-de-zért'), *n.* Want of merit.

IN-DE-ŠTRUC-TI-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Quality of not being

liable to destruction.

IN-DE-ŠTRUC-TI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be destroyed.

IN-DE-TÉR/MI-NÁ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be deter-

mined, defined, or fixed.

IN-DE-TÉR/MI-NATE, *a.* Not defined ; indefinite.

IN-DE-TÉR/MI-NATE-LY, *ad.* Indefinitely.

IN-DE-TÉR/MI-NATE-NESS, *n.* Indefiniteness.

IN-DE-TÉR/MI-NÁ/TION, *n.* Want of determination.

IN-DE-TÉR/MINED (-tēr'mind), *a.* Undetermined.

IN-DE-VÖT'ED, *p. a.* Not attached ; undevoted.

IN-DE-VÖ/TION, *n.* Want of devotion ; irreligion.

IN-DE-VÖÜT', *a.* Not devout ; undevout.

IN-DE-VÖÜT/LY, *ad.* Without devotion.

IN'DÉX, *n.* [L.] *Pl.* IN'DÉX-EŠ or IN'DI-CEŠ. *A*

directing point or pointer ; a hand that points to

any thing : — an alphabetical table of contents to

a book. — (*Math.*) The exponent of a power, as 3⁴.

Indēx ēz-pūrr-qā-tō'ri-ūs, [L.] A purifying index ;

a list of prohibited books.

IN-DĒX'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to or like an index.
IN-DEX-TĒR'I-TY, *n.* Want of dexterity.
***IN-DĒ'AN** (in'dyān) [in'dyān, *S. Ja. K. Sm.*; in'de-an, in'je-an, or ind'yān, *W.*], *a.* Relating to India or the Indians.
***IN-DĒ'AN**, *n.* A native of India: — an aboriginal inhabitant of America.
***IN-DĒ'AN-INK'** (in'dyān-ink'), *n.* A kind of ink used for lines and shadows in drawing.
***IN-DĒ'AN-RĒD'** (in'dyān-rēd'), *n.* A kind of ochre.
***IN-DĒ'IA-RĒB'ĒR**, *n.* Caoutchouc; gum-elastic.
IN-DĒ-CĀN, *a.* Showing; pointing out.
IN-DĒ-CĀTE, *v. a.* To show; to point out; to mark.
IN-DĒ-CĀ'TION, *n.* Mark; sign; note; symptom.
IN-DĒ-CĀ-TIVE, *a.* Showing; pointing out. — (*Gram.*) Noting the mood of a verb which affirms.
IN-DĒ-CĀ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In such a manner as shows.
IN-DĒ-CĀ-TOR, *n.* He or that which shows: — an instrument for determining the power exerted by a steam-engine.
IN-DĒ-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Showing; pointing out.
IN-DĒCT' (in-dit'), *v. a.* To accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor; to impeach.
IN-DĒCT' A-BLE (in-dit'a-bl), *a.* Liable to be indicted.
IN-DĒCT'ER (in-dit'er), *n.* One who indicts.
IN-DĒCT'ION, *n.* A declaration. — (*Chron.*) A cycle or period of fifteen years.
IN-DĒCT'IVE, *a.* Proclaimed; declared.
IN-DĒCT'EMENT (in-dit'ment), *n.* (*Law.*) Act of indicting; a bill for a penal offence, presented to a court by a grand-jury.
IN-DĒ-FER-ENCE, *n.* State of being indifferent; neutrality; insensibility; negligence.
Syn. — *Indifference* to a particular subject; *neutrality* with regard to a disputed question or a contest; *insensibility* to all things; *negligence* in relation to duty or business.
IN-DĒ-FER-ENT, *a.* Neutral; unconcerned; inattentive; regardless; impartial: — passable.
IN-DĒ-FER-ENT-LY, *ad.* In an indifferent manner.
IN-DĒ-GĒNCE, *n.* Want; penury; poverty.
IN-DĒ-GĒNE, *n.* A native animal or plant.
IN-DĒ-GĒ-NOUS, *a.* Born in a country; *native*.
IN-DĒ-GĒNT, *a.* Poor; needy; necessitous.
IN-DĒ-GĒST'ED, *a.* Not digested; undigested.
IN-DĒ-GĒST' I-BLE, *a.* Not digestible.
IN-DĒ-GĒST'ION (in-dē-jest'yun), *n.* Want of digestion; want of digestive power; dyspepsy.
IN-DĒ-GĒ-TATE, *v. a.* To point out by the finger.
IN-DĒ-GĒ-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of pointing out.
IN-DĒ-GĒ'NANT, *a.* Having indignation; affected by resentment and disgust; angry.
IN-DĒ-GĒ'NANT-LY, *ad.* With indignation.
IN-DĒ-GĒ-NĀ'TION, *n.* Anger mixed with contempt or disgust; the anger of a superior; resentment.
IN-DĒ-GĒ'NI-TY, *n.* Contemptuous injury; insult.
IN-DĒ-GŌ, *n.* A species of plant; a pigment obtained from the plant, used in dyeing blue.
IN-DĒ-RĒCT', *a.* Not direct; oblique; circuitous; not straight: — wrong; improper; not fair.
IN-DĒ-RĒCT'ION, *n.* Oblique course or means.
IN-DĒ-RĒCT'LY, *ad.* Not directly; not rightly.
IN-DĒ-RĒCT'NESS, *n.* Obliquity; unfairness.
IN-DĒS-CĒRN' I-BLE (in-diz-zēr'ne-bl), *a.* Not discernible; undiscernible.
IN-DĒS-CĒRP-TI-BIL' I-TY, *n.* Indestructibility.
IN-DĒS-CĒRP-TI-BLE, *a.* Not to be separated or destroyed; indestructible.
IN-DĒS-CĒ-PLIN-A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of discipline.
IN-DĒS-CŌV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Undiscoverable.
IN-DĒS-CŌV'ER-Y, *n.* The state of being hidden.
IN-DĒS-CRĒĒT', *a.* Not discreet; wanting discretion; imprudent; injudicious; incautious.
IN-DĒS-CRĒĒT'LY, *ad.* Without discretion.
IN-DĒS-CRĒĒTE', *a.* Not discrete or separated.
IN-DĒS-CRĒĒ'TION (in-dis-kresh'un), *n.* Want of discretion; rashness; imprudence.
IN-DĒS-CRIM' I-NATE, *a.* Being without discrimination; confused; promiscuous.
IN-DĒS-CRIM' I-NATE-LY, *ad.* Without distinction.

IN-DĒS-CRIM' I-NĀT-ING, *a.* Making no distinction.
IN-DĒS-CRIM' I-NĀ'TION, *n.* Want of discrimination.
IN-DĒS-PĒN-SA-BIL' I-TY, *n.* Absolute necessity.
IN-DĒS-PĒN' SA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be dispensed with; necessary; essential.
IN-DĒS-PĒN' SA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Absolute necessity.
IN-DĒS-PĒN' SA-BLY, *ad.* Necessarily.
IN-DĒS-PŌSE', *v. a.* To make unfit; to disinclose.
IN-DĒS-PŌSE' (in-dis-pōzd'), *p. a.* Not disposed; disinclined: — disordered in health.
IN-DĒS-PŌS' ED-NESS, *n.* Indisposition; unfitness.
IN-DĒS-PŌ-ŠI'TION (in-dis-pō-zish'un), *n.* Disorder of health; slight disease: — disinclination.
***IN-DĒS' PU-TA-BLE** (in-dis'pu-ta-bl, *S. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. C.*; in-dis'pu-ta-bl or in-dis-pū'ta-bl, *W. P. K.*), *a.* That cannot be disputed; incontrovertible; incontestable; *undubitable*; *clear*.
***IN-DĒS' PU-TA-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Certainty; evidence.
***IN-DĒS' PU-TA-BLY**, *ad.* Without controversy.
IN-DĒS-SŌ-LU-BIL' I-TY, *n.* Firmness; stableness.
IN-DĒS-SŌ-LU-BLE, *a.* That cannot be dissolved or destroyed; firm; stable; binding for ever.
IN-DĒS-SŌ-LU-BLE-NESS, *n.* Indissolubility.
IN-DĒS-SŌ-LU-BLY, *ad.* In a manner not to be broken.
IN-DĒS-SŌLV' A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be dissolved.
IN-DĒS-TINCT', *a.* Not distinct; not plainly marked or represented; obscure; confused.
Syn. — The words are *indistinct*; the whole writing, *confused*; the meaning, *obscure*.
IN-DĒS-TINCT'ION, *n.* Confusion; uncertainty.
IN-DĒS-TINCT'LY, *ad.* Confusedly; uncertainly.
IN-DĒS-TINCT'NESS, *n.* Confusion; uncertainty.
IN-DĒS-TINGUISH-A-BLE, *a.* Undistinguishable.
IN-DĒTE', *v. a.* To compose; to write; to dictate.
IN-DĒTE'MENT, *n.* Act of inditing.
IN-DĒTER, *n.* One who indites.
***IN-DĒ-VID' A-BLE**, *a.* Indivisible. *Shak.*
***IN-DĒ-VID' U-AL** (in-dē-vid'yū-al) [in-dē-vid'ū-al, *S. J. E. Ja.*; in-dē-vid'ū-al or in-dē-vid'jū-al, *W.*], *a.* Relating to the person or thing; relating to one; particular; single; numerically one.
***IN-DĒ-VID' U-L**, *n.* A single person or being.
***IN-DĒ-VID' U-L-ISM**, *n.* Quality of being individual; attachment to the interest of the individual; selfishness.
***IN-DĒ-VID' U-ĀL' I-TY**, *n.* Distinct existence. — (*Phren.*) The faculty of observing and individualizing objects. [separate].
***IN-DĒ-VID' U-AL-IZE**, *v. a.* To distinguish; to
***IN-DĒ-VID' U-AL-LY**, *ad.* With distinct existence.
***IN-DĒ-VID' U-ATE**, *v. a.* To make single; to individualize.
***IN-DĒ-VID' U-ATE**, *a.* Undivided.
***IN-DĒ-VID' U-Ā'TION**, *n.* Act of making single.
IN-DĒ-VIŠ' I-BIL' I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of
IN-DĒ-VIŠ' I-BLE-NESS, *a.* being indivisible.
IN-DĒ-VIŠ' I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be divided.
IN-DĒ-VIŠ' I-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be divided.
IN-DŌC' I-BIL' I-TY, *n.* Unteachableness.
IN-DŌC' I-BLE [in-dŏs'e-bl, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; in-dŏ'se-bl, *P. Wh.*], *a.* Unteachable; untractable.
IN-DŌC' ILE [in-dŏs'sil, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; in-dŏ'sil, *P. C. Wh.*], *a.* Unteachable; untractable.
IN-DŌ-CIL' I-TY, *n.* Unteachableness; dullness.
IN-DŌC'TRIN-ATE, *v. a.* To instruct in principles.
IN-DŌC'TRIN-Ā'TION, *n.* Instruction in principles.
IN'DŌ-LENCE, *n.* Quality of being indolent; laziness; idleness; listlessness.
IN'DŌ-LENT, *a.* Careless; lazy; idle; listless. — (*Med.*) *Indolent tumor*, a tumor that has little or no pain.
Syn. — An *indolent* life; a *careless* servant; an *idle* habit; a *lazy* or *sluggish* loiterer.
IN'DŌ-LĒNT-LY, *ad.* Carelessly; lazily; listlessly.
IN'DŌM' I-TA-BLE, *a.* Untamable; invincible.
IN'DŌOR (in'dŏr), *a.* Being within doors.
IN'DŌRS' A-BLE, *a.* That may be indorsed.
IN'DŌRSE', *v. a.* [*in & dorsum*, *L.*; *endosser*, *Fr.*] To write upon, as a name on the back of a paper; to assign; to confirm: — written also *endorse*.
IN'DŌR-SĒE', *n.* One to whom a bill is indorsed.

[N-DÖRSE/MENT, *n.* Act of indorsing; sum indorsed; superscription; endorsement.

[N-DÖRS'ER, *n.* One who indorses.

[N-DRENCH', *v. a.* To soak; to drown.

[N-DÜ'BI-OÜS, *a.* Not dubious; not doubtful.

[N-DÜ'BI-TA-BLE, *a.* Undoubted; unquestionable.

Syn.—Indubitable evidence; undoubted fact; unquestionable authority; indisputable claim; undeniable truth.

[N-DÜ'BI-TA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The being indubitable.

[N-DÜ'BI-TA-BLY, *ad.* Undoubtedly; certainly.

[N-DÜCE', *v. a.* To influence; to persuade; to incite; to instigate; to produce.

[N-DÜCE/MENT, *n.* Motive to any thing; that which persuades to any thing; incitement.

[N-DÜ'CER, *n.* One who induces; a persuader.

[N-DÜ'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be induced.

[N-DÜCT', *v. a.* To introduce; to bring in.

[N-DÜC/TILE, *a.* Not ductile; intractable.

[N-DÜC-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being inductile.

[N-DÜC/TION, *n.* Entrance;—a mode of reasoning from particulars to generals;—inference.

Syn.—Induction is the counter-process, in scientific method, to deduction. Induction implies the raising of individuals into generals, and these into still higher generalities; deduction is the bringing down or reducing of universals to lower genera, or to individuals.

[N-DÜC/TION-AL, *a.* Implying induction.

[N-DÜC/TIVE, *a.* Leading; proceeding by induction.

[N-DÜC/TIVE-LY, *ad.* By induction; by inference.

[N-DÜC/TOR, *n.* The person who inducts.

[N-DÜE', *v. a.* [*induo*, *L.*] To supply with; to invest; to endow. See *ENDUE*.

[N-DÜLGE', *v. a.* To humor; to gratify; to cherish.

[N-DÜLGE', *v. n.* To give indulgence.

[N-DÜL/GENCE, *n.* Act of indulging; kindness; forbearance of restraint; tenderness; favor; compliance; gratification;—remission of punishment for sin, granted by the Pope.

[N-DÜL/GENT, *a.* Disposed to indulge; compliant; kind; fond; gentle; mild; favorable.

[N-DÜL/GENT-LY, *ad.* Without severity; mildly.

[N-DÜL/GER, *n.* One who indulges.

*[N-DÜ-RATE [*in*'dü-rät, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; [*in*-dü'rät, *Ask*], *v. n.* To grow hard; to harden.

*[N-DÜ-RATE, *v. a.* To make hard; to harden.

*[N-DÜ-RATE, *a.* Impenitent; obdurate; hard. [*R.*]

[N-DÜ-RATION, *n.* Act of hardening; obduracy.

[N-DÜS/TRI-AL, *a.* Relating to industry; performed by manual labor; laboring.

[N-DÜS/TRI-OÜS, *a.* Regularly employed; disposed to labor; diligent; laborious; assiduous.

[N-DÜS/TRI-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Laboriously; assiduously.

[N-DÜS-TRY [*in*'dys-trē, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*;—*in*-düs'trē, *vulgar*], *n.* Habitual employment; diligence; assiduity.

[N'DWELL-ER, *n.* An inhabitant.

[N'DWELL-ING, *n.* Act of dwelling within.

[N'DWELL-ING, *a.* Dwelling within; internal.

*[N-E'BRI-ANT, *n.* Any thing that intoxicates.

*[N-E'BRI-ANT, *a.* Tending to intoxicate.

*[N-E'BRI-ATE [*in*-ē'brē-ät, *S. W. P. J. F. Sm.*; [*in*-ēb're-ät, *Ja.*], *v. a.* To intoxicate; to make drunk;—to disorder the senses.

*[N-E'BRI-ATE, *v. n.* To be intoxicated.

*[N-E'BRI-ATE, *n.* One intoxicated; a drunkard.

[N-E'BRI-Ä/TION, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication.

[N-E'BRI-E-TY, *n.* Drunkenness; ebriety.

[N-ĒD'T-ED, *a.* Not edited; not published.

[N-ĒF-FA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Unspeakableness.

[N-ĒF'FA-BLE, *a.* Unspeakable; unutterable.

[N-ĒF'FA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Unspeakableness.

[N-ĒF'FA-BLY, *ad.* In an ineffable manner.

[N-ĒF-FACE/ABLE, *a.* That cannot be effaced.

[N-ĒF-FECT/IVE, *a.* Producing no effect; inefficient.

[N-ĒF-FECT'U-AL (*in*-ēf-fēkt'yū al), *a.* Not effectual; inefficient; weak; vain; fruitless.

Syn.—Ineffectual endeavor; inefficient or weak effort; vain attempt; fruitless labor.

[N-ĒF-FECT'U-AL-LY, *ad.* Without effect.

[N-ĒF-FECT'U-AL-NÉSS, *n.* Want of effect.

[N-ĒF-FER-VÉS/CENCE, *n.* Want of effervescence.

[N-ĒF-FER-VÉS/CENT, *a.* Not effervescent.

[N-ĒF-FER-VÉS/CJ-BLE, *a.* Not effervescible.

[N-ĒF-FI-CÄ/CIOUS (*in*-ēf-fē-kä'shus), *a.* Not efficacious; unable to produce effects; weak.

[N-ĒF-FI-CÄ/CIOUS-NÉSS, *n.* Want of efficacy.

[N-ĒF'FI-CÄ-CY, *n.* Want of power; want of effect; weakness.

[N-ĒF-FI'/CIEN-CY (*in*-ēf-fish'en-se), *n.* Want of efficiency; weakness.

[N-ĒF-FI'/CIENT (*in*-ēf-fish'ent), *n.* Not efficient.

[N-Ē-LÄS/TIC, *a.* Not elastic; unelastic.

[N-ĒL'E-GANCE, *n.* Want of elegance or beauty.

[N-ĒL'E-GANT, *a.* Not elegant; not beautiful.

[N-ĒL'E-GANT-LY, *ad.* Not elegantly; coarsely.

[N-ĒL'I-QI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being ineligible.

[N-ĒL'I-QI-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being elected.

[N-ĒL'O-QUENT, *a.* Not eloquent; not oratorical.

[N-ĒLŮ'DI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be eluded.

[N-ĒPT', *a.* Not apt or fit; trifling; foolish.

[N-ĒP'TI-TÜDE or *in*-ĒPT'NESS, *n.* Unfitness.

[N-Ē-QUAL'I-TY (*in*-ē-kwöl'e-tē), *n.* Want of equality; difference in quantity, degree, or quality.

In-ē-qui-tib'ri-ō, [*L.*] In an even poise.

[N-ĒQ'UI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not equitable; unjust.

[N-ĒR-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Exemption from error. [*R.*]

[N-ĒR'RA-BLE, *a.* Exempt from error. [*R.*]

[N-ĒRT', *a.* Inactive; sluggish; motionless.

In-ĒRT'I-A, [*n.*] Inactivity; want of action.

[N-ĒR/TION, *n.* Want of activity; inertness.

[N-ĒRT'LY, *ad.* Inactively; sluggishly; dully.

[N-ĒRT'NESS, *n.* Want of motion or activity.

In-ē's-se, [*L.*] In being; actually existing.

[N-ĒS'TI-MA-BLE, *a.* Above all price; invaluable.

[N-ĒS'TI-MA-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be estimated.

[N-ĒV'I-DENT, *a.* Not evident; obscure.

[N-ĒV-I-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being inevitable.

[N-ĒV'I-TA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be avoided or escaped; unavoidable; certain.

[N-ĒV'I-TA-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Certainty; inevitability.

[N-ĒV'I-TA-BLY, *ad.* Without possibility of escape.

[N-ĒX-ÄCT', *a.* Not exact; incorrect.

[N-ĒX-ÄCT/ABLE, *a.* Not excitable; torpid.

[N-ĒX-CÜ'S-ABLE, *a.* Not to be excused or palliated; admitting no excuse.

[N-ĒX-CÜ'SÄ-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Enormity beyond excuse.

[N-ĒX-CÜ'SÄ-BLY, *ad.* To a degree beyond excuse.

[N-ĒX-E-CÜ/TION, *n.* Non-performance.

[N-ĒX-HÄL'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be exhaled.

[N-ĒX-HÄUST/ED, *a.* Not exhausted; unemptied.

[N-ĒX-HÄUSTI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be exhausted.

[N-ĒX-HÄÜS/TI-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being inextinguishable.

[N-ĒX-IST'ENCE (*in*-egz-ist'ens), *n.* Want of being.

[N-ĒX-IST'ENT, *a.* Not having being; not existing.

[N-ĒX-O-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being inexorable.

[N-ĒX'O-RA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be moved by entreaty; implacable; unrelenting; cruel.

[N-ĒX'O-RA-BLY, *ad.* In an inexorable manner.

[N-ĒX-PEC-TÄ/TION, *n.* Want of expectation.

*[N-ĒX-PÉ'DI-ENCE, { *n.* Want of fitness, propri-

ety, or expedience.

*[N-ĒX-PÉ'DI-ENT (*in*-ēks-pē'dē-ent, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm.*; *in*-ēks-pē'dyent, *S. E. F. K.*], *a.* Not expedient; inconvenient; unfit; improper; unsuitable.

[N-ĒX-PÉ'RI-ENCE, *n.* Want of experience.

[N-ĒX-PÉ'RI-ENCED (*in*-ēks-pē'rē-ent), *a.* Not experienced; untried.

[N-ĒX-PÉRT', *a.* Not expert; unskilful; awkward.

[N-ĒX'PI/A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be expiated; admitting no atonement; irreconcilable.

[N-ĒX'PI/A-BLY, *ad.* In an inexpiable manner.

[N-ĒX-PLÄIN'A-BLE, *a.* Unexplainable.

[N-ĒX'PLI-CÄ-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being explained; unaccountable; strange.

[N-ĒX'PLI-CÄ-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being inexplorable.

[N-ĒX'PLI-CÄ-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be explained.

IN-EX-PLÍC'IT, *a.* Not explicit; not clear.
 IN-EX-PLŌR'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be explored.
 IN-EX-PRĒS'SI-BLE, *a.* Not to be told; unutterable.
 IN-EX-PRĒS'SI-BLY, *ad.* Unutterably; unspeakably.
 IN-EX-PRĒS'SIVE, *a.* Not expressive; unexpressive.
 IN-EX-PUG'NA-BLE, *a.* Not to be taken by assault.
In ex-ten'sō, [*L.*] At large; in full.
 IN-EX-TINCT', *a.* Not extinct; not quenched.
 IN-EX-TIN'GUISH-A-BLE (*In-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl*), *a.* Not to be extinguished; unquenchable.
 IN-EX-TIR'PA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be rooted out.
 IN-EX'TRI-CA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be disentangled, unravelled, or extricated.
 IN-EX'TRI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inextricable.
 IN-EX'TRI-CA-BLY, *ad.* In an inextricable manner.
 IN-EYE' (in-'v'), *v. a.* To inoculate, as a tree; to bud.
 IN-FÁL-LI-BIL'I-TY, { *n.* State of being infallible;
 IN-FÁL/LI-BLE-NESS, } exemption from error.
 IN-FÁL/LI-BLE, *a.* Not fallible; certain; unfailing.
 IN-FÁL/LI-BLY, *ad.* Without failure; certainly.
 IN-FA-MŌS, *a.* Notoriously bad; shameless; of ill report; scandalous; opprobrious.
 IN-FA-MŌS-LY, *ad.* With infamy; shamefully.
 IN-FA-MY, *n.* Public reproach or disgrace; notoriety of bad character; ignominy; disgrace.
 IN-FAN-CY, *n.* The state of an infant; the first part of life; childhood:—beginning.
 IN-FANT, *n.* A babe:—a child under seven years of age.—(*Law.*) A person less than 21 years old.
 IN-FANT, *a.* Pertaining to infancy; young.
 IN-FÁN'TA, *n.* [*Sp.*] (*Spain and Portugal.*) A princess of the royal blood.
 IN-FÁN'TE, *n.* [*Sp.*] (*Spain and Portugal.*) A prince of the royal blood.
 IN-FAN'TI-CIDE, *n.* The murder, or a murderer, of infants.
 IN-FAN-TILE [*in-fan-tíl*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. R. C.*; *in-fan-tíl*, *P. Sm.*; *in-fán'tíl*, *Ash*], *a.* Pertaining to an infant; childish; infantine.
 IN-FAN-TINE or IN-FAN-TINE [*in-fan-tín*, *W. Ja. R. C.*; *in-fan-tín*, *Sm.*], *a.* Childish; young; infantile.
 IN-FAN-TRY, *n.* The foot-soldiers of an army.
 IN-FÁT'U-ATE (*in-fát'yū-āt*), *v. a.* To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding; to stupefy.
 IN-FÁT'U-AT-ED, *p. a.* Deprived of reason; stupefied; insane.
 IN-FÁT-U-Á'TION, *n.* A deprivation of reason.
 IN-FĒA-SI-BIL'I-TY, { *n.* State of being inflexible;
 IN-FĒA-SI-BLE-NESS, } impracticability.
 IN-FĒA-SI-BLE (*in-fĕz'zē-bl*), *a.* That cannot be done; impracticable.
 IN-FĒCT', *v. a.* To taint; to corrupt; to pollute.
 IN-FĒCT'ED, *p. a.* Hurt by infection; tainted.
 IN-FĒC'TION, *n.* Act of infecting; quality of being infectious; that which infects; *contagion*; taint; poison.
 N-FĒC'TIOUS, *a.* Communicated by air, breath, or exhalation, as a disease; *contagious*.
 IN-FĒC'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* By infection.
 IN-FĒC'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being infectious; infection.
 IN-FĒC'TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of infection.
 IN-FĒC'UND [*in-fĕk'und*, *W. Ja. Sm.*; *in-fĕ-künd'*, *S. P. K.*], *a.* Unfruitful; infertile.
 IN-FĒ-CUND'I-TY, *n.* Want of fecundity.
 IN-FĒ-LÍC'I-TY, *n.* Unhappiness; misery; calamity.
 IN-FĒOFF' (*in-fĕf'*), *n. a.* See ENFEOFF.
 IN-FĒR', *v. a.* To deduce; to draw, as conclusions from premises; to conclude; to imply.
 IN-FĒR'ABLE, *a.* That may be inferred; inferrible.
 IN-FĒR-ENCE, *n.* A conclusion drawn from premises; a truth drawn from another; deduction.
 IN-FĒ-RĒN'TIAL, *a.* Containing inference.
 IN-FĒ/RJ-OR, *a.* Lower in place, station, or value.
 IN-FĒ/RJ-OR, *n.* One lower in rank or station.
 IN-FĒ-RJ-ŌR'I-TY, *n.* A lower state or quality.

[IN-FĒR'NAL, *a.* Relating to hell or the lower regions; hellish; tartarean; detestable.
 [IN-FĒR'NAL, *n.* An infernal being.
 [IN-FĒR'RJ-BLE, *a.* That may be inferred:—written also *inferible* and *inferable*.
 IN-FĒR'TILE, *a.* Unfruitful; not productive.
 IN-FĒR-TÍL'I-TY, *n.* Want of fertility; unfruitfulness; barrenness.
 IN-FĒST', *v. a.* To harass; to disturb; to plague.
 IN-FĒS-TÁ'TION, *n.* Molestation; annoyance.
 IN-FĒST'ED, *p. a.* Diseased; harassed; troubled.
 IN-FĒS'TERED (*in-fĕs'tĕrd*), *a.* Rankling.
 IN-FĒS'TIVE, *a.* Having no festivity or mirth.
 IN-FĒS-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Want of festivity.
 IN-FĒU-DÁ'TION (*In-fū-da'shun*), *n.* (*Law.*) The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.
 IN-FI-DEL, *n.* A disbeliever of Christianity; an atheist; an unbeliever.
 Syn.—An *unfidel* is one who has no belief in divine revelation; *unbeliever* and *disbeliever* are terms commonly, but not always, used in the same sense:—a *septic* professes to doubt of all things—a *deist* believes in the existence of God, but disbelieves revelation:—an *atheist* denies the existence of God:—*freethinker* is commonly used in an ill sense, as synonymous with *infidel*.
 IN-FI-DEL, *a.* Unbelieving; wanting belief.
 IN-FI-DEL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being an infidel; want of faith; disbelief of Christianity; atheism:—treachery; unfaithfulness.
 IN-FIL'TER, *v. a.* To filter in; to infiltrate.
 IN-EL'TRATE, *v. n. & a.* To enter a substance by penetrating the pores; to infiltrate.
 IN-FIL-TRÁ'TION, *n.* Entrance by the pores.
 IN-FI-NITE, *a.* Boundless; unlimited; immense.
 IN-FI-NITE-LY, *ad.* Without limits; immensely.
 IN-FI-NITE-NESS, *n.* Imminity; infinity.
 IN-FIN-I-TÉS'I-MÁL, *a.* Infinitely small or divided; less than any assignable quantity.
 IN-FIN-I-TÉS'I-MÁL, *n.* (*Math.*) An infinitely small quantity.
 IN-FIN-I-TIVE, *a.* Not limited.—(*Gram.*) The *infinitive* mood expresses the action or meaning of a verb, without limiting it to number or person.
 IN-FIN'I-TUDE, *n.* Infinity; immensity.
 IN-FIN'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being infinite; immensity; endless number.
 IN-FIRM', *a.* Disabled of body; not firm; not sound; weak; feeble; irresolute.
 IN-FIRM'A-RY, *a.* A residence for the sick; a hospital for the sick poor.
 IN-FIRM'I-TY, *n.* State of being infirm; debility; weakness:—failing; fault:—disease.
 IN-FIRM/NESS, *n.* Weakness; feebleness.
 IN-FIX', *v. a.* To drive in; to set; to fasten.
 IN-FLÁME', *v. a.* To set on fire; to enkindle:—to provoke; to irritate.
 IN-FLÁME', *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, or painful.
 IN-FLÁMED', *p. a.* Incensed; irritated.
 IN-FLÁMER, *n.* The person or thing that inflames.
 IN-FLÁM-MA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of catching fire.
 IN-FLÁM'MÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be inflamed or set on fire; ignitable; combustible; fiery.
 IN-FLÁM'MÁ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of catching fire; inflammability.
 IN-FLÁM-MA'TION, *n.* State of being inflamed:—a swelling and redness, attended by heat.
 IN-FLÁM'MA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to inflame; tending to excite animosity or disturbance; fiery.
 IN-FLÁTE', *v. a.* To swell with wind; to puff up.
 IN-FLÁTION, *n.* Act of inflating; flatulence.
 IN-FLĒCT', *v. a.* To bend; to turn; to vary by deviation:—to vary by terminations, as verbs.
 IN-FLEC'TION, *n.* Act of infecting; curvature; a bending:—modulation of the voice.—(*Gram.*) The variation of nouns and verbs.
 IN-FLEC'TIVE, *a.* Having the power of bending.
 IN-FLEX-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being inflexible.
 IN-FLEX-I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be bent; stiff; immovable; firm.

IN-FLĒX'/I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Stiffness; inflexibility.
 IN-FLĒX'/I-BLY, *ad.* With firmness; invariably.
 IN-FLĒCT', *v. a.* To lay on; to apply; to impose.
 IN-FLĒCT'ER, *n.* One who inflicts or punishes.
 IN-FLĒC'TION, *n.* Act of inflicting; punishment.
 IN-FLĒC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to inflict; imposing.
 IN-FLO-RĒS'CENCE, *n. (Bot.)* The collection of flowers on a plant; act of flowering; flowers.
 IN'FLU-ENCE, *n.* An impulsive or directing power; invisible power; a power known only by its effects:—authority; credit; sway; bias.
 IN'FLU-ENCE, *v. a.* To act upon; to bias; to modify; to prepossess; to persuade; to prejudice.
 IN-FLU-EN'TIAL, *a.* Exerting influence or power.
 IN-FLU-EN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* With influence.
 IN-FLU-ĒN'ZA, *n.* [It.] An epidemic catarrh.
 IN'FLUX, *n.* Act of flowing in; infusion; power.
 IN-FLUX'ION (in-flŭk'shun), *n.* Infusion; influx.
 IN-FLUX'IVE, *a.* Having a tendency to flow. [*R.*]
 IN-FOLD', *v. a.* To involve; to inwrap; to enclose.
 IN-FOLD'LY, *v. a.* To cover with leaves.
 IN-FORM', *v. a.* To instruct; to acquaint; to apprise:—to animate; to give life to. [*Milton.*]
Syn.—Inform the public; instruct or teach a pupil; acquaint a friend, and apprise him of danger.
 IN-FORM', *v. n.* To give intelligence.
 IN-FOR'MAL, *a.* Not in the usual form; irregular.
 IN-FOR-MÁL'I-TY, *n.* Want of regular form.
 IN-FOR'MAL-LY, *ad.* Without attention to form.
 IN-FORM'ANT, *n.* One who informs; informer.
Syn.—A friendly informant; an odious informer.
 In fôr'ma pŭl'per-ŭs, [*L.*] (*Law.*) In the form or condition of a pauper.
 IN-FOR-MÁ'TION, *n.* Intelligence given; instruction:—a charge or accusation exhibited.
 IN-FORM'ER, *n.* One who informs:—an accuser.
 IN-FOR-MI-DA-BLE, *a.* Not formidable.
 In fôr'ró cŭn-sci-ĕn'ti-ŭ (kŏn-shĕ-ĕn'shĕ-ĕ), [*L.*] Before the tribunal of conscience.
 IN-FRÁCT', *v. a.* To break; to violate.
 IN-FRÁCTION, *n.* The act of breaking; violation.
 IN-FRÁCTOR, *n.* A breaker; a violator.
 IN-FRÁN'QI-BLE, *a.* Not to be broken; inviolable.
 IN-FRĒ'QUENT, { *n.* State of being infrequent;
 IN-FRĒ'QUEN-CY, } rareness.
 IN-FRĒ'QUENT, *a.* Not frequent; rare; uncommon.
 IN-FRĒQ'U-DATE, *v. a.* To chill; to make cold.
 IN-FRĒQ'U-DÁTION, *n.* Act of rendering cold.
 IN-FRĒNGE' (in-frinj'), *v. a.* To violate; to break.
Syn.—Infringe rights; violate engagements; break or transgress laws.
 IN-FRĒNGE'MENT, *n.* A breach; a violation.
 IN-FRĒNG'ER, *n.* One who infringes; a violator.
 IN-FŮRI-ATE, *a.* Enraged; raging; furious; mad.
 IN-FŮRI-ATE, *v. a.* To render furious or insane.
 IN-FŮS'CÁTE, *v. a.* To darken; to obscure.
 IN-FUS-CÁTION, *n.* The act of darkening.
 IN-FŮSE', *v. a.* To pour in; to instil; to inspire.
 IN-FŮS'ER, *n.* One who infuses.
 IN-FŮ-ŠI-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* State of being infusible.
 IN-FŮ-ŠI-BLE, *a.* That may be infused:—incapable of fusion; not fusible.
 IN-FŮ-ŠION (in-fŭzhun), *n.* Act of infusing; instillation:—suggestion:—liquor infused.
 IN-FŮ-SIVE, *a.* Having the power of infusion.
 IN-FŮ-SŌ'RÍ-A, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Microscopic animalcules or insects found in water.
 IN-FŮ-SŌ'RÍ-ĀL, *a.* Relating to or containing in-fŭ-so-rŭ, } fusoria.
 IN-GÁTH-ER-ING, *n.* Act of getting in the harvest.
 IN-GĒL'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be frozen.
 IN-GĒM'I-NÁTE, *v. a.* To double; to repeat.
 IN-GĒM'I-NÁTE, *a.* Redoubled; ingeminated.
 IN-GĒM-I-NÁ'TION, *n.* Repetition; reduplication.
 IN-GĒN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be engendered.
 IN-GĒN'ER-ÁTE, *v. a.* To beget; to generate.
 IN-GĒN'ER-ÁTE, *a.* Inborn; innate; ingenerated.
 *IN-GĒN'IOUS or IN-GĒN'I-OŪS (in-jĕ'n'yus, *S. E. F. K.*; in-jĕ'ne-ŭs, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.*), *a.* Possessive of ingenuity; inventive; creative; skilful; clever; subtle.

*IN-GĒN'IOUS-LY, *ad.* With ingenuity; with skill.
 *IN-GĒN'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Ingenuity; subtlety.
 IN-GĒN'ITE or IN-GĒN'ITE (in-jĕn'it, *S. P. J. F. Sm.*; in-jen-it, *W. Ja.*), *a.* Innate; inborn.
 IN-GĒ-NŪ'I-TY, *n.* Power of invention; invention; genius; subtlety; acuteness; ability.
 IN-GĒN'U-OŪS (in-jĕn'yū-ŭs), *a.* Free from reserve, disguise, or dissimulation; open; frank; fair; candid; generous:—noble; freeborn.
 IN-GĒN'U-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Openly; fairly; candidly.
 IN-GĒN'U-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Frankness; candor.
 IN-GĒST', *v. a.* To throw into, as the stomach.
 IN-GĒST'ION (in-jĕst'yun), *n.* Act of ingesting.
 IN-GLE, *n.* A fireplace; a flame. [*Scotland.*]
 IN-GLŌ'RÍ-OŪS, *a.* Dishonorable; ignominious.
 IN-GLŌ'RÍ-OŪS-LY, *ad.* With ignominy; meanly.
 IN'GŌT, *n.* A mass or wedge of gold, silver, &c.
 IN-GRÁF', *v. a.* Now superseded by *ingraft*.
 IN-GRÁFT', *v. a.* To insert the sprig or scion of one tree into the stock of another; to fix deep.
 IN-GRÁFT'MENT, *n.* Act of ingrafting a sprig.
 IN-GRAIN', *v. a.* To dye in the grain; to engrain.
 IN-GRÁTE' or IN-GRÁTE'FŪL, *a.* Ungrateful.
 IN'GRÁTE, *n.* An ungrateful person.
 IN-GRÁ'TI-ÁTE (in-grā'shĕ-át), *v. a.* To put in favor; to recommend to kindness; to insinuate.
 IN-GRÁ'TI-TŪDE, *n.* Want of gratitude; retribution of evil for good; want of a due sense of favors.
 IN-GRÁV'I-DÁTE, *v. a.* To impregnate.
 IN-GRE'DI-ENT (in-grĕ'dĕ-ent, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; in-grĕ'jĕnt, *S. W.*; in-grĕ'dyent, *E. F. K.*), *n.* A component part of any compound.
 IN'GRESS, *n.* Entrance; power of entrance.
 IN-GRES'SION (in-grĕsh'un), *n.* Entrance.
 IN'GUI-NAL (ing'gwĕ-nəl), *a.* Belonging to or situated in the groin.
 IN-GŪLF', *v. a.* To swallow up; to cast into a gulf.
 IN-GŪF'I-TÁTE, *v. a.* To swallow down; to ingulf.
 IN-GŪR'QI-TÁTE, *v. n.* To drink largely.
 IN-GŪR-QI-TÁ'TION, *n.* Act of ingurgitating.
 IN-GŪS'TA-BLE, *a.* Not perceptible by the taste. [*R.*]
 IN-HÁB'ILE (in-háb'il, *S. J. F. K. Sm.*; in-hab'il or in-ha-bĕl, *W. P.*), *a.* Unfit; unskilled.
 IN-HÁB'IT, *v. a.* To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.
 IN-HÁB'IT, *v. n.* To dwell; to live.
 IN-HÁB'IT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be inhabited.
 IN-HÁB'I-TANCE, { *n.* Permanent or legal resi-
 IN-HÁB'I-TAN-CY, } dence; residence.
 IN-HÁB'I-TANT, *n.* One who inhabits; a dweller.
 IN-HÁB-I-TÁ'TION, *n.* Act of inhabiting; abode.
 IN-HÁB'IT-ER, *n.* One who inhabits; inhabitant.
 IN-HÁB'I-TIVE-NESS, *n. (Phren.)* An inclination or tendency to select a peculiar dwelling.
 IN-HÁ-LÁ'TION, *n.* Act of inhaling; act of drawing air, &c. into the lungs.
 IN-HÁLE', *v. a.* To draw in with air; to inspire.
 IN-HÁLE'ER, *n.* One who inhales:—a machine for drawing steam or warm air into the lungs.
 IN-HAR-MŌN'I-CAL, *a.* Discordant.
 IN-HAR-MŌN'I-OŪS, *a.* Not harmonious; wanting harmony; unmusical.
 IN-HEARSE', *v. a.* To enclose in a hearse.
 IN-HĒRE', *v. n.* To exist in something else.
 IN-HĒ'ENCE, { *n.* Inseparable existence in some-
 IN-HĒ'EN-CY, } thing else; inhesion.
 IN-HĒ'ENT, *a.* Existing inseparably in something else; innate; inborn; inbred.
Syn.—Inherent quality; innate ideas; inborn passions; inbred affection or habit.
 IN-HĒ'ENT-LY, *ad.* By inherence.
 IN-HĒR'IT, *v. a.* To receive by inheritance; to succeed to; to possess; to enjoy.
 IN-HĒR'IT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be inherited.
 IN-HĒR'IT-A-BLY, *ad.* By inheritance.
 IN-HĒR'I-TANCE, *n.* Act of inheriting; that which is inherited; patrimony; hereditary possession.
 IN-HĒR'I-TŌR, *n.* One who inherits; an heir.
 IN-HĒR'I-TRESS or IN-HĒR'I-TRIX, *n.* An heiress.
 IN-HĒ'SION (in-hĕ'zhun), *n.* Inherence.
 IN-HĪT', *v. a.* To hinder; to repress; to prohibit

IN-HI-BY'TION (in-he-bish'un), *a.* Prohibition.
 IN-HIB'I-TO-RY, *a.* Restraining; prohibitory.
 IN-HÖS-PI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not hospitable; not disposed to entertain strangers; unkind; repulsive.
 IN-HÖS-PI-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of hospital-
 IN-HÖS-PI-TÄL'I-TY, *n.* ity; repulsiveness.
 IN-HÖS-PI-TA-BLY, *ad.* In an inhospitable manner.
 IN-HÜ'MAN, *a.* Barbarous; savage; cruel.
Syn. — *Inhuman* and *cruel* are opposed to *merciful*; *barbarous* and *cruel* are opposed to *refined* or *civilized*.
 IN-HÜ-MÄN'I-TY, *n.* Cruelty; barbarity.
 IN-HÜ'MÄN-LY, *ad.* Cruelly; barbarously.
 IN-HÜ'MÄTE, *v. a.* To bury; to inhum[e]. [*R.*]
 IN-HÜ-MÄ'TION, *n.* Act of burying; sepulture.
 IN-HÜME', *v. a.* To bury in the earth; to inter.
 IN-IM-ÄG'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Unimaginable.
 IN-IM'I-CAL or IN-IM'I-M'CAL (in-im'e-käl, *P. E. R. C. Todd, Wb.*; in-im'e-käl or in-e-mi'käl, *W. J. F. Ja. K.*; in-e-mi'käl, *Sm.*), *a.* Unfriendly; hostile; adverse.
 IN-IM-I-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Incapacity to be imitated.
 IN-IM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be imitated.
 IN-IM'I-TA-BLY, *ad.* In an imitable manner.
 IN-IQ'UI-TOÜS (in-ik'we-tüs), *a.* Unjust; wicked.
 IN-IQ'UI-TY (in-ik'we-te), *n.* Injustice; sin.
 IN-I'TIAL (in-ish'al), *a.* Beginning; incipient.
 IN-I'TIAL, *n.* The first letter of a word.
 IN-I'TI-ÄTE (in-ish'e-ät), *v. a.* To enter; to introduce: — to instruct in the rudiments.
 IN-I'TI-ÄTE (in-ish'e-ät), *v. n.* To begin.
 IN-I'TI-ÄTE (in-ish'e-ät), *a.* Fresh; initiated.
 IN-I-TI-Ä'TION (in-ish'e-ä'shun), *n.* Act of initiating; admission; entrance; reception.
 IN-I'TI-Ä-TIVE (in-ish'e-ä-tiv), *n.* The right or act of introducing a measure in legislation.
 IN-I'TI-Ä-TO-RY (in-ish'e-ä-to-re), *a.* Serving to initiate or introduce; introductory.
 IN-JECT', *v. a.* To throw in; to dart in.
 IN-JEC'TION, *n.* Act of throwing in; a clyster.
 IN-JÖIN', *v. a.* To enforce. See ENJOIN.
 IN-JU-DI-CÄ-BLE, *a.* Not cognizable by a judge. [*R.*]
 IN-JU-DI'CIAL (in-ju-dish'al), *a.* Not judicial.
 IN-JU-DI'CIOÜS (in-ju-dish'us), *a.* Not judicious; void of judgment; unwise; indiscreet.
 IN-JU-DI'CIOÜS-LY (in-ju-dish'us-le), *ad.* In an injudicious manner; not wisely.
 IN-JU-DI'CIOÜS-NESS, *n.* Want of judgment.
 IN-JUNC'TION, *n.* A command; order; precept. — (*Law.*) A writ or order issued by a court of chancery or equity to stay proceedings.
 IN-JURE (in'jur), *v. a.* To do wrong to; to damage; to harm; to hurt; to wrong.
 IN-JUR-ER, *n.* One who injures or wrongs.
 IN-JUR-IÖÜS, *a.* Causing injury; mischievous; unjust; hurtful; offensive.
 IN-JUR-IÖÜS-LY, *ad.* Wrongfully; hurtfully.
 IN-JUR-IÖÜS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being injurious.
 IN-JU-RY, *n.* Damage; hurt; harm; evil; wrong; injustice; mischief; detriment.
 IN-JÜS'TICE (in-jüs'tis), *n.* Iniquity: — wrong.
Syn. — *Forsake injustice and iniquity*; *repair injury*; *redress wrong*.
 INK (ing'k), *n.* A fluid for writing and printing.
 INK, *v. a.* To black or daub with ink.
 INK'HOÖN, *n.* A portable case for the instruments of writing; a vessel for ink; an inkstand.
 INK'I-NESS, *n.* Quality of being ink: — blackness.
 IN'KLE (ing'kl), *n.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.
 INK'LING, *n.* Hint; whisper; intimation; desire.
 INK'STÄND, *n.* A vessel for holding ink.
 INK'y, *a.* Consisting of ink: — black as ink.
 IN-LÄCE', *v. a.* To embellish with variegations.
 IN-LÄID', *i. & p.* From *Inlay*.
 IN'LÄND, *a.* Interior: remote from the sea.
 IN'LÄND, *a.* Interior part of a country.
 IN'LÄND-ER, *n.* A dweller remote from the sea.
 IN'LÄND-ISI, *a.* Native; — opposed to *outlandish*.
 IN-LÄW', *v. a.* To clear of outlawry or attainer.
 IN-LÄY' (in-lä'), *v. a.* [*l. INLAID, pp. INLAYING, INLAID.*] To diversify; to veneer; to variegate.
 IN'LÄY, *n.* Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid.

IN-LÄY'ER, *n.* One who inlays.
 IN-LÄY'ING, *n.* The art of diversifying with various materials or different sorts of wood.
 IN'LET, *n.* Passage; place of ingress; entrance: — a small bay, recess, or arm of the sea.
 In län'i-ne, [*L.*] At the threshold; at the entrance.
 IN-LIST', *v. a.* See ENLIST.
 In lö'cö, [*L.*] In the proper place.
 IN'LY, *a.* Interior; internal; secret. *Shak.*
 IN'LY, *ad.* Internally; within; secretly. *Spenser.*
 IN'MÄTE, *n.* One who dwells jointly with another; a fellow-lodger.
 IN'MÄTE, *a.* Admitted as an inmate; intimate.
 In mē'di-äs rēs, [*L.*] Into the midst of things.
 IN'MÖST, *a.* Deepest within; most interior.
 INN, *n.* A house of entertainment for travellers, *tavern*: — a college for students; as, *inns* of court.
 INN, *v. n.* To take up a temporary lodging.
 INN, *v. a.* To house; to put under cover; to lodge.
 *IN-NÄTE' (in-nät', *S. W. P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; in'nat, *F. Wb.*), *a.* Inborn: native; *inherent*. — *Innate ideas* ideas supposed to be stamped on the mind from its first existence.
 *IN-NÄTE'LY, *ad.* By nature; inherently.
 *IN-NÄTE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being innate.
 IN-NÄY'I-GÄ-BLE, *a.* Not navigable.
 IN'NER, *a.* Interior; not outward; internal.
 IN'NER-MÖST, *a.* Inmost; deepest within.
 IN-NER-VÄ'TION, *n.* Act of innervating. — (*Med.*) Nervous influence, necessary to the maintenance of life.
 IN-NERVE', *v. a.* To give nerve to; to strengthen.
 INN'HÖLD-ER, *n.* A keeper of an inn; an innkeeper.
 INN'ING, *n.* The ingathering of corn or grain.
 INN'INGS, *n. pl.* Lands recovered from the sea.
 INN'KEEP-ER, *n.* One who keeps an inn.
 IN'NO-CENCE, *n.* Freedom from guilt; purity;
 IN'NO-CENCY, *n.* integrity; harmlessness.
 IN'NO-CENT, *a.* Pure; without guilt; harmless.
 IN'NO-CENT, *n.* One free from guilt: — an idiot.
 IN'NO-CENT-LY, *ad.* Without guilt; without hurt.
 IN-NÖC'UÖÜS, *a.* Not hurtful; harmless; safe.
 IN-NÖC'UÖÜS-LY, *ad.* Harmlessly.
 IN-NÖC'UÖÜS-NESS, *n.* Harmlessness.
 IN-NÖM'I-NÄ-BLE, *a.* Not to be named.
 IN'NO-VÄTE, *v. a.* To introduce, as novelties.
 IN'NO-VÄTE, *v. n.* To introduce novelties.
 IN-NO-VÄ'TION, *n.* The introduction of novelty.
 IN-NO-VÄ-TIVE, *a.* Causing innovation.
 IN-NO-VÄ-TÖR, *n.* An introducer of novelties.
 IN-NÖX'IOÜS (in-nök'shus), *a.* Harmless; pure.
 IN-NÖX'IOÜS-LY, *ad.* Harmlessly; without harm.
 IN-NÖX'IOÜS-NESS, *n.* Harmlessness.
 IN-NU-EN'DÖ, *n.* An oblique hint; indirect allusion; an insinuation. [*merable*]
 IN-NÜ-MER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being innumerable.
 IN-NÜ-MER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be numbered.
 IN-NÜ-MER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Innumerableity.
 IN-NÜ-MER-A-BLY, *ad.* Without number.
 IN-NU-TRI'TION, *n.* Want of nutrition.
 IN-NU-TRI'TIOÜS, *a.* Not nutritious.
 IN-OB-SERV'ANCE, *n.* Want of observance.
 IN-OB-SERV'ANT, *a.* Not observant; careless.
 IN-ÖC'U-LÄTE (in-ök'ku-lät), *v. n.* To propagate by insertion: — to practise inoculation.
 IN-ÖC'U-LÄTE, *v. a.* To bud; to insert: — to infect with a disease, as the small-pox, by inserting virus into the flesh; to vaccinate.
 IN-ÖC'U-LÄ'TION, *n.* A grafting in the bud: — a method of communicating a disease; vaccination.
 IN-ÖC'U-LÄ-TÖR, *n.* One who inoculates.
 IN-Ö'DÖR-ÖÜS, *a.* Wanting scent, smell, or odor.
 IN-ÖF-FEN'SIVE, *a.* Giving no offence; harmless.
 IN-ÖF-FEN'SIVE-LY, *ad.* Without offence or harm.
 IN-ÖF-FEN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Harmlessness.
 IN-ÖF-FI'CIAL (in-öf-fish'al), *a.* Not official.
 IN-ÖF-FI'CIOÜS (in-öf-fish'us), *a.* Not officious.
 IN-ÖP-ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Not operative; inactive.
 IN-ÖP-PÖR-TÜNE', *a.* Not opportune; unseasonable; inconvenient.
 IN-ÖP-PÖR-TÜNE'LY, *ad.* Unseasonably.

IN-ÖR/DI-NA-CY, *n.* Irregularity; disorder.
 IN-ÖR/DI-NÄTE, *a.* Irregular; disorderly; immoderate; excessive.
 IN-ÖR/DI-NÄTE-LY, *ad.* Irregularly; excessively.
 IN-ÖR/DI-NÄTE-NÉSS, *n.* Irregularity; excess.
 IN-ÖR-DI-NÄ-TION, *n.* Irregularity; excess. [*R.*]
 IN-ÖR-GÄN/JC, } *a.* Not organic; destitute of
 IN-ÖR-GÄN/I-CAL, } organs.
 IN-ÖS/CÜ-LÄTE, *v. n.* To unite by contact, as two vessels at their extremities.
 IN-ÖS/CÜ-LÄTE, *v. a.* To cause to unite or grow together; to insert; to join in.
 IN-ÖS-CÜ-LÄ-TION, *n.* Union by conjunction.
 In *per-pët'u-üm*, [*L.*] For ever.
 In *pët'tö*, [*It.*] In reserve or secrecy.
 In *pös'se*, [*L.*] In possible existence.
 In *prö'pri-a per-sö'na*, [*L.*] In person.
 IN-QUEST, *n.* A judicial inquiry or examination.
 IN-QUI'E-TÜDE, *n.* Want of quiet; disquietude.
 IN-QUIR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be inquired into.
 IN-QUIRE, *v. n.* [*inquirö*, *L.*; *enquerir*, *Fr.*] To seek for information; to ask questions; to make search; — written indifferently *inquire* or *enquire*.
Syn. — *Inquire* in order to obtain information; *ask* for information or for a favor; *ask* pardon; *interrogate* a person accused.
 IN-QUIRE, *v. a.* To ask about; to seek out.
 IN-QUIR'ER, *n.* One who inquires; enquirer.
 IN-QUIR'RY, *n.* Act of inquiring; search; interrogation; *query*; enquiry.
 IN-QUI-SI'TION (in-kwe-zish'un), *n.* Judicial inquiry; search; — an ecclesiastical tribunal or court for punishing heretics.
 IN-QUI-SI'TION-AL, *a.* Busy in making inquiry.
 IN-QUI-SI'TIVE, *a.* Curious; busy in search.
 IN-QUI-SI'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an inquisitive manner.
 IN-QUI-SI'TIVE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being inquisitive.
 IN-QUI-SI'TOR, *n.* One who examines judicially; — an officer in the court of inquisition.
 IN-QUI-SI'TÖR-IAL, *a.* Relating to inquisition.
 IN-RÄIL' (in-räl'), *v. a.* To enclose within rails.
 IN-RÖAD (in'röd), *n.* Incursion; invasion.
 IN-SÄ-LÜ'BRJ-OÜS, *n.* Unhealthy; unwholesome.
 IN-SÄ-LÜ'BRJ-TY, *n.* Unwholesomeness.
 IN-SÄN'A-BLE, *a.* Incurable; irremediable.
 IN-SÄNE', *a.* Mad; distracted; delirious; crazy.
 IN-SÄNE'LY, *ad.* Without reason; madly.
 IN-SÄN'I-TY, *n.* Want of sound mind; madness.
Syn. — *Insanity* includes all the varieties of unsoundness of mind; *derangement*, *alienation*, *lunacy*, *madness*, *mania*, *monomania*, *delirium*, *craziness*, *distraction*, *frenzy*, *melancholy*, and *dementia*. These terms are used to denote very different kinds, as well as different degrees, of mental disorder. *Melancholy* may be slight or intense; — *lunacy* is a periodical insanity, formerly supposed to be influenced by the moon; — *derangement*, *alienation*, and *delirium* are all used to denote a less confirmed or less violent mental disease than *madness* and *mania*; — *monomania* is insanity on one subject only; *frenzy* or *distraction* is a violent turn of insanity or madness; *dementia* or *dementia* is the loss of understanding.
 IN-SÄ'TI-A-BLE (in-sä'she-at-bl), *a.* Incapable of being satisfied; greedy beyond measure.
 IN-SÄ'TI-A-BLE-NÉSS (in-sä'she-at-bl-nés), *n.* State of being insatiable; greediness.
 IN-SÄ'TI-A-BLY, *ad.* In an insatiable manner.
 IN-SÄ'TI-ÄTE (in-sä'she-at), *a.* Insatiable; greedy.
 IN-SÄ'TI-ÄTE-LY (in-sä'she-at-le), *ad.* Greedily.
 IN-SÄ'TI-E-TY, *n.* Insatiableness.
 IN-SÄ'TI-Ü-RÄ-BLE, *a.* Not to be saturated or filled.
 IN-SCRIBE, *v. a.* To write on; to mark with writing; — to address; to assign.
 IN-SCRIB'ER, *n.* One who inscribes.
 IN-SCRIP'TION, *n.* A title, name, character, or address, either written or engraved.
 IN-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Bearing inscription.
 IN-SCROLL', *v. a.* To write on a scroll.
 IN-SCRÖ-TÄ-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being inscrutable.
 IN-SCRÖ'TÄ-BLE-NÉSS, } table.

IN-SCRÖ'TÄ-BLE, *a.* Unsearchable; deeply hidden.
 IN-SCRÖ'TÄ-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be traced out.
 IN-SCÜLP, *v. a.* To engrave; to cut. [*Shak.*] [*R.*]
 IN-SCÜLP'TYRE (in-skülp'tyr), *n.* Sculpture.
 IN-SÉAM' (in-sém'), *v. a.* To mark by a seam.
 IN-SÉC'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be divided.
 IN-SÉCT', *n.* A small creeping or flying animal; — a numerous class of minute animals, consisting of two general divisions, the *winged* and the *wingless*; — divided by Linnæus into five orders.
 IN-SÉC'TILE, *a.* Having the nature of insects.
 IN-SÉC'TION, *n.* An incision; a cutting in.
 IN-SÉC-TIV'O-RÖUS, *a.* Feeding on insects.
 IN-SÉ-CÜRE', *a.* Not secure; not safe; unsafe.
 IN-SÉ-CÜRE'LY, *ad.* Without security.
 IN-SÉ-CÜR'I-ZY, *n.* Want of security or safety; danger; hazard.
 IN-SÉM-I-NÄ-TION, *n.* The act of scattering seed.
 IN-SÉN'SÄTE, *a.* Stupid; foolish; insensible.
 IN-SÉN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being insensible; want of sensibility; torpor; *indifference*.
 IN-SÉN-SI-BLE, *a.* Not sensible; not perceived by the senses; imperceptible; — void of feeling; torpid; stupid.
 IN-SÉN-SI-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Insensibility; torpor.
 IN-SÉN-SI-BLY, *ad.* Imperceptibly; torpidly.
 IN-SÉN'TIENT (in-sén'shent), *a.* Not sentient.
 IN-SÉP-A-RÄ-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* Quality or state of be
 IN-SÉP'A-RÄ-BLE-NÉSS, } ing inseparable.
 IN-SÉP'A-RÄ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be separated.
 IN-SÉP'A-RÄ-BLY, *ad.* In an inseparable manner.
 IN-SERT', *v. a.* To place or set in or among; to mix.
 IN-SÉR'TION, *n.* Act of inserting; thing inserted.
 IN-SHAD'ED, *p. a.* Marked with different shades.
 IN-SHELL', *v. a.* To hide in a shell. [*Shak.*]
 IN-SHEL'TER, *v. a.* To place under shelter.
 IN-SHRINE', *v. a.* To enclose. See ENSHRINE.
 IN'SIDE, *n.* Interior part; — opposed to the *outside*.
 IN'SIDE, *a.* Being within; interior.
 IN-SID'I-A-TÖR, } [*L.*] One who lies in wait.
 *IN-SID'I-ÖUS (in-sid'-e-us, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; in-sid'-yus, *S. E. F. K.*; in-sid'-e-us or in-sid'-je-us, *W.*), *a.* Lying in wait; ensnaring; sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous; *captious*.
 *IN-SID'I-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* In an insidious manner.
 *IN-SID'I-ÖUS-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being insidious.
 IN'SIGHT (in'sit), *n.* Introspection; inspection or knowledge of the interior parts.
 IN-SIG'NI-FÄ (in-sig'ne-a), *n. pl.* [*L.*] Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honor.
 IN-SIG-NIF'I-CANCE, } *n.* Want of significance,
 IN-SIG-NIF'I-CÄN-CY, } meaning, or importance.
 IN-SIG-NIF'I-CÄNT, *a.* Not significant; wanting weight or importance; unimportant; trifling.
 IN-SIG-NIF'I-CÄNT-LY, *ad.* Without importance.
 IN-SIG-NIF'I-CÄ-TIVE, *a.* Not significative.
 IN-SIN-CERE', *a.* Not sincere; not hearty; false.
 IN-SIN-CERE'LY, *ad.* Without sincerity.
 IN-SIN-CÉR'I-TY, *n.* Want of sincerity or of truth.
 IN-SIN'V-ÄTE, *v. a.* To introduce, as by a winding or spiral motion; to infuse or introduce gently; to impart indirectly; to suggest; to hint.
 IN-SIN'V-ÄTE, *v. n.* To creep or wind in.
 IN-SIN'V-ÄTION, *n.* Act of insinuating; a hint; an intimation; a suggestion.
 IN-SIN'V-Ä-TIVE, *a.* Stealing on the affections.
 IN-SIN'V-Ä-TÖR, *n.* He or that which insinuates.
 IN-SIP'ID, *a.* Tasteless; vapid; flat; dull; heavy.
 IN-SIP'ID-I-TY, } *n.* Quality of being insipid
 IN-SIP'ID-NÉSS, } want of taste or spirit.
 IN-SIP'ID-LY, *ad.* Without taste; without spirit.
 IN-SIST', *v. n.* To persist in; to press; to urge.
 IN-SIST'ENT, *a.* Standing or resting upon.
 IN-SI'TI-EN-CY (-ish'e-), *n.* Freedom from thirst.
 IN-SI'TIÖN (in-sish'un), *n.* A graft; — an insertion.
 In *sü'tu*, [*L.*] In the natural situation.
 IN-SNARE', *v. a.* To seduce by artifice; to entrap; to inveigle; — written also *ensnare*.
 IN-SNAR'ER, *n.* One who ensnares; ensnarer.
 IN-SÖ-BRI'E-TY, *n.* Want of sobriety; drunkenness

IN-SÔ/CI-A-BLE (In-sô/shê-â-bl), *a.* Unsociable.
IN-SO-LATE, *v. a.* To dry or expose in the sun.
IN-SO-LÂ/TIÔN, *n.* Exposure to the sun's rays.
IN-SO-LËNCE, *n.* Haughtiness or pride mixed with contempt or abuse; impudence; insult.
IN-SO-LËNT, *a.* Contemptuous of others; haughty; abusive; rude; saucy; impudent.
Syn. — Insolent treatment; contemptuous look; haughty bearing; abusive language; rude behavior; saucy child; impudent boy.
IN-SO-LËNT-LY, *ad.* With insolence; haughtily.
IN-SO-LÏD/I-TY, *n.* Want of solidity; weakness.
IN-SÔL-V-BÏL/I-TY, *n.* State of being insoluble.
IN-SÔL/V-BLE, *a.* That cannot be dissolved or solved; insolvable; inseparable.
IN-SÔLV'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be solved or explained.
IN-SÔL/VEN-CY, *n.* Inability to pay all debts. — (*Law.*) The inability of a person not engaged in trade to pay his debts: — *bankruptcy*.
IN-SÔL/VENT, *a.* Unable to pay all debts; bankrupt.
IN-SÔM/NI-OÛS, *a.* Being without sleep: restless.
IN-SO-MÛCH', *conj.* So that; to such a degree that.
IN-SPËCT', *v. a.* To look into; to examine.
IN-SPËC'TIÔN, *n.* Close examination; oversight.
IN-SPËC'TÔR, *n.* An examiner, a superintendent.
IN-SPËC'TÔR-SHÏP, *n.* Office of an inspector.
IN-SPËRSED' (in-sperst'), *p. a.* Sprinkled upon.
IN-SPËR'SIÔN, *n.* A sprinkling upon.
IN-SPËX'I-MÛS, *n.* [*L. we have inspected*: the first word in ancient chapters, &c.] An exemplification; a royal grant.
IN-SPHËRE', *v. a.* To place in an orb or sphere.
IN-SPÏR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be inspired.
IN-SPÏRÂ/TIÔN, *n.* Act of inspiring; a drawing in; state of being inspired: — infusion of supernatural ideas into the mind. — *Plenary inspiration* is that kind of inspiration which excludes all mixture of error. — *Plenary inspiration* has a higher meaning than *supernatural illumination*.
IN-SPÏRE', *v. n.* To draw in the breath; to blow.
IN-SPÏRE', *v. a.* To breathe into; to infuse; to animate; to enliven: — to infuse into the mind, as supernatural ideas.
IN-SPÏRED', *p. a.* Endued with inspiration.
IN-SPÏR'ER, *n.* One who inspires.
IN-SPÏR'IT, *v. a.* To animate; to excite; to enliven.
IN-SPÏS/SATE, *v. a.* To thicken; to make thick.
IN-SPÏS/SATE, *a.* Thick; dense; inspissated.
IN-SPÏS-SÂ/TIÔN, *n.* The act of making thick.
IN-STA-BÏL/I-TY, *n.* Want of stability; changeableness; inconstancy; fickleness.
IN-STÂ/BLE, *a.* Inconstant; not stable; unstable.
IN-STÂLL', *v. a.* To place or instate in office, &c.: — to institute an ordained minister over a parish: — to advance a part of a sum. [*vesting*.]
IN-STAL-LÂ/TIÔN, *n.* Act of installing; an in-
IN-STÂL/MËNT, *n.* Installation. — (*Com.*) A part of a sum of money to be paid at one time.
IN-STANCE, *n.* Importunity; urgency; solicitation: — *example*: — time; occasion: — act.
IN-STANCE, *v. n.* To give or offer an example.
IN-STANCE, *v. a.* To mention as an example.
IN-STANT, *a.* Urgent; immediate: present; quick.
IN-STANT, *n.* A moment: — the present month.
Syn. — *Instant* expresses a shorter space than *moment*. *Instant* denotes the present time; *moment* may be applied to time present, past, or future.
IN-STÂN-TÂ-NE/I-TY, *n.* Instantaneous existence.
IN-STÂN-TÂ-NE-OÛS, *a.* Done in an instant; speedy; instant; immediate.
IN-STÂN-TÂ-NE-OÛS-LY, *ad.* In an instant; at the moment; immediately.
IN-STÂN-TÂ-NE-OÛS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being instantaneous; instantaneity.
IN-STÂN'TER, [*L.*] (*Law.*) Instantly.
IN-STÂNT-LY, *ad.* At the moment; immediately.
IN-STÂR', *v. a.* To spot or stud with stars.
In'stâr 'ôm'i-ûm, [*L.*] An example which may suffice for all.
IN-STATE', *v. a.* To place in a certain rank or state.
In stâ'ty quô, [*L.*] In the former state.

IN-STÂU/RÂTE, *v. a.* To restore; to repair.
IN-STÂU-RA'TIÔN, *n.* A restoration; a renewal.
IN-STÂU-RA-TÔR, *n.* A renewer; a restorer.
IN-STËAD', *ad.* In the place; in the room.
IN-STËEP', *v. a.* To soak; to macerate in water.
IN-STËP, *n.* The upper part of the foot.
IN-STÏ-GATE, *v. a.* To urge, provoke, or incite to ill; to encourage; to impel.
IN-STÏ-GÂ/TIÔN, *n.* An incitement or impulse to ill.
IN-STÏ-GÂ-TÔR, *n.* One who instigates.
IN-STÏL', *v. a.* To infuse by drops: — to insinuate
IN-STÏL-LÂ/TIÔN, *n.* Act of instilling; infusion.
IN-STÏL/LËR, *n.* One who instils.
IN-STÏL/MËNT, *n.* Any thing instilled; instillation.
IN-STÏNCT, *n.* A natural aptitude or faculty, by which animals are directed to do whatever is necessary for their preservation; natural impulse or endowment independent of instruction.
IN-STÏNCT' (in-stingkt'), *S. W. P. Ja. C.* in'stingkt, *K. Sm.*, *a.* Moved from within: instinctive.
IN-STÏNCT'IVE, *a.* Prompted by instinct; natural.
IN-STÏNCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* By force of instinct.
IN-STÏ-TÛTE, *v. a.* To fix, to establish; to found; to appoint; to enact: — to invest, as with office.
Syn. — *Institute* or *enact* laws; *institute* a clergyman for a time, attention; *establish* a school or principles; *found* a college; *appoint* to an office.
IN-STÏ-TÛTE, *n.* An established law; a precept; order; maxim; principle: — a scientific body.
IN-STÏ TÛ/TIÔN, *n.* Act of instituting; an establishment; a seminary: — an institute; a law: — education; instruction: — the act of investing a clergyman, clerk, &c.
IN-STÏ TÛ/TIÔN-ÂL, *a.* Elemental; containing
IN-STÏ TÛ/TIÔN-Â-RY, *a.* the first principles.
IN-STÏ TÛ-TÏST, *n.* One versed in institutes.
IN-STÏ TÛ-TÏVE, *a.* Able to establish or institute.
IN-STÏ TÛ-TÔR, *n.* An establisher; an instructor.
IN-STRÛCT', *v. a.* To teach; to educate; to *in-form*; to give instructions to; to direct authoritatively.
IN-STRÛCT'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being instructed.
IN-STRÛCT'IÔN, *n.* Act of instructing; teaching; information; a precept: — direction: — mandate.
IN-STRÛCT'IVE, *a.* Conveying knowledge; imparting instruction; didactic.
IN-STRÛCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* So as to convey instruction.
IN-STRÛCT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Power of instructing.
IN-STRÛCTÔR, *n.* One who instructs; a teacher.
IN-STRÛCTRESS, *n.* A female who instructs.
IN-STRÛ/MËNT, *n.* That by means of which something is done; a tool; an implement; organ: — an agent or subordinate actor: — a writing; a written contract or deed.
IN-STRÛ/MËNTAL, *a.* Serving as an instrument; conducive to some end; helpful: — not vocal.
IN-STRÛ-MËN-TÂL/I-TY, *n.* State of being instrumental; subordinate agency.
IN-STRÛ-MËN-TÂL-LY, *ad.* By use of an instrument.
IN-STRÛ-MËN-TÂL-NESS, *n.* Instrumentality.
IN-STRÛ-MËN-TÂ/TIÔN, (*Mus.*) The art of completing an instrumental musical composition.
IN-SÛB-JËC'TIÔN, *n.* State of disobedience.
IN-SÛB-ÔR-DÏ-NÂ/TIÔN, *n.* Disobedience; disorder.
IN-SÛB-STÂNTIAL, *a.* Unsubstantial. *Shak.*
IN-SÛF/FER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be endured or borne; intolerable; insupportable.
IN-SÛP/FER-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond endurance.
IN-SÛF-FÏ'CIËN-CY (in-suf-fish'en-se), *n.* State of being insufficient; deficiency; incapacity.
IN-SÛF-FÏ'CIËNT (in-suf-fish'ent), *a.* Not sufficient; inadequate; incapable; deficient; unfit.
IN-SÛF-FÏ'CIËNT-LY (fish'ent-le), *ad.* Unfitly.
***IN-SÛ-LÂR** (in'su-lâr, *S. P. J. Ja. Sm.*; in'shu-lâr, *W. F.*), *a.* Relating to an island; formed like an island; surrounded by water.
***IN-SÛ-LÂR/I-TY**, *n.* State of being an island.
***IN-SÛ-LÂ-RY**, *a.* The same as *insular*.
***IN-SÛ-LATE**, *v. a.* To make an island: — to place in a detached situation; to separate from contact or influence; to detach.

*IN/SU-LĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not contiguous; separated.
 *IN-SU-LĀ/TION, *n.* The state of being insulated.
 *IN/SU-LĀ-TOR, *n.* He or that which insulates.
 IN/SULT (114), *n.* Act of insulting; an act or speech of insolence; a gross abuse; an indignity.
 IN-SULT', *v. a.* To treat with gross abuse, insolence, or contempt; to affront.
 IN-SULT', *v. n.* To behave with insolent triumph.
 IN-SULT'ER, *n.* One who insults.
 IN-SULT'ING, *p. a.* Bestowing insult; insolent.
 IN-SULT'ING-LY, *ad.* In a contemptuous manner.
 IN-SU-PER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Invincibility.
 IN-SU-PER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be surmounted or overcome; *invincible*; insurmountable.
 IN-SU-PER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Invincibleness.
 IN-SU-PER-A-BLY, *ad.* Invincibly; insurmountably.
 IN-SUP-PORT'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be supported or borne; intolerable; insufferable.
 IN-SUP-PORT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Insufferableness.
 IN-SUP-PORT'A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond endurance.
 IN-SUP-PRES'S-I-BLE, *a.* Not to be suppressed.
 IN-SUR-A-BLE (in-shŭr'a-bl), *a.* That may be insured.
 IN-SUR'ANCE (in-shŭr'ans), *n.* Act of insuring; a sum or premium paid for insuring; security against loss; assurance. — *Insurance company*, a company or corporation that insures against loss or damage.
 IN-SURE' (in-shŭr'), *v. a.* To secure against loss; to make sure or secure: — written also *ensure*.
 IN-SUR'ER (in-shŭr'er), *n.* One who insures.
 IN-SUR'GENT, *n.* One who rises in open rebellion against the established government; a rebel.
 IN-SUR'GENT, *a.* Rising in rebellion; rebellious.
 IN-SUR-MOUNT'A-BLE, *a.* Insuperable; *invincible*.
 IN-SUR-MOUNT'A-BLY, *ad.* Invincibly; insuperably.
 IN-SUR-RĒC'TION, *n.* A seditious rising up against civil government; a sedition; a rebellion.
Syn. — An *insurrection* is a rising against the authority of the government; *rebellion* is a resistance against the authority of the government, with an attempt to revolutionize it; *sedition* is a less extensive resistance against lawful authority; *revolt* is the act of renouncing allegiance to government; *mutiny* is an insurrection of soldiers or seamen against their commanders.
 IN-SUR-RĒC'TION-AL, *a.* Insurrectionary.
 IN-SUR-RĒC'TION-A-RY, *a.* Relating to insurrection; rebellious.
 IN-SUR-RĒC'TION-ĪST, *n.* An insurgent; a rebel.
 IN-SUS-CĒP'TI-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible; not capable.
 IN-TACT', *a.* Not touched; untouched.
 IN-TACT'I-BLE, *a.* Not perceptible to the touch.
 IN-TĀG'LĪO (in-tāl'yō), *n.* [It.] A precious stone having a head or some figure engraved on it.
 IN-TĀN-Ġ-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being intangible.
 IN-TĀN'Ġ-I-BLE-NESS, *a.* Tangible.
 IN-TĀN'Ġ-I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be touched.
 IN-TĀST'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be tasted; tasteless.
 IN-TE-GER, *n.* The whole: — a whole number.
 IN-TE-GRAL, *a.* Whole; complete; not fractional.
 — *Integral calculus* (*Math.*) is the reverse of differential calculus, and corresponds to the inverse method of fluxions.
 IN-TE-GRAL, *n.* The whole made up of parts.
 IN-TE-GRAL-LY, *ad.* Wholly; completely.
 IN-TE-GRĀT, *a.* Making part of a whole.
 IN-TE-GRĀTE, *v. a.* To renew; to make entire.
 IN-TE-GRĀTION, *n.* The act of making whole.
 IN-TĒG'RĪ-TY, *n.* Purity of mind; *rectitude*; honesty; uprightness; probity.
 IN-TĒG'U-MĒNT, *n.* Any thing that covers, as the skin of an animal; a cover; an envelope.
 IN-TĒG-U-MĒN-TĀTION, *n.* That part of physiology which treats of the integuments of plants and animals.
 IN-TEL-LĒCT, *n.* The power of understanding or of forming ideas; intelligent mind; *understanding*.
 IN-TEL-LĒC'TION, *n.* The act of understanding.

IN-TEL-LĒC'TIVE, *a.* Understanding; perceiving.
 IN-TEL-LĒCT'U-AL (in-tel-lĕkt'yū-āl), *a.* Relating to the intellect or mind; existing in the mind; mental; ideal.
 IN-TEL-LĒCT'U-AL-ĪST, *n.* One who holds that knowledge is derived from pure reason.
 IN-TEL-LĒCT'U-AL-LY, *ad.* By use of intellect.
 IN-TEL'LI-ĠENCE, *n.* Information; notice of events; tidings; news; *advice*; knowledge; instruction; *understanding*; mental skill.
 IN-TEL'LI-ĠĒN-CER, *n.* A conveyer of intelligence.
 IN-TEL'LI-ĠĒNT, *a.* Knowing; instructed; skilful.
 IN-TEL'LI-ĠĒNTIAL (in-tel-le-jĕn'shāl), *a.* Consisting of unbodied mind; intellectual; intelligent.
 IN-TEL'LI-ĠĒNT-LY, *ad.* In an intelligent manner.
 IN-TEL-LI-Ġ-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being intelligible.
 IN-TEL-LI-Ġ-I-BLE-NESS, *a.* Intelligible. [clear.
 IN-TEL-LI-Ġ-I-BLE, *a.* That may be understood;
 IN-TEL-LI-Ġ-I-BLY, *ad.* So as to be understood.
 IN-TĒM'PER-A-MĒNT, *n.* A bad constitution.
 IN-TĒM'PER-ANCE, *n.* Want of temperance; excessive indulgence, as in drink; excess.
 IN-TĒM'PER-ATE, *a.* Immoderate in drink; drunken: — gluttonous: — passionate: — *excessive*.
 IN-TĒM'PER-ATE-LY, *ad.* Immoderately; excessively.
 IN-TĒM'PER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of temperance.
 IN-TĒM'PER-A-TŪRE, *n.* An excess of some quality.
 IN-TĒN'A-BLE (in-tĕn'a-bl), *W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; in-tĕn'a-bl, *Ja.* *a.* Indefensible; untenable.
 IN-TĒND', *v. a.* To regard; to mean; to design.
 IN-TĒND'VAN-CY, *n.* The office of an intendant: — a province or geographical division.
 IN-TĒN'DANT, *n.* An officer who superintends; a superintendent: — a city magistrate or mayor.
 IN-TĒND'ER, *n.* One who intends.
 IN-TĒND'MENT, *n.* (*Law.*) Intention; design.
 IN-TĒN-ER-ĀTION, *n.* Act of making soft or tender.
 IN-TĒNSE', *a.* Vehement; ardent; very attentive.
 IN-TĒNSE'LY, *ad.* To a great degree; earnestly.
 IN-TĒNSE'NESS, *n.* Vehemence; great attention.
 IN-TĒN'SI-FY, *v. n.* To act intensely or forcibly.
 IN-TĒN'SION, *n.* A straining or forcing.
 IN-TĒN'SI-TY, *n.* State of being intense; excess.
 IN-TĒN'SIVE, *a.* Intent; assiduous; adding force.
 IN-TĒN'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a manner to give force.
 IN-TĒNT', *a.* Anxiously diligent; eager; earnest.
Syn. — *Intent* on business or pleasure; *eager* or *earnest* in pursuit; *intense* application.
 IN-TĒNT', *n.* A design; purpose; meaning.
 IN-TĒN'TION, *n.* Design; purpose; end; aim.
 IN-TĒN'TION-AL, *a.* Designed; done by design.
 IN-TĒN'TION-AL-LY, *ad.* By design; with choice.
 IN-TĒN'TIVE, *a.* Diligently applied; attentive.
 IN-TĒNT'LY, *ad.* With close attention; eagerly.
 IN-TĒNT'NESS, *n.* The state of being intent.
 IN-TĒR', *v. a.* To cover under ground; to bury.
 IN-TER, *a.* Latin preposition, signifying *between*, much used as a prefix to English words; as, *interchange*, *international*.
 IN-TER-ĀCT, *n.* A short piece between others.
 IN-TER-ĀM'NI-AN, *a.* Situated between rivers.
 IN-TER-CA-LAR, *a.* Inserted; intercalary.
 IN-TER-CA-LA-RY (in-tĕr-kāl-lā-rĕ, *S. P. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; in-tĕr-kāl'ā-rĕ, *W. J. F. C.*), *a.* Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time; as, the 29th of February, in a leap-year, is an *intercalary* day.
 IN-TER-CA-LĀTE, *v. a.* To insert out of the common order, as an extraordinary day.
 IN-TER-CA-LĀTION, *n.* Insertion of odd days.
 IN-TER-CĒDE', *v. n.* To pass between; to interpose; to mediate; to plead in favor of one.
Syn. — *Intercede* in favor of an offender; *mediate* in order to reconcile parties; *interpose*, with authority, in order to adjust a dispute.
 IN-TER-CĒDENT, *a.* Mediating; going between.
 IN-TER-CĒD'ER, *n.* One who intercedes.
 IN-TER-CĒPT', *v. a.* To stop and seize on the way; to stop; to obstruct; to cut off.

IN-TER-CÉPT'ER, *n.* One who intercepts.
 IN-TER-CÉP'TION, *n.* Stoppage; obstruction.
 IN-TER-CÉS'SION (In-ter-sesh'un), *n.* Act of interceding; mediation; interposition.
 IN-TER-CÉS-SOR, *n.* One who intercedes; a mediator.
 IN-TER-CÉS'SO-RY, *a.* Containing intercession.
 IN-TER-CHÁIN', *v. a.* To chain; to link together.
 IN-TER-CHÁNGE', *v. a.* To give and take mutually; to reciprocate; to succeed alternately.
 IN-TER-CHÁNGE', *n.* A mutual exchange.
 IN-TER-CHÁNGE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be interchanged; given and taken mutually.
 IN-TER-CHÁNGE'A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being interchangeable.
 IN-TER-CHÁNGE'A-BLY, *ad.* By interchange.
 IN-TER-CHÁNGE'MENT, *n.* Interchange. *Shak.*
 IN-TER-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* Obstructing; stopping.
 IN-TER-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* An intercepting power.
 IN-TER-CLÜDE', *v. n.* To shut from; to intercept.
 IN-TER-CLÜ'SION, *n.* Obstruction.
 IN-TER-CQ-LÜM-NI-Á'TION, *n.* (*Arch.*) The space between two columns or pillars.
 IN-TER-CÖM'MON, *v. n.* To feed at the same table.
 IN-TER-CÖM'MON-ÁGE, *n.* The joint use of the same commons.
 IN-TER-CÖM-MÜ'NI-CÁTE, *v. a.* To communicate mutually.
 IN-TER-CÖM-MÜ'N'ION, *n.* Mutual communion.
 IN-TER-CÖM-MÜ'N'ITY, *n.* A mutual community.
 IN-TER-CÖS'TAL, *a.* Placed between the ribs.
 IN-TER-CÖURSE (In-ter-körs), *n.* Exchange of sentiment or opinion; commerce; reciprocal exchange; — communication; connection.
Syn. — Friendly intercourse; lucrative commerce; free communication; close connection.
 IN-TER-CÜ'R'ENCE, *n.* A passage between.
 IN-TER-CÜ'R'RENT, *a.* Running between; intervening.
 IN-TER-CÜ-TÁ'NE-OÜS, *a.* Within the skin.
 IN-TER-DICT', *v. a.* To prohibit; to forbid; to hinder; to prevent; to exclude.
 IN-TER-DICT', *n.* A legal prohibition; a prohibition; — a papal prohibition of the sacrament.
 IN-TER-DIC'TION, *n.* Act of interdicting; prohibition; a curse; interdict.
 IN-TER-DIC'TIVE, *a.* Having power to prohibit.
 IN-TER-DIC'TÖ-RY, *a.* Serving to prohibit.
 IN-TER-ÉST, *v. a.* To concern; to affect; to excite.
 IN-TER-ÉST, *n.* Concern; — advantage; benefit; — share; part; — influence; excited feeling; — a premium paid for the use of money.
 IN-TER-ÉST-ED, *p. a.* Having an interest or concern; not disinterested.
 IN-TER-ÉST-ING, *p. a.* Exciting interest or attention; affecting.
 IN-TER-FÉRE', *v. n.* To intermeddle officiously; to interpose; to clash; to strike against.
 IN-TER-FÉRENCE, *n.* Act of interfering; an intermeddling; an interposition; a clashing.
 IN-TER-FLÜ-ENT, *a.* Flowing between.
 IN-TER-FÖ-LI-Á'CIOUS (-shys), *a.* (*Bot.*) Being placed alternately between leaves.
 IN-TER-FÜL'GENT, *a.* Shining between.
 IN-TER-FÜSED' (in-ter-füzd'), *a.* Poured between.
 IN-TER-IM, *n.* The mean time; intervening time.
 IN-TÉ'R-IO-R, *a.* Internal; inner; not outward.
 IN-TÉ'R-IO-R, *n.* That which is within; the inside.
 IN-TÉ'R-IO-R-LÝ, *ad.* Inwardly; internally.
 IN-TER-JA'CEN-CÝ, *a.* A lying between.
 IN-TER-JA'CENT, *a.* Intervening; lying between.
 IN-TER-JECT', *v. a.* To put between; to throw in.
 IN-TER-JECT', *v. n.* To come between; to interpose.
 IN-TER-JÉC'TION, *n.* Act of throwing between.
 — (*Gram.*) An exclamation; a word or part of speech expressing some emotion; as, *Oh! Alas!*
 IN-TER-JÉC'TION-AL, *a.* Relating to interjections.
 IN-TER-JÖIN', *v. a.* To join mutually; to intermarry.
 IN-TER-LÁCE', *v. a.* To put one thing within another; to intermix; to put together.

IN-TER-LÁPSE, *n.* Time between any two events.
 IN-TER-LÁRD', *v. a.* To mix fat with lean; to interpose; to insert between.
 IN-TER-LAY', *v. a.* To lay between or among.
 IN-TER-LÉAF, *n.*; *pl.* IN-TER-LÉAVES. A leaf inserted among other leaves.
 IN-TER-LÉAVE', *v. a.* To insert between leaves.
 IN-TER-LINE', *v. a.* To write between lines.
 IN-TER-LIN'E-AL, *a.* Same as *interlinear*.
 IN-TER-LIN'E-AR, }
 IN-TER-LIN'E-ARY, } *a.* Written or inserted between lines.
 IN-TER-LIN-E-Á'TION, *n.* The act of interlining.
 IN-TER-LIN'ING, *n.* Act of writing between lines; correction.
 IN-TER-LINK', *v. a.* To connect by links; to join.
 IN-TER-LQ-CÁ'TION, *n.* A placing between.
 IN-TER-LÖCK', *v. n.* To communicate with, or flow into, each other.
 IN-TER-LQ-CÜ'TION, *n.* An interchange of speech.
 — (*Laub.*) An intermediate act or decree.
 IN-TER-LÖC'Ü-TÖR [in-ter-lök'ü-tür, *S. P. F. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.*; in-ter-lök'ü-tür or in-ter-lö-kü'tür, *W.*; in-ter-lö-kü'tür, *Nares*], *n.* One who speaks with or among others; a dialogist.
 IN-TER-LÖC'Ü-TÖ-RY [in-ter-lök'ü-tür-e, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; in-ter-lö-kü'tür-e, *E.*], *a.* Consisting of dialogue; — preparatory to a final decision.
 IN-TER-LÖPE', *v. n.* To run between parties; to intermeddle; to intrude. [*truder*.]
 IN-TER-LÖP'ER, *n.* One who interlopes; an intruder.
 IN-TER-LÜ-CÁ'TION, *n.* A thinning of a wood.
 IN-TER-LÜ'CENT, *a.* Shining between.
 IN-TER-LÜDE, *n.* A piece played at intervals of a drama, play, or entertainment; a short dramatic piece; a farce.
 IN-TER-LÜ'NAR, } *a.* Belonging to the time when
 IN-TER-LÜ'NARÝ, } the moon, about to change, is invisible.
 IN-TER-MÁR'RIAGE, *n.* Reciprocal marriage between families.
 IN-TER-MÁR'RY, *v. n.* To marry mutually.
 IN-TER-MÉD'DLE, *v. n.* To interpose officiously.
 IN-TER-MÉD'DLE, *v. a.* To intermix; to mingle.
 IN-TER-MÉD-DLER, *n.* One who intermeddles.
 IN-TER-MÉDE, *n.* A sort of interlude in a drama.
 *IN-TER-MÉ'DI-A-CÝ, *n.* An intervention.
 *IN-TER-MÉ'DI-ÁL [in-ter-mé'de-ál, *P. J. Ja. Sm. R.*; in-ter-mé'dýal, *S. E. F. K.*; in-ter-mé'de-ál or in-ter-mé'je-ál, *W.*], *a.* Intervening; lying between; intermediate.
 *IN-TER-MÉ'DI-A-RÝ, *a.* Intermediate.
 *IN-TER-MÉ'DI-ATE, *a.* Lying between two extremes; intervening; interposed.
 *IN-TER-MÉ'DI-ATE, *v. n.* To interpose.
 *IN-TER-MÉ'DI-ATE-LÝ, *ad.* By way of intervention.
 *IN-TER-MÉ-DI-Á'TION, *n.* Interposition.
 *IN-TER-MÉ'DI-ÜM, *n.* [*L.*] Intermediate space.
 IN-TER-MÉNT, *n.* Act of interring; burial.
 IN-TER-MI-GRÁ'TION, *n.* Reciprocal migration.
 IN-TÉR'MI-NÁ-BLE, *a.* Having no limits; immense; boundless; endless.
 IN-TÉR'MI-NATE, *a.* Unbounded; unlimited.
 IN-TER-MIN'GLE, *v. a.* To mingle; to intermix.
 IN-TER-MIN'GLE, *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.
 IN-TER-MÍS'SION (in-ter-mish'un), *n.* A cessation for a time; pause; intervention time; rest.
 IN-TER-MÍS'SIVE, *a.* Coming by fits; not continual.
 IN-TER-MIT', *v. a.* To cause to cease for a time; to suspend.
 IN-TER-MIT', *v. n.* To cease for a time.
 IN-TER-MIT'TENT, *a.* Ceasing at intervals.
 IN-TER-MIT'TENT, *n.* An intermitting fever.
 IN-TER-MIT'TING-LÝ, *ad.* At intervals.
 IN-TER-MIX', *v. a.* To mingle; to mix together.
 IN-TER-MIX', *v. n.* To be mingled together.
 IN-TER-MIX'TÜRE (in-ter-míks'tür), *n.* Mixture.
 IN-TER-MÜN'DÁNE, *a.* Being between worlds.
 IN-TER-MÜ'RÁL, *a.* Lying between walls.

[N-TÖX-I-CÄT-ED, *p. a.* Inebriated: — infatuated.
 [N-TÖX-I-CÄT'ION, *n.* Inebriation; drunkenness.
 [N-TRÄCT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Ungovernableness.
 [N-TRÄCT'A-BLE, *a.* Stubborn; unmanageable;
 unruly; perverse; obstinate. [*ness.*]
 [N-TRÄCT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Obstinancy; perverse-
 ness. [N-TRÄCT'A-BLY, *ad.* Unmanageably; stubbornly.
 [N-TRÄ'DOS, *n.* (*Arch.*) The interior and lower
 line of the curve of an arch.
 [N-TRA-FÖ-LI-Ä'CEOUS (*-shus*), *a.* (*Bot.*) Grow-
 ing on the inside of a leaf.
 [N-TRÄN'SI-TIVE, *a.* (*Gram.*) Expressing a mean-
 ing which does not pass over to an object; neuter.
 [N-TRÄN'SI-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Without an object fol-
 lowing. [*In trän'si-tü*, [*L.*] In passing.
 [N-TRANS-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* Not transmissible.
 [N-TRANS-MÜ'TA-BLE, *a.* Not transmutable.
 [N-TRÄNCH', *v. n.* To invade; to encroach; to
 [N-TRÄNCH', *v. a.* To furrow; to fortify. [*trench.*]
 [N-TRÄNCH'MENT, *n.* A fortification with a trench.
 [N-TRÄP'ID, *a.* Fearless; daring; bold; brave.
 [N-TRE-PID'I-TY, *n.* Fearlessness; courage; valor.
 [N-TRÄP'ID-LY, *ad.* Fearlessly; daringly.
 [N-TRI-CÄ-CY, *n.* Complexity; complication.
 [N-TRI-CÄTE, *a.* Perplexed; complicated; obscure.
 [N-TRI-CÄTE-LY, *ad.* In an intricate manner.
 [N-TRI-CÄTE-NESS, *n.* Involution; intricacy.
 [N-TRIGUE' (*in-träg'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A plot or scheme
 of secret contrivance to effect some object, ap-
 plied to affairs of love or government; a compli-
 cation; a stratagem; amour.
 [N-TRIGUE' (*in-träg'*), *v. n.* To form plots.
 [N-TRIGU'ER (*in-träg'er*), *n.* One who intrigues.
 [N-TRIGU'ING-LY, *ad.* With intrigue.
 [N-TRIN'SIC, } A not extrinsic; inherent; in-
 [N-TRIN'SI-CAL, } ternal: — natural; substan-
 tial; real; true; genuine.
 [N-TRIN'SI-CAL-LY, *ad.* Internally; really; within.
 [N-TRO-CÉS'SION, *n.* A depression or sinking of
 parts inwards.
 [N-TRO-DÜCE', *v. a.* To bring, conduct, or usher
 in; to make known; to present; to produce.
Syn. — One person is introduced to another; a
 person is presented at court.
 [N-TRO-DÜC'ER, *n.* One who introduces.
 [N-TRO-DÜC'TION, *n.* Act of introducing; presen-
 tation: — the preliminary part of a book; an ex-
 ordium; a preface.
 [N-TRO-DÜC'TIVE, *a.* Serving to introduce.
 [N-TRO-DÜC'TOR, *n.* One who introduces.
 [N-TRO-DÜC'TO-RY, *a.* Serving to introduce.
 [N-TRO-GRÉS'SION (*in-tro-grësh'un*), *n.* Entrance.
 [N-TRO'IT [*in-trö'it*, *Sm.*; *in-tröit'*, *K.*], *n.* [*introi-*
tus, *L.*; *introit*, *Fr.*] A psalm said or sung in the
 Catholic church, while the priest enters within
 the rails of the altar.
 [N-TRO-MIS'SION (*in-tro-mish'un*), *n.* Act of in-
 troducing; admission; a sending in.
 [N-TRO-MIT', *v. a.* To send in; to let in; to admit.
 [N-TRO-SPEC', *v. a.* To take a view of the inside.
 [N-TRO-SPEC'TION, *n.* A view of the inside.
 [N-TRO-SPEC'TIVE, *a.* Viewing inwardly.
 [N-TRO-VÉR'SION, *n.* The act of introverting.
 [N-TRO-VÉRT', *v. a.* To turn inwards.
 [N-TRÜDE', *v. n.* To come in unwelcome; to en-
 ter without permission; to encroach; to interlope.
 [N-TRÜDE', *v. a.* To force in rudely; to obtrude.
 [N-TRÜP'ER, *n.* One who intrudes; interloper.
 [N-TRÜ'SION (*in-trä'zhun*), *n.* Act of intruding;
 an unwelcome entrance.
 [N-TRÜ'SION-IST, *n.* One who favors intrusion.
 [N-TRÜ'SIVE, *a.* Intruding; apt to intrude.
 [N-TRÜST', *v. a.* To deliver in trust; to commit to;
 to consign; to confide in.
 [N-TU-'TION (*in-tü-ish'un*), *n.* The act of the
 mind by which a truth is immediately perceived;
 intuitive perception; immediate knowledge.
 [N-TÜ'I-TIVE, *a.* Seen by the mind immediately,
 without the intervention of argument or testi-
 mony; perceiving at once; clearly seen.
 [N-TÜ'I-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By immediate perception.

[N-TU-MÉSCE', *v. n.* To swell; to be tumid.
 [N-TU-MÉS'CENCE, *n.* A swelling; a tumor.
 [N-TWINE', *v. a.* To twist or wreath together.
 [N-ÜM'BRÄTE, *v. a.* To cover with shades.
 [N-ÜN'DANT, *a.* Overflowing. [*R.*]
 [N-ÜN'DÄTE, *v. a.* To overflow with water.
 [N-ÜN'DÄT'ION, *n.* An overflow of water; deluge.
 [N-ÜR-BÄN'I-TY, *n.* Incivility; rudeness.
 [N-ÜRE' (*in-yür'*), *v. a.* To habituate; to accustom.
 [N-ÜRE' (*in-yür'*), *v. n.* (*Law.*) To take effect.
 [N-ÜRE'MENT, *n.* Practice; habit; use; custom.
 [N-ÜRN', *v. a.* To entomb; to bury.
 [N-Ü-SI-TÄT'ION, *n.* Want of use; disuse.
 [N-Ü-TILE (*in-yü'til*), *a.* Useless; unprofitable.
 [N-Ü-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Uselessness; unprofitableness.
 [N-ÜT'TER-A-BLE, *a.* Unutterable.
 [N-VÄDE', *v. a.* To enter with a hostile army or
 for a hostile purpose; to attack; to assail.
 [N-VÄDER, *n.* One who invades; an assailant.
 [N-VÄL'ID, *a.* Not valid; of no legal force; weak;
 of no weight or cogency.
 [N-VÄ-LID' (*in-vä-löd'*), *n.* One disabled by sick-
 ness; a soldier disabled by sickness or wounds.
 [N-VÄ-LID', *a.* Disabled; infirm; weak.
 [N-VÄL'I-DÄTE, *v. a.* To weaken; to make void.
 [N-VÄL-I-DÄT'ION, *n.* The act of weakening.
 [N-VÄ-LID'I-TY, *n.* Want of validity; weakness.
 [N-VÄL'U-A-BLE (*in-väl'yü-a-bl*), *a.* That cannot
 be valued or estimated; inestimable; precious.
 [N-VÄL'U-A-BLY (*in-väl'yü-a-ble*), *ad.* Inestimably.
 [N-VÄR'I-A-BLE, *a.* Not variable; immutable;
 unchangeable; constant.
 [N-VÄR'I-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Immutability; constancy.
 [N-VÄR'I-A-BLY, *ad.* Unchangeably; constantly.
 [N-VÄ'SION (*in-vä'zhun*), *n.* Act of invading; a
 hostile entrance; inroad; attack.
Syn. — An invasion of a country is made by a
 regular army. — *Incurcion*, *irruption*, and *inroad*
 all imply a hostile, and often a sudden and irregu-
 lar invasion.
 [N-VÄ'SIVE, *a.* Entering hostilely; aggressive.
 [N-VÉC'TIVE, *n.* An abusive or angry speech; a
 harsh censure; angry abuse; *satire*.
 [N-VÉC'TIVE, *a.* Satirical; abusive; censorious.
 [N-VÉC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* Satirically; abusively.
 [N-VEIGH' (*in-vä'*), *v. n.* To utter censure or re-
 proach; to rail; to declaim.
 [N-VEIGH'ER (*in-vä'er*), *n.* One who inveighs.
 [N-VÉI'GLE (*in-vé'gl*), *v. a.* To wheedle; to seduce.
 [N-VÉI'GLE-MENT (*in-vé'gl-mënt*), *n.* Seduction.
 [N-VÉI'GLER (*in-vé'gler*), *n.* One who inveigles;
 a seducer; a deceiver.
 [N-VEILED' (*in-väld'*), *a.* Covered as with a veil.
 [N-VÉNT', *v. a.* To discover; to forge; to feign.
Syn. — Galileo invented the telescope; Harvey
 discovered the circulation of the blood. — *Invent*
 falsehoods; forge bank-notes or coin; feign sor-
 row; frame excuses.
 [N-VÉNT'ER, *n.* One who invents; a forger.
 [N-VÉNT'FUL, *a.* Full of invention; inventive.
 [N-VÉNT'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being found out.
 [N-VÉNT'ION, *n.* Act of inventing; faculty or
 power of inventing; ingenuity: — a thing invent-
 ed; a contrivance; forgery; fiction.
 [N-VÉNT'IVE, *a.* Apt to invent; ingenious.
 [N-VÉNT'OR, *n.* One who invents; a contriver.
 [N-VÉN'TÖR'I-AL, *a.* Relating to an inventory.
 [N-VÉN'TÖR'I-AL-LY, *ad.* By an inventory.
 [N-VÉN'TO-RY, *n.* A list or account of goods.
 [N-VÉN'TO-RY, *v. a.* To make a list of. *Shak.* [*R.*]
 [N-VÉN'TRESS, *n.* A female who invents.
 [N-VÉRSE', *a.* Inverted: — opposed to *direct*. — *In-*
verse proportion, the proportion in which more re-
 quires less, and less requires more.
 [N-VÉRSE'LY, *ad.* In an inverted order.
 [N-VÉR'SION, *n.* Act of inverting; change of order,
 time, or place, so that the first is last, and the
 last first.
 [N-VÉRT', *v. a.* To turn upside down; to place in
 a contrary order; to place the last first; to re-
 verse; to overturn.

IN-VÉR/TE-BRATE, } *a.* Not vertebrated; des-
IN-VÉR/TE-BRAT-ED, } titute of vertebræ.
IN-VÉRT/ED, *p. a.* Changed by inversion.
IN-VÉRT/ED-LY, *ad.* In a reversed order.
IN-VEST, *v. a.* To dress; to clothe; to array; to
 endure; to endow: — to fix or place in something
 permanent, as money: — to enclose.
IN-VES/TI-GÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be searched out.
IN-VES/TI-GÁTE, *v. a.* To search out; to find out.
IN-VES/TI-GÁ/TION, *n.* A searching; examination.
IN-VES/TI-GÁ-TIVE, *a.* Curious; searching.
IN-VES/TI-GÁ-TOR, *n.* One who investigates.
IN-VES/TI-TURE, *n.* The act of giving possession.
IN-VÉS/TIVE, *a.* Encircling; enclosing.
IN-VEST/MENT, *n.* Act of investing; property in-
 vested: — dress; clothes.
IN-VES/TOR, *n.* One who invests.
IN-VÉT/ER-Á-CY, *n.* State of being inveterate;
 long continuance of any thing bad, as a disease,
 &c.: — obstinacy of mind.
IN-VÉT/ER-ÁTE, *a.* Fixed or established by long
 continuance; old; long established.
IN-VÉT/ER-ÁTE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being inveterate.
IN-VÉT/ER-Á/TION, *n.* Act of making inveterate.
***IN-VÍD/I-ÓUS** [in-víd'e-ús, *P. J. Ja.*; in-víd'yus,
S. E. F.; in-víd'e-ús or in-víd'je-ús, *W.*], *a.*
 Likely to promote envy or ill-will; envious; of-
 fensive; malignant.
Syn. — *Invidious* talk, remark; *envious* dispo-
 sition; *offensive* conduct; *malignant* feeling.
***IN-VÍD/I-ÓUS-LY**, *ad.* In an invidious manner.
***IN-VÍD/I-ÓUS-NÉSS**, *n.* Quality of provoking envy.
IN-VÍG/I-LANCE, *n.* Want of vigilance.
IN-VIG/O-RATE, *v. a.* To strengthen; to animate.
IN-VIG-O-RÁ/TION, *n.* Act of invigorating.
IN-VIN-CI-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Quality of being invincible.
IN-VIN/CI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be overcome; in-
 surmountable; insuperable; unconquerable.
Syn. — *Invincible* army or spirit; *insuperable*
 difficulty; *unconquerable* aversion; *insurmountable*
 obstacle.
IN-VIN/CI-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Unconquerableness.
IN-VIN/CI-BLY, *ad.* Insuperably; unconquerably.
IN-VI-O-LÁ-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Quality of being in-
 violable; inviolableness.
IN-VI-O-LÁ-BLE, *a.* That may not be violated, pro-
 faned, or broken; sacred.
IN-VI-O-LÁ-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being in-
 violable; inviolability.
IN-VI-O-LÁ-BLY, *ad.* Without breach or failure.
IN-VI-O-LÁTE, *a.* Unhurt; unprofaned: unbroken.
IN-VI-O-LÁT-ED, *a.* Unprofaned; unviolated.
IN/VI-ÓUS, *a.* Impassable; not to be passed. [*R.*]
IN-VIS/CÁTE, *v. a.* To lime; to daub with glue.
IN-VIS/CER-ÁTE, *v. a.* To breed; to nourish.
IN-VIS-I-BIL/I-TY, *n.* The state of being invisible.
IN-VIS/I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be seen; impercep-
 tible; unseen.
IN-VIS/I-BLY, *ad.* In an invisible manner.
in-ví'ta *Min-ér'va*, [*L. Minerva being uncilling.*]
 Without the aid of genius.
IN-VI-TÁ/TION, *n.* Act of inviting; *solicitation*.
IN-VÍ-TÁ-TO-RY, *a.* Using or containing invitation.
IN-VÍ-TÁ-TO-RY, *n.* A hymn of invitation. [*suade*.]
IN-VÍTE, *v. a.* To bid; to call; to allure; to per-
 suade.
IN-VÍTE, *v. n.* To give an invitation; to ask.
IN-VÍT/ER, *n.* One who invites.
IN-VÍT/ING, *p. a.* Alluring; tempting; attractive.
IN-VÍT-ING-LY, *ad.* In such a manner as invites.
IN-VÍT-ING-NÉSS, *n.* Power or quality of inviting.
IN-VI-O-CÁTE, *v. a.* To invoke; to implore. [*R.*]
IN-VI-O-CÁ/TION, *n.* Act of invoking; act of calling
 upon in prayer; supplication.
IN/VÓICE, *v. a.* To insert in an invoice or account.
IN/VÓICE, *n.* A catalogue of a ship's freight: — a
 catalogue of goods with their prices annexed.
IN-VÓKE, *v. a.* To call upon; to implore; to
 pray to; to supplicate.
IN/VÓ-LŪ-CRE [in-vó-lū-ker], *n.* (*Bot*) A collec-
 tion of bracts placed in a whorl; a bract.
IN-VÖL/UN-TÁ-RI-LY, *ad.* Not by choice or will.

IN-VÖL/UN-TÁ-RI-NÉSS, *n.* State of being involun-
 tary; want of choice or will.
IN-VÖL/UN-TÁ-RY, *a.* Not voluntary; not willing.
IN-VO-LŪ/TION, *n.* Act of involving; complica-
 tion. (*Math.*) The raising of quantities from
 their roots to any powers assigned.
IN-VÖLVE, *v. a.* To inwrap; to comprise; to en-
 twist; to take in; to entangle; to blend.
IN-VÖLV/ED-NÉSS, *n.* State of being involved.
IN-VÜL-NER-A-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Invulnerableness.
IN-VÜL-NER-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be wounded;
 secure from injury.
IN-VÜL-NER-A-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being
 invulnerable.
IN-WÁLL, *v. a.* To enclose or fortify with a wall.
IN/WÁRD, *a.* Internal; interior; placed within.
IN/WÁRD, } *ad.* Towards the inside or internal
IN/WÁRDS, } parts; within; concavely.
IN/WÁRD-LY, *ad.* In the heart; internally.
IN/WÁRDS, *n. pl.* The bowels; inner parts.
IN-WÉAVE, *v. n.* [*i.* INVOVE; *pp.* INWEAVING,
 INWOVEN.] To mix in weaving; to intertwine.
IN-WRÁP (in-ráp'), *v. a.* To infold; to involve.
IN WRÉATHE (in-réth'), *v. a.* To wreath round.
IN-WROUGHT (in-ráwt'), *a.* Adorned with figures.
I/O-DÍDE, *n.* A compound of iodine and a metal.
I/O-DINE, *n.* A substance obtained from kelp.
I-Ö-NI-AN, *a.* Relating to Ionia, or to a cluster of
 Greek islands.
I-Ö-NÍC, *a.* Relating to Ionia or to the dialect of the
 Ionians: — belonging to one of the five orders of
 architecture.
I-Ö-TÁ, *n.* A tittle; a jot; the least quantity.
IP-É-CÁC-U-ÁN'HÁ (ip-e-kák-ü-án'a) [ip-e-kák-ü-
 án'a, *S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; ip-e-kák-ü-án'a, *W.*;
 ip-e-kák-ü-án'a, *Ja.*], *n.* A South American plant
 or root of emetic virtues.
Íp'se dtr'it, [*L.*] Mere assertion; dogmatism.
Íp'sô fáct'ô, [*L.*] By or in the mere fact.
I-RÁS-CI-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Propensity to anger.
I-RÁS/CI-BLE, *a.* Prone to anger; irritable; hasty.
I-RÁS/CI-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* State of being irascible.
ÍRE, *n.* Anger; rage; passionate hatred.
ÍRE/FÜL, *a.* Angry; raging; furious.
ÍRE/FÜL-LY, *ad.* With ire; in an angry manner.
I-RÉN/I-CÁL, *a.* Promoting peace; pacific.
ÍR-I-DÉS/CENCE, *n.* The color of the rainbow.
ÍR-I-DÉS/CENT, *a.* Colored like the rainbow.
ÍRIS, *n.* [*L.*] The rainbow: — the circle round
 the pupil of the eye: — the flower-de-luce.
ÍR/I-SCOPE, *n.* An instrument for exhibiting pris-
 matic colors.
ÍRISH, *a.* Relating to Ireland or its people.
ÍRISH-ÍSM, *n.* An Irish idiom or phrase.
ÍRK, *v. a.* To weary. [*Used impersonally.*]
ÍRK/SOME (ürk'sum), *a.* Wearisome; tedious.
ÍRK/SOME-LY (ürk'sum-le), *ad.* Wearisomely.
ÍRK/SOME-NÉSS (ürk'sum-nés), *n.* Tedioussness.
ÍR'ON (í'urn) [í'urn, *S. W. P. J. F. Sm. C.*; í'urn,
E. Ja. Nares], *n.* The most common and useful
 of the metals. — *Pl.* Chains; manacles.
ÍR'ON (í'urn), *a.* Made of iron; stern; hard: —
 rude and miserable; as, "the iron age."
ÍR'ON (í'urn), *v. a.* To smooth with an iron: — to
 confine or shackle with irons.
ÍR'ONED (í'urn-d), *a.* Armed; fettered.
ÍR'ON-HEÁRT-ED (í'urn-hárt-ed), *a.* Hard-hearted.
Í-RÖN/IC, } *a.* Expressing one thing and mean-
Í-RÖN/I-CÁL, } ing another; containing irony.
Í-RÖN/I-CÁL-LY, *ad.* By the use of irony. [*iron*.]
ÍR'ON-MÖN-GER (í'urn-müng-ger), *n.* A dealer in
ÍR'ON-MÖULD (í'urn-möld), *n.* A mark or spot on
 linen, occasioned by the rust of iron.
ÍR'ON-SÍD-ED (í'urn-sí-d), *a.* Strong; rough; hardy.
ÍR'ON-WOOD (í'urn-wúd), *n.* A very hard wood.
ÍR'ON-Y (í'urn-e), *a.* Made of or like iron.
ÍR'ON-Y (í'urn-e), *n.* A mode of speech in which
 the meaning is contrary to the words; ridicule.
 See *SATIRE*.
***ÍR-RÁ'DI-ANCE**, } *n.* An emission of rays of light;
***ÍR-RÁ'DI-ÁN-CY**, } beams of light.

*[IR-RĀ'DI-ĀTE [ir-rā'de-āt, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.*: ir-rā'dyāt, *S. E. F. K.*], *v. a.* To adorn with light; to brighten; to illumine; to illuminate.

*[IR-RĀ'DI-ĀTE, *v. n.* To shine; to grow bright.

*[IR-RĀ'DI-ĀTE, *a.* Adorned with light.

*[IR-RĀ'DI-ĀTION, *n.* Illumination; light.

*[IR-RĀ'TION-AL (ir-rāsh'un-al) [ir-rāsh'un-al, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*: ir-rā'shun-al, *Wb.*], *a.* Not rational; contrary to reason; absurd.

*[IR-RĀ-TION-ĀL/I-TY (ir-rāsh-un-āl'e-te), *n.* State of being irrational; want of reason.

*[IR-RĀ'TION-AL-LY (ir-rāsh-un-āl'e), *ad.* Not rationally; absurdly.

IR-RE-CLĀIM'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be reclaimed.

IR-RE-CLĀIM'A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be reclaimed.

IR-RĒC-QN-CĪL'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be reconciled; inconsistent.

IR-RĒC-QN-CĪL'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being irreconcilable.

IR-RĒC-QN-CĪL'A-BLY, *ad.* In an irreconcilable manner.

IR-RĒC-QN-CĪL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* Want of reconciliation.

IR-RĒC-QN-CĪL-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be recorded.

IR-RE-CŌV'ER-A-BLE (ir-re-kūv'er-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be recovered; not recoverable.

IR-RE-CŌV'ER-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* State beyond recovery.

IR-RE-CŌV'ER-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond recovery.

IR-RE-DEĒM'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be redeemed.

IR-RE-DŪ'CĪ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be reduced.

IR-RĒE-RA-GA-BĪL/I-TY, *n.* Incapacity of confutation.

*[IR-RĒF'RA-GA-BLE [ir-rēf'ra-ga-bl, *S. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Rees*; ir-re-frāg'a-bl, *P. E. C.*; ir-rēf'ra-ga-bl or ir-re-frāg'a-bl, *W.*], *a.* Not to be confuted.

*[IR-RĒF'RA-GA-BLY, *ad.* Above confutation.

*[IR-RĒF'RA-GA-BLE or IR-RĒF'U-TA-BLE [ir-re-fūt'a-bl, *S. P. Ja. Sm. C.*; ir-rēf'u-ta-bl, *J. F. K.*; ir-re-fūt'a-bl or ir-rēf'u-ta-bl, *W.*], *a.* That cannot be refuted; unanswerable.

IR-RĒG'U-LĀR, *a.* Not regular; immethodical; disorderly; *extravagant*.

Syn. — *Irregular habits; immethodical proceeding; disorderly conduct; extravagant expenses.*

IR-RĒG-U-LĀR/I-TY, *n.* Want of regularity; deviation from rule; disorderly practice; vice.

IR-RĒG'U-LĀR-LY, *ad.* Without rule or method.

IR-RĒL'A-TIVE, *a.* Not relative; unconnected.

IR-RĒL'A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Unconnectedly.

IR-RĒL'E-VAN-CY, *n.* State of being irrelevant.

IR-RĒL'E-VANT, *a.* Not relevant; not applicable.

IR-RĒL'E-VANT-LY, *ad.* In an irrelevant manner.

IR-RE-LĒV'A-BLE, *a.* Not admitting relief.

IR-RE-LĒG'ION (ir-re-lid'jun), *n.* Impiety.

IR-RE-LĒG'IOUS (ir-re-lid'jus), *a.* Impious; profane.

Syn. — *Irreligious character; impious conduct; profane language.*

IR-RE-LĒG'IOUS-LY, *ad.* With irreligion; impiously.

IR-RĒM'E-A-BLE, *a.* Admitting no return.

*[IR-RĒM'E'DI-A-BLE [ir-re-mē'de-a-bl, *S. W. J. Ja. Sm.*: ir-re-mē'de-a-bl, *P.*], *a.* That cannot be remedied; incurable.

*[IR-RĒM'E'DI-A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being irremediable.

*[IR-RĒM'E'DI-A-BLY, *ad.* Without remedy.

IR-RE-MĪS'Ī-BLE, *a.* Not to be pardoned.

IR-RE-MĪS'Ī-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being irremissible.

IR-RE-MĪS'Ī-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be pardoned.

IR-RE-MŌV'A-BLE, *a.* Immovable.

IR-RE-MŌ'NER-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be rewarded.

IR-RĒP-A-RA-BĪL/I-TY, *n.* State of being irreparable.

IR-RĒP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be repaired.

IR-RĒP'A-RA-BLY, *ad.* Without recovery or remedy.

IR-RE-PĒAL-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be repealed.

IR-RE-PĒNT'ANCE, *n.* Impenitence.

IR-RE-PLĒV'I-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be reprieved.

IR-RE-PLĒV'I-A-BLY, *a.* Ircrepiviable.

IR-RĒP-RE-HĒN'Ī-BLE, *a.* Not reprehensible.

IR-RĒP-RE-HĒN'Ī-BLY, *ad.* Without blame.

IR-RE-PRĒSS'Ī-BLE, *a.* That cannot be repressed.

IR-RE-PRŌACH'A-BLE (ir-re-prōch'a-bl), *a.* Not reproachable; free from reproach; *blameless*.

IR-RE-PRŌACH'A-BLY, *ad.* Without reproach.

IR-RE-PRŌV'A-BLE, *a.* Not reprovable; upright.

IR-RE-PRŌV'A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond reproach.

IR-RĒP-TY'TIOUS (ir-rēp-tish'us), *a.* Creeping in.

IR-RĒS'TANCE, *n.* Non-resistance; gentleness.

IR-RE-ŠIST-I-BĪL/I-TY, *n.* Force above opposition.

IR-RE-ŠIST'Ī-BLE, *a.* That cannot be resisted; superior to opposition.

IR-RE-ŠIST'Ī-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Power above opposition.

IR-RE-ŠIST'Ī-BLY, *ad.* Above opposition.

IR-RĒŠ'O-LV-BLE, *a.* Not to be broken or dissolved.

IR-RĒŠ'O-LV-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Resistance to separation.

IR-RĒŠ'O-LŪTE, *a.* Not resolute; not firm.

IR-RĒŠ'O-LŪTE-LY, *ad.* Without firmness of mind.

IR-RĒŠ'O-LŪTE-NĒSS, *n.* Want of resolution.

IR-RĒŠ'O-LŪ'TION, *n.* Want of firmness of mind.

IR-RE-ŠŌLV'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be resolved.

IR-RE-ŠŌLV'ED-LY, *ad.* Without determination.

IR-RE-SPEC'TIVE, *a.* Not respective; regardless of circumstances; absolute.

IR-RE-SPEC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an irrelative manner.

IR-RĒS'PI-RA-BLE, *a.* Not respirable.

IR-RE-SPŌN-SĪ-BĪL/I-TY, *n.* Want of responsibility.

IR-RE-SPŌN'Ī-BLE, *a.* Not responsible.

IR-RE-TĒN'TIVE, *a.* Not retentive.

IR-RE-TRĒV'A-BLE, *a.* Irrecoverable; irreparable.

IR-RE-TRĒV'A-BLY, *ad.* Irrecoverably.

IR-RĒV'ER-ENCE, *n.* Want of reverence or veneration; disrespect.

IR-RĒV'ER-ENT, *a.* Wanting in reverence.

IR-RĒV'ER-ENT-LY, *ad.* Without reverence.

IR-RE-VĒRS'Ī-BLE, *a.* That cannot be reversed.

IR-RE-VĒRS'Ī-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being irreversible.

IR-RE-VĒRS'Ī-BLY, *ad.* Without change.

IR-RĒV'O-CA-BĪL/I-TY, *n.* Impossibility of recall.

IR-RĒV'O-CA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be revoked, recalled, or reversed; irreversible.

IR-RĒV'O-CA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being irrevocable.

IR-RĒV'O-CA-BLY, *ad.* Without recall or change.

IR-RĪ-GĀTE, *v. a.* To wet; to moisten; to water.

IR-RĪ-GĀ'TION, *n.* Act of irrigating or watering.

IR-RĪG'U-ŌS, *a.* Watery; watered; dewy; moist.

IR-RĪS'Ī-BLE, *a.* Not risible.

IR-RĪ-TA-BĪL/I-TY, *n.* State of being irritable.

IR-RĪ-TA-BLE, *a.* Easily irritated; irascible.

IR-RĪ-TĀNT, *a.* (*Lav.*) Rendering void.

IR-RĪ-TĀTE, *v. a.* To excite anger in; to exasperate; to provoke; to tease; to fret:—to excite heat or redness by friction.

IR-RĪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* Act of irritating; a provocation; exasperation.

IR-RĪ-TĀ-TIVE, *a.* Tending to irritate.

IR-RĪ-TĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Stimulating; irritating.

IR-RŪ'BRI-CAL, *a.* Contrary to the rubric.

IR-RŪP'TION, *n.* A violent rushing in; an entrance by force; inroad; invasion.

IR-RŪP'TIVE, *a.* Bursting forth; rushing in.

IS (iz), *v. n.* The third person singular of *to be*.

IS'A-GŌN, *n.* A figure having equal angles.

IS-CHĪ-ĀD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the hip.

IS-CHŪ-RĒT'ICS, *n. pl.* Medicines to relieve ichury.

IS'CHŪ-RY (is'ku-re), *n.* A stoppage of urine.

ISH. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution; as, *blue, bluish*. It denotes also a participation of the qualities of a substantive; as, *fool, foolish*; and it is likewise used to form a gentile or possessive adjective; as, *Danish, Swedish*.

IS'CLE, *n.* A pendent shoot of ice. See *ICICLE*.

IS'IN-GLĀSS (i'zing-glās), *n.* A substance prepared from the intestines of certain fishes; mica.

IS'LĀM, *n.* Mahometanism or Mohammedanism.

IS'LĀM-IŠM, *n.* Mohammedanism; Islam.

IS'LĀND (i'land), *n.* A tract of land entirely surrounded by water; an isle.

ISLAND-ER (I'land-er), *n.* An inhabitant of an island.
ISLE (il), *n.* A small island; an island.
ISLET (i'let), *n.* A little island.
ISO-CHRO-MAT'IC, *a.* Having the same color.
ISOCH'RO-NAL, *a.* Having equal times.
ISOCH'RO-NISM, *n.* Equality of time.
ISOCH'RO-NOUS, *a.* Having the same length of time; isochronal.
***ISO-LATE** [iz'q-lāt, *W. J. F. Sm.*; is'q-lāt, *E. Wb.*; i'so-lāt, *K.*], *v. a.* To detach; to separate.
***ISO-LA'TION**, *n.* Detached state; separation.
ISO-MÉT'RI-CAL, *a.* Of equal dimensions.
ISO-MÖR'PHOUS, *a.* Having the same form.
ISO-PÉR-I-MÉT'RI-CAL, *a.* Having equal perimeters or boundaries.
ISO-SÖS-LES, *a.* Applied to triangles which have two legs or sides equal.
ISO-THER'MAL, *a.* Having equal heat.
ISO-TÖN'IC, *a.* Having equal tones.
IS-SÜ-A-BLE (ish'shü-a-bl), *v. a.* That may be issued.
IS-SÜE (ish'shü), *n.* Act of passing out; exit; egress:—event; termination; conclusion:—a vent; evacuation:—progeny; offspring.—(*Med.*) An artificial ulcer kept open.
IS-SÜE (ish'shü), *v. n.* To come out; to proceed.
IS-SÜE (ish'shü), *v. a.* To send out; to send forth.
IS-SÜE-LÈSS (ish'shü-lès), *a.* Having no issue.
IS-SÜ-ING (ish'shü-ing), *n.* Act of sending out.
ISTH'MUS (ist'mys), *n.* A neck of land joining a peninsula to a continent, or two parts of a continent or of an island together.

IT, *pron.* of the neuter gender, used for a *thing*.
I-TÄL'IAN (it-täl'yan), *n.* A native of Italy.
I-TÄL'IAN (it-täl'yan), *a.* Relating to Italy.
I-TÄL'IAN-IZE (it-täl'yan-iz), *v. a. & n.* To make or speak Italian.
I-TÄL'IC, *a.* Denoting a kind of letter or type.
I-TÄL'I-CIZE, *v. a.* To represent in Italic letters.
I-TÄL'ICS, *n. pl.* Italic or inclining letters, first used in Italy.
ITCH, *n.* A cutaneous disease:—a teasing desire.
ITCH, *v. n.* To feel irritation in the skin:—to long.
ITCH'Y, *a.* Infected with the itch:—uneasy.
I'TEM, *n.* A new article; a single entry; a hint.
I'TEM, *ad.* [L.] Also;—used when something is added.
IT'ER-ANT, *a.* Repeating.
IT'ER-ATE, *v. a.* To repeat; to utter or do again.
IT'ER-A'TION, *n.* Act of iterating; repetition.
IT'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Repeating; redoubling.
I-TIN'ER-AN-CY, *n.* The act or habit of travelling.
I-TIN'ER-ANT, *a.* Travelling; wandering.
I-TIN'ER-ANT, *n.* One who travels about.
I-TIN'ER-ARY, *n.* A book or account of travels.
I-TIN'ER-ARY, *a.* Travelling; done on a journey.
I-TIN'ER-ATE, *v. n.* To travel from place to place.
ITS, *pron.* Possessive case from *It*.
IT-SEL'Y, *pron.* A neuter reciprocal pronoun.
I'VO-RY, *n.* A hard white substance, being the tusk of the elephant.
I'VO-RY (i'vö-re), *a.* Made of ivory.
I'VY (i've), *n.* A parasitical plant.
IZ'ZARD, *n.* Another name of the letter Z.

J.

J, a consonant, has invariably the same sound with that of *g* soft in *giant*; as, *jet*, *just*.
JÄB'BER, *v. n.* To talk idly; to chatter.
JÄB'BER, *n.* Idle talk; prate; chat.
JÄB'BER-ER, *n.* One who jabbars.
JÄB'BER-MENT, *n.* Idle talk; prate. *Milton.* [R.]
JÄC'QO-NËT, *n.* A slight species of muslin.
JÄCENT, *a.* Lying at length; extended.
JÄCINTH, *n.* A precious gem; the hyacinth.
JÄCK, *n.* [The diminutive of *John*.] An instrument to pull off boots:—an engine to turn a spit, &c.:—a young pike:—a flag:—a support:—a bowl; cup; pitcher:—a male of some animals.
JÄCK'-A-DÄN'DY, *n.* A little impertinent fellow.
JÄCK'ÄL [jäk'äl, *S. J. E. F. Sm.*; jäk-äl', *W. P. Ja.*], *n.* A small animal, somewhat like a fox.
JÄCK'-A-LÄN'TERN, *n.* Ignis fatuus. Same as *Jack-with-a-lantern*.
JÄCK'-Ä-LËNT, *n.* A sort of stuffed puppet, formerly thrown at in Lent:—a boy, in ridicule.
JÄCK'ÄN-ÄPES, *n.* A monkey; an ape; a coxcomb.
JÄCK'ÄSS, *n.* The male of the ass.
JÄCK'-BÖÖTS, *n. pl.* Boots which serve as armor.
JÄCK'DÄW, *n.* A species of the crow.
JÄCK'ËT, *n.* A short coat; a close waistcoat.
JÄCK-KNIFE (jäk'nif), *n.* A pocket whittling-knife, in the form of a penknife.
JÄCK'-PLÄNE, *n.* A fore-plane.
JÄCK'-PÜD'DING, *n.* A zany; a merry-Andrew.
JÄCK'SMITH, *n.* A maker of the engine jack.
JÄCK'-WITH-A-LÄN'TERN, *n.* An ignis fatuus.
JÄC'Q-BIN, *n.* A Gray or White Friar:—a member of a late French faction:—a sort of pigeon.
JÄC-O-BIN'IC, *a.* Relating to the Jacobins or
JÄC-O-BIN'I-CAL, *a.* their principles.
JÄC'Q-BIN-ISM, *n.* The principles of the Jacobins.
JÄC'Q-BIN-IZE, *v. a.* To infect with Jacobinism.
JÄC'Q-BITE, *n.* A partisan of James II., England.
JÄC'Q-BITE, *a.* Of the principles of the Jacobites.
JÄC'Q-BIT-ISM, *n.* The principles of the Jacobites.
JÄC'Q-BÛS, *n.* [L.] A gold coin, value 25 s. sterling.
JÄC'Q-NËT, *n.* A slight muslin. See *JACONET*.

JÄC-TI-TÄ'TION, *n.* A tossing:—vain boasting.—(*Canon Law*.) A false pretension to marriage.
JÄC'V-LÄTE, *v. a.* To dart. [R.]
JÄC'-V-LÄ'TION, *n.* The act of throwing weapons.
JÄC'V-LÄ-TO-RY, *a.* Throwing out; ejaculatory.
JÄDE, *n.* A worthless horse:—a woman, in contempt:—a siliceous mineral.
JÄDE, *v. a.* To tire; to weary; to ride down.
JÄDE, *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink.
JÄD'ISH, *a.* Vicious; bad; unchaste.
JÄG, *n.* A denticulation:—a small load.
JÄG or **JÄGG**, *v. a.* To cut into indentures or teeth.
JÄG'GED-NËSS, *n.* State of being denticulated.
JÄG'GING-IR'ON (jäg'ing-i'urn), *n.* An instrument used by pastry-cooks.
JÄG'GY, *a.* Uneven; denticulated; notched.
JÄG-V-ÄR', *n.* A ferocious feline animal; the American tiger.
JÄIL, *n.* A prison; a place of confinement; gaol:—written also *gaol*. See *Gaol*.
JÄIL'-BIRD, *n.* One who has been in jail.
JÄIL'ER, *n.* A keeper of a jail or prison; gaoler.
JÄIL'-FË-VER, *n.* A dangerous fever generated in prisons and other close places.
JÄKES, *n.* A privy.
JÄL'AP [jäl-up, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; jöl'up, *S. J.*], *n.* A medicinal, purgative root or drug.
JÄL'A-PINE, *n.* The purgative principle of jalap.
JÄM, *n.* A conserve:—bed of stone:—a child's
JÄM, *v. a.* To squeeze closely; to press. [frock.]
JÄ-MÄ'CA PËP'PER (jä-mä'kä), *n.* See *ALLSPICE*.
JÄMB (jäm), *n.* A side piece of a fireplace, door, window, or other opening in a building.
JÄNE, *n.* A twilled cotton cloth:—a coin of Genoa
JÄN'GLE, *v. n.* To prate; to quarrel; to bicker.
JÄN'GLE, *v. a.* To make sound untunably.
JÄN'GLE, *n.* Discordant sound; prate; dispute.
JÄN'GLER, *n.* A wrangling, noisy fellow.
JÄN'GLING, *n.* Babble; dispute; altercation.
JÄN'I-TÖR, *n.* [L.] A door-keeper; a porter.
JÄN'I-ZÄ-RY, *n.* A soldier of the Turkish foot guards, a kind of militia, abolished in 1836.

JÄN'NOCK, *n.* Oat-bread; hannock. [*Local.*]
 JÄN'SEN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of Cornelius Jansen relating to grace and free-will; opposed to that of the Jesuits.
 JÄN'SEN-IST, *n.* A follower of Jansen, bishop of Ypres, a Catholic divine.
 JÄNT, *n.* A ramble. See JAUNT.
 JÄNT'I-NESS, *n.* Airiness; flutter; fickleness.
 JÄN'TY, *a.* Showy; airy; fluttering; finical.
 JÄN'U-A-RY, *n.* The first month of the year.
 JÄ-PÄN', *n.* A varnish:—work varnished.
 JÄ-PÄN', *v. a.* To varnish and embellish.
 JÄP-ÄN-ÈSE', *a.* Belonging to Japan.
 JÄ-PÄN'NER, *n.* One who japans.
 JÄ-PÄN'NING, *n.* The act or art of varnishing.
 JÄ-PHÈT'IC, *a.* Relating to Japheth.
 JÄR, *v. n.* To clash; to interfere; to quarrel.
 JÄR, *v. a.* To make to jar; to shake; to agitate.
 JÄR, *n.* A vibration; discord:—a vessel or bottle.
 JÄRDES (jårdz), *n. pl.* Hard, callous tumors on the legs of horses.
 JÄR'GON, *n.* Unintelligible talk; gibberish.
 JÄR-GO-NÈLLE' (jär-go-nél'), *n.* A species of pear.
 JÄS'MINE or JÄS'MINE [jäs'min, *W. Sm.*: jäs'min, *P. Ja. C.*], *n.* A plant and flower:—written also *jessamine*.
 JÄS'PER, *n.* A hard stone used in jewelry.
 JÄUN'DICE (jän'dis), *n.* (*Med.*) A disease which proceeds from obstruction of the liver, and gives the eyes and skin a yellow color.
 JÄUN'DICED (jän'dist), *a.* Having the jaundice.
 JAUNT (jänt), *v. n.* To ramble; to wander about; to bustle about:—written also *jant*.
 JAUNT (jänt), *n.* A ramble; a walk:—a felly.
 JÄVE'LIN (jäv'lin), *n.* A spear or half-pike.
 JÄW, *n.* The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth:—gross abuse. [*Low.*]
 JÄW, *v. a.* To abuse.—*v. n.* to scold. [*Vulgar.*]
 JÄY (jä), *n.* A bird with gaudy plumage.
 JÄ'ZEL, *n.* A gem of an azure or blue color.
 JÄAL'OUS (jäl'us), *a.* Suspicious in love; suspiciously cautious or vigilant; envious; emulous.
Syn.—A man is *jealous* of what is his own, and *envious* of what is another's. *Jealous* husbands or wives; *envious* rivals; *emulous* to excel.
 JÄAL'OUS-LY (jäl'us-le), *ad.* Suspiciously.
 JÄAL'OUS-NÈSS (jäl'us-nès), *n.* Suspicion.
 JÄAL'OUS-Y (jäl'us-e), *n.* Quality of being jealous; uneasiness from fear of a rival; suspicion in love; suspicion; envy; fear.
 JÄER, *v. n.* To scoff; to flout; to make mock.
 JÄER, *v. a.* To treat with scoffs; to mock.
 JÄER, *n.* A scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; gibe.
 JÄER'ER, *n.* A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.
 JÄER'ING-LY, *ad.* Scornfully; contemptuously.
 JÄ-HÖ'VAH, *n.* The Hebrew proper name of God.
 *JÄ-JÜNE' [jē-jün', *S. W. J. E.*: jē-jün', *P. E.*; jē'jün, *Ja.*; jēd'jün, *Sm.*], *a.* Wanting; empty; vacant; dry; barren; bare; unaffected.
 *JÄ-JÜNE'LY, *ad.* In a jejune manner.
 *JÄ-JÜNE'NESS, *n.* Penury; barrenness; dryness.
 JÄL'LIED (jäl'lid), *a.* Glutinous; viscous.
 JEL'LY, *n.* A gelatinous substance; a kind of sweetmeat:—written also *gelly*.
 JEM'MY, *a.* Spruce; neat. [*Low.*]
 JEN'NET, *n.* A Spanish horse. See GENET.
 JEN'NET-ING, *n.* (Corrupted from *Juneating*.) An apple ripe in June; a species of early apple.
 JÄN'NI-ZEK-ÈF-FÈN'DI, *n.* An officer among the Turks, whose duties are similar to those of the provost-marshal in European armies.
 JÄN'NY, *n.* A machine for spinning.
 JEOPARD (jēp'ard), *v. a.* To hazard; to risk.
 JEOPARD-IZE, *v. a.* To put in danger or jeopardy; to hazard; to jeopard. [*Modern.*]
 JEOPARD-OÜS (jēp'ar-düs), *a.* Hazardous.
 JEOPARD-DY (jēp'ar-de), *n.* Hazard; danger.
 JER-E-MI'ADE, *n.* [From *Jeremiah*.] A lamentation; a tale of grief or complaint.
 JÈRK, *v. a.* To strike; to throw; to lash:—to cut.
 JÈRK, *n.* A lash:—a sudden spring; a throw.

JÈRKED (jèrkt), *p. a.* Sliced and dried, as beef.
 JÈRK'ER, *n.* One who jerks; a whipper.
 JÈR'KIN, *n.* A jacket; a short coat:—a male falcon, a kind of hawk.
 JÈR'SÈY (jēr'zē), *n.* Fine wool, or yarn of wool.
 JÈSS, *n.* A short strap of leather; a ribbon.
 JÈS'SA-MINE, *n.* A fragrant flower. See JASMINE.
 JÈS'SÈ, *n.* A large, branching, brass candlestick.
 JÈST, *v. n.* To divert; to make sport; to joke.
 JÈST, *n.* Any thing ludicrous; a laughing-stock.
 JÈST'ER, *n.* One given to jesting or sport.
 JÈS'TING, *n.* Utterance of jests; sport; joke.
 JÈS'U-IT, *n.* One of a religious and learned order of the Roman Catholic Church, called the *Society of Jesus*.
 JÈS-U-IT'IC, } *a.* Belonging to a Jesuit:—
 JÈS-U-IT'IC-AL, } crafty; artful; deceitful.
 JÈS-U-IT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a Jesuitical manner.
 JÈS'U-IT-IS-M, *n.* The principles of the Jesuits:—cunning; craft; deceit.
 JÈT, *n.* A fine black fossil:—a spout of water.
 JÈT, *v. n.* To shoot forward; to project; to jut.
 JÈT D'EAU (zhā-dē'), *n.* [Fr.] A fountain that throws up water; an ornamental water-spout.
 JÈT'SAM, *n.* (*Law.*) The act of throwing goods overboard in a storm:—goods cast overboard.
 JÈTTEAU (jēt'tō), *n.* [*jet d'eau*, Fr.] A water-spout.
 JÈT'TEE, *n.* A projection; a kind of pier; jetty.
 JÈT'TY, *n.* A mole projecting into the sea; a pier:—written also *jettee* and *jutty*.
 JÈT'TY, *a.* Made of jet; black as jet. [a pun. *Jeu de mots* (zhū'dē-mō'), [Fr.] A play upon words. *Jeu d'esprit* (zhū'dē-sprē'), [Fr.] A witicism.
 JÈV (jū or jū) [jū, *W. P. J. E.*; jū, *S. F. K. Sm.*], *n.* A Hebrew; an Israelite.
 JÈV'EL (jā'el), *n.* An ornament worn by ladies, a precious stone; a gem:—any thing precious.
 JÈV'EL (jā'el), *v. a.* To adorn with jewels.
 JÈV'EL-LER, *n.* A maker of, or dealer in, jewels.
 JÈV'EL-LER-Y, *n.* Jewels collectively; the wares of jewellers; jewelry. *Ure.*—*Jewellery* is the more regularly formed word, yet *jewelry* is perhaps the more common.
 JÈV'EL-LING, *n.* The art of a jeweller.
 JÈV'EL-RY, *n.* Jewels or the wares of jewellers.
 JÈV'ESS (jū'ēs), *n.* A Hebrew woman.
 JÈV'ISH (jū'ish), *a.* Relating to the Jews.
 JÈV'S-HÄRP (jūz'härp), *n.* A musical instrument.
 JÈZ'È-BEL, *n.* [The wife of Ahab.] A rapacious, cruel, vile woman.
 JIB, *n.* The beam or arm of a crane:—the foremost sail of a ship.
 JIB, *v. a.* To shift a boom-sail.
 JIBE, *v. a.* See GIBE.
 JIE'FY, *n.* An instant; a moment. [*Colloquial.*]
 JIG, *n.* A light, careless dance or tune; a song.
 JIG, *v. n.* To dance carelessly; to dance.
 JIG'GER, *n.* A machine to hold on a cable.
 JIG'GISH, *a.* Disposed or suitable to a jig.
 JILL, *n.* A young woman. See GILL.
 JILL-FLIRT, *n.* A giddy or wanton woman; a flirt.
 JILT, *n.* A woman who deceives her lover.
 JILT, *v. a.* To trick or deceive in love.
 JILT, *v. n.* To play or act the jilt or coquette.
 JIM'MER, *n.* A jointed hinge. [*R.*]
 JIMP, *a.* Neat; handsome; well-shaped. [*Local.*]
 JIN'GLE, *v. n.* To sound with a sharp rattle; to tinkle:—written also *gingle*.
 JIN'GLE, *v. a.* To cause to give a sharp sound.
 JIN'GLE, *n.* A rattling or clinking sound; a tinkle.
 JÖB, *n.* A piece of chance work; piece of labor.—a piece of work undertaken for gain.
 JÖB, *v. a.* To strike or stab with a sharp instrument:—to hire; to let.
 JÖB, *v. n.* To buy and sell as a broker:—to speculate in the public funds:—to work at jobs.
 JÖB'BER, *n.* One who jobs, or does jobs.
 JÖB'BER-NÖWL (jöh'ber-nöl), *n.* A blockhead.
 JÖB'BER-Y, *n.* The practice of jobbing.
 JÖB'BING, *n.* Act of performing jobs:—act of purchasing from importers and selling to retailers.

JÖCK'EY (jök'ē), *n.* One who rides, or one who deals in, horses; a cheat; a trickish fellow.
JÖCK'EY (jök'ē), *v. a.* To cheat; to trick.
JÖCK'EY-ISM, *n.* The practice of a jockey.
JÖ-CÖSE, *a.* Merry; waggish; given to jest.
JÖ-CÖSE/LY, *ad.* Waggishly; in jest; in game.
JÖ-CÖSE/NESS, *n.* Quality of being jocose; sport;
JÖ-CÖS/I-TY, *n.* waggery.
JÖ/CO-SÈ/RJ-OUS, *a.* Partaking of mirth and seriousness.
JÖC/U-LAR, *a.* Sportive; merry; jocose; waggish.
JÖC/U-LÄR/I-TY, *n.* Merriment; disposition to jest.
JÖC/U-LÄR-LY, *ad.* In a jocose or jocular manner.
JÖC/UND, *a.* Merry; gay; airy; lively.
JÖC/UND/I-TY, *n.* Gayety; mirth.
JÖC/UND-LY, *ad.* Merrily; gayly.
JÖC/UND-NESS, *n.* State of being jocund.
JÖG, *v. a.* To push gently; to give notice by a sudden push.
JÖG, *v. n.* To move by jogs; to travel leisurely.
JÖG, *n.* A push; a slight shake; a hint:—a stop:—a jag:—a gentle trot, pace, or motion.
JÖG/GER, *n.* One who jogs or moves heavily.
JÖG/GLE, *v. a.* To disturb by pushing; to push; to shake; to jostle; to juggle.
JÖG/GLE, *v. n.* To shake; to totter; to jostle.
JÖG/GLE, *n.* A shake; a jostle; a push; a jog.
JÖ-HÄN/NES, *n.* [L.] A Portuguese gold coin, value eight dollars:—often contracted into *joe*.
JÖHN'NY-CAKE, *n.* A cake made of Indian meal, baked before the fire.
JÖIN, *v. a.* To knit or unite together; to add to; to couple; to combine; to unite.
JÖIN, *v. n.* To adhere; to close; to unite with.
JÖIN'DER, *n.* A conjunction; act of joining.—(*Law.*) The putting of two or more causes of action into the same declaration.
JÖIN'ER, *n.* One who joins:—one who makes the wooden work for finishing houses; a mechanic.
JÖIN'ER-Y, *n.* Work of a joiner; carpentry.
JÖINT, *n.* An articulation of limbs; a juncture; a junction; a hinge:—the knot of a plant.
JÖINT, *a.* Shared by two or more; united.
JÖINT, *v. a.* To unite:—to divide a joint.
JÖINT'ED, *a.* Having joints, knots, or commissures.
JÖINT'ER, *n.* A sort of long plane, used by joiners.
JÖINT'-HÈIR (jōint'ār), *n.* A co-heir; fellow-heir.
JÖINT'LY, *ad.* Together; not separately.
JÖINT'RESS, *n.* A woman who has a jointure.
JÖINT'-STÖCK, *n.* Stock held in company.
JÖINT'-STÖÖL, *n.* A stool consisting of parts carefully united.
JÖINT-TEN'AN-CY, *n.* (*Law.*) A tenure by unity of title, a mode of jointly possessing lands or goods.
JÖINT-TEN'ANT, *n.* (*Law.*) One who holds an estate by joint-tenancy.
JÖINT'URE (jōint'yur), *n.* An estate settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.
JÖINT'URE, *v. a.* To endow with a jointure.
JÖIST, *n.* A secondary beam of a floor.
JÖIST, *v. a.* To fit or lay in the joists of a floor.
JÖKE, *n.* A jest; something not serious; sport.
JÖKE, *v. n.* To jest.—*v. a.* To cast jokes at.
JÖK'ER, *n.* A jester; a merry fellow.
JÖK'ING-LY, *ad.* In a jesting, merry way.
JÖLE, *n.* The face or cheek:—the head of a fish:—written also *jowl*.
JÖLL, *v. a.* To beat the head against; to clash.
JÖL/LI-LY, *ad.* Gayly; with elevation of spirit.
JÖL/LI-NESS, *n.* State of being jolly; gayety;
JÖL/LI-TY, *n.* merriment.
JÖL/LY, *a.* Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; plump.
JÖL/LY-BÖAT (jöl'lē-bōt), *n.* A ship's small boat; a corruption of *yawl* or *yawl-boat*.
JÖLT, *v. n.* To shake, as a carriage on an uneven road or on rough ground.
JÖLT, *v. a.* To shake, as a carriage does.
JÖLT, *n.* A shock; a shake; a violent agitation.
JÖLT'ER, *n.* He or that which shakes or jolts.

JÖLT'HÉAD (jölt'héd), *n.* A great head:—a dunce.
JÖN'QUIL or **JÖN-QUILLE** [jün-kwīl, *W. P. J. F.* *Ja.*; jün-kēl, *S.*; jōn-kēl, *K.*; jūng'kwīl, *Sm.*], *n.* [*jonquille*, Fr.] A species of daffodil.
JÖS'TLE (jös/sl), *v. a.* To rush against; to jostle.
JÖT, *n.* A point; a tittle; iota; the least quantity.
JÖT, *v. a.* To set down; to mark briefly.
JÖUR'NAL (jūr'nāl), *n.* An account of daily transactions; a diary:—a paper published daily.
JÖUR'NAL-ISM, *n.* The management of journals; the act of keeping a journal.
JÖUR'NAL-IST (jūr'nāl-ist), *n.* A writer of journals.
JÖUR'NAL-IZE, *v. a.* To enter in a journal.
JÖUR'NEY (jūr'ne), *n.*; *pl.* **JÖUR'NEYS**. Travel by land; a passage; excursion.
Syn.—A journey is travel by land; a *voyage* is a passage by water; a *tour*, a roving or circuitous journey; a *pilgrimage*, a journey for a religious purpose.
JÖUR'NEY (jūr'ne), *v. n.* To travel; to pass from place to place.
JÖUR'NEY-MAN (jūr'ne-mān), *n.* A hired workman.
JÖUR'NEY-WORK (jūr'ne-würk), *n.* Work performed for hire.
JÖUST (jüst), *n.* A tournament; mock fight. See *Just*.
JÖÜST (jüst), *v. n.* To run in the tilt; to just.
JÖVE, *n.* Jupiter, an ancient heathen deity.
JÖ/VI-AL, *a.* Expressive of hilarity; gay; airy; merry; cheerful; *convivial*.
JÖ/VI-ÄL/I-TY, *n.* State of being jovial; gayety;
JÖ/VI-ÄL-NESS, *n.* merriment.
JÖ/VI-ÄL-LY, *ad.* Merrily; gayly.
JÖ/VI-ÄL-TY, *n.* Merriment; jovialness.
JÖWL (jöl), *n.* The cheek. See *Jole*.
JÖWL'ER or **JÖWL'ER** [jöl'er, *W. Sm.*; jöl'ēr, *S. K.*], *n.* A hunting dog or beagle.
JÖY, *n.* Gladness; gayety; mirth; exultation.
Syn.—*Joy* is in the heart; *gayety* in the manners. *Joy* is opposed to grief; *gayety*, to sadness. Inward joy; gladness of countenance; noisy mirth.
JÖY, *v. n.* To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.
JÖY, *v. a.* To congratulate; to gladden.
JÖY'ANCE, *n.* Gayety; festivity.
JÖY'RÜL, *a.* Full of joy; glad; exulting; happy.
JÖY'RÜL-LY, *ad.* In a joyful manner; with joy.
JÖY'RÜL-NESS, *n.* Gladness; joy; exultation.
JÖY'LESS, *a.* Void of joy; giving no pleasure.
JÖY'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without joy or pleasure.
JÖY'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being joyless.
JÖY'OUS, *a.* Glad; merry; giving joy; joyful.
JÖY'OUS-LY, *ad.* With joy; with gladness.
JÖY'OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being joyous.
JÖ/BI-LANT, *a.* Rejoicing; shouting for joy.
JÖ-BI-LÄ'TION, *n.* Act of declaring triumph.
JÖ/BI-LÉE, *n.* A sabbatical year among the Jews, being every fiftieth year:—a solemn season in the church of Rome, occurring at stated intervals:—a public festivity; a season of joy.
JÜ-CÜND/I-TY, *n.* Pleasantness; agreeableness.
JÜ-DÄ/TIC, *a.* Relating to the Jews; judaical.
JÜ-DÄ/I-CAL, *a.* Jewish; belonging to Jews.
JÜ-DÄ/I-CAL-LY, *ad.* After the Jewish manner.
JÜ'DÄ-ISM, *n.* The religious rites of the Jews.
JÜ'DÄ-IZE, *v. n.* To conform to the Jewish rites.
JÜ'DÄ-IZ-ER, *n.* One who conforms to the Jews.
JÜDGE, *n.* One who judges; an officer who presides in a court of judicature; an arbiter.
Syn.—It is the duty of a *judge* to decide questions and disputes according to law; *arbiters*, *umpires*, and *arbitrators* decide cases referred to them according to their own judgment.
JÜDGE, *v. n.* To pass sentence; to decide.
JÜDGE, *v. a.* To pass sentence upon; to determine finally; to examine.
JÜDGE'ER, *n.* One who judges.
JÜDGE'SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a judge.
JÜDGE'MENT, *n.* Act of judging; power of judg-

ing; understanding: — *discernment*: — decision; criticism; *opinion*: — punishment; final doom: — sentence of a judge: — written also *judgement*.

JŮ/DI-CA-TŮYE, *a.* Having power to judge.

JŮ/DI-CA-TŮ-RY, *n.* A court of justice; a tribunal.

JŮ/DI-CA-TŮ-RY, *a.* Dispensing justice.

JŮ/DI-CA-TŮRE, *n.* Power of distributing justice.

JŮ-DI''CIAL (jŮ-dish'al), *a.* Relating to public justice, or a court of law: — inflicted as a penalty.

JŮ-DI''CIAL-LŮ (jŮ-dish'al-lŮ), *ad.* In a judicial manner; in the form of legal justice.

JŮ-DI''CI-A-RŮ (jŮ-dish'e-a-re), *a.* Relating to courts of judicature; passing judgment upon.

JŮ-DI''CI-A-RŮ, *n.* The power which dispenses justice; judicature: — the judges collectively.

JŮ-DI''CIOVS (jŮ-dish'us), *a.* Directed by judgment; prudent; wise; discreet; rational; skilful.

JŮ-DI''CIOVS-LŮ (jŮ-dish'us-le), *ad.* Wisely.

JŮ-DI''CIOVS-NĚSS (jŮ-dish'us-nĚs), *n.* Prudence.

JŮG, *n.* A vessel with a gibbous belly.

JŮG, *v. n.* To emit a particular sound, as a bird.

JŮG'GLE, *v. n.* To play tricks; to practise artifice.

JŮG'GLE, *n.* A trick of legerdemain; imposture.

JŮG'GLĚR, *n.* One who practises sleight of hand.

JŮG'GLĚR-Y, *n.* The feats of a juggler.

JŮG'GLING, *n.* Deception; imposture.

JŮG'GLING-LŮ, *ad.* In a deceptive manner.

JŮ/GU-LAR, *a.* Belonging to the throat.

JŮICE (jŮs), *n.* The sap of vegetables; succulence: — the fluid in animals.

JŮICE/LESS (jŮs'les), *a.* Dry; without moisture.

JŮ/CI-NĚSS (jŮ'se-nĚs), *n.* State of being juicy.

JŮ/ČY (jŮ'se), *a.* Abounding with juice; moist.

JŮ/JŮBE, *n.* A plant: — a kind of sweetmeat.

JŮ/LEP, *n.* A pleasant drink or liquid medicine.

JŮL'IAN (jŮl'yan or jŮ'l'e-an) [jŮl'yan, *K. Sm.*; jŮ'l'e-an, *Ja.*], *a.* Denoting the old account of the year, so called from Julius Cæsar.

JŮ-LŮ', *n.* The seventh month in the year.

JŮ/MART, *n.* The offspring of a bull and a mare.

JŮM'BLE, *v. a.* To mix confusedly together.

JŮM'BLE, *v. n.* To be agitated together.

JŮM'BLE, *n.* A confused mass or mixture.

JŮM'BLE-MĚNT, *n.* Confused mixture. [*Low.*]

JŮM'BLĚR, *n.* One who mixes things confusedly.

JŮMP, *v. n.* To leap; to skip; to bound: — to tally.

JŮMP, *v. a.* To hazard: — to leap over.

JŮMP, *n.* A leap; a skip; a bound.

JŮMP'ER, *n.* One that jumps or leaps.

JŮN'CATE, *n.* A sweetmeat; a junket. See JUNKET.

JŮN'COVS (jŮng'kus), *a.* Full of bulrushes.

JŮN'CTION, *n.* A union; a joining; a coalition.

JŮNCT'URE (jŮngkt'yur), *n.* A joint; an articulation; union; unity: — a critical point of time.

JŮNE, *n.* The sixth month of the year.

JŮN'EAT-ING, *n.* An early apple; jenneting.

JŮN'GLE, *n.* A thick cluster of shrubs or rushes.

JŮN'GLŮ, *a.* Relating to or full of jungle.

*JŮN'IOR (jŮn'yur) [jŮ'ne-ur, *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; jŮ'nyur, *S.*; jŮ'nyur, *E. R.*; jŮ'ne-ur, *Sm.*], *a.* Younger: — later in office or rank.

*JŮN'IOR, *n.* A person younger than another.

*JŮN-IOR'I-TŮ (jŮn-yŮr'e-te), *n.* State of being junior.

JŮN'N-PEP, *n.* A plant or tree which bears a berry.

JŮNK, *n.* Pieces of old cable: — a Chinese ship.

JŮNK'-BŮT-TLE, *n.* A common glass bottle.

JŮNK'ET, *n.* A sweetmeat: — a stolen entertainment; a juncate.

JŮNK'ET, *v. n.* To feast secretly or by stealth.

JŮN'TŮ, *n.* [junta, *Sp.*, a convention, council]; *pl.*

JŮN'TŮŠ. A political faction; a cabal; a council.

JŮ/PĪ-TER, *n.* Jove, an ancient heathen deity: — one of the primary planets.

JŮ/RAT, *n.* A magistrate in some corporations.

JŮ/RA-TŮ-RY, *a.* Pertaining to an oath.

JŮ're dŮ-vi'nŮ, [*L.*] By divine right.

JŮ-RID'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to, or used in, courts of justice.

JŮ-RID'I-CAL-LŮ, *ad.* With legal authority.

JŮ-RIS-CŮN'SULT, *n.* A counsellor at law.

JŮ-RIS-DIC'TION, *n.* Authority; extent of power.

JŮ-RIS-DIC'TION-AL, *a.* Relating to jurisdiction or legal authority.

JŮ-RIS-DIC'TIVE, *a.* Having jurisdiction.

JŮ-RIS-PRŮ'DENCE, *n.* The science of law.

JŮ-RIS-PRŮ'DĚN'TIAL, *a.* Noting jurisprudence.

JŮ/RIST, *n.* One versed in the civil or Roman law; a civilian; a lawyer.

JŮ-RIS/TIC, *a.* Relating to jurisprudence.

JŮ-RŮR, *n.* One who serves on a jury; jurymen.

JŮ/RY, *n.* A number of men selected and impanelled for the purpose of deciding some controversy, or trying some case in law.

JŮ/RY-BŮX, *n.* An enclosure for a jury.

JŮ/RY-MAN, *n.* One who is impanelled on a jury.

JŮ/RY-MAST, *n.* A mast erected to supply the place of one lost in a tempest, &c.

JŮs gĚn'ti-Ůn, [*L.*] The law of nations.

JŮST, *a.* Conformed to the laws of God; founded on justice; upright; righteous; equitable; honest; fair; exact; proper; accurate; virtuous; true.

JŮST, *ad.* Exactly; merely; barely; almost.

JŮST, *n.* A mock fight on horseback: — written also *joust*.

JŮST, *v. n.* To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.

JŮST'ICE, *n.* Equity; right; law: — a judge: — a peace officer; as, "a justice of the peace."

Syn. — *Justice* is right, or contemplates right, according to established law; as, a court of justice: — *equity* contemplates right according to the law of nature; as, a court of equity.

JŮST'ICE-SHIP, *n.* The rank or office of a justice.

JŮS-TI''CI-A-RŮ (jŮs-tish'e-a-re), *n.* An administrator of justice: — a high judge.

JŮS-TI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be justified; right; defensible by law or reason.

JŮS-TI-FI-A-BLE-NĚSS, *n.* State of being justifiable.

JŮS-TI-FI-A-BLY, *ad.* Rightly; so as to be justified.

JŮS-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of justifying; state of being justified; a defence; vindication. — (*Theol.*)

The act by which a person is accounted just or righteous in the sight of God.

JŮS-TIF'I-CA-TIVE, *a.* Having power to justify.

JŮS-TIF-I-CĀ-TŮR, *n.* One who supports or justifies.

JŮS-TIF'I-CA-TŮ-RY, *a.* Vindictory; defensory.

JŮS-TI-FĪ-ĚR, *n.* One who justifies.

JŮS-TI-FŮ, *v. a.* To prove or show to be just; to absolve; to defend; to vindicate: — to adjust.

JŮS'TLE (jŮs'sl); *v. n.* To encounter; to jostle.

JŮS'TLE (jŮs'sl); *v. a.* To push; to drive; to jostle.

JŮS'TLE (jŮs'sl), *n.* A shock; a slight encounter.

JŮST'LY, *ad.* Uprightly; honestly; properly.

JŮST'NESS, *n.* Justice: — accuracy; precision.

JŮT, *v. n.* To push or shoot out; to butt.

JŮT'TŮ, *n.* A projection; a pier; a mole; jetty.

JŮ-VE-NĚSCĚNCE, *n.* Act of growing up.

JŮ'VE-NILE (jŮ've-nil, *W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; jŮ've-nil, *S. Ja. K. C.*), *a.* Young; youthful.

JŮ-VE-NIL'I-TŮ, *n.* State of being juvenile; youthfulness: — light manner.

JŮX-TA-PO-SŮ'TION (jŮks-ta-pŮ-zish'un), *n.* A placing or being placed together; apposition.

MĚN, SŮR; MĚ VE, NŮR, SŮN; BŮLL, BŮR, RŮLE. — Č, Ğ, ě, soft; ě, Ğ, ě, hard; Š as z; X as gz: THIS

K.

K, a letter borrowed by the English from the Greek alphabet, has, before all the vowels, one invariable sound; as, *keen, kill*.

KĀK'Ō-DĒLE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of hydrocarbon and arsenic.

KĀLE or **KĀIL**, *n.* A kind of cabbage; colewort.

KĀ-LEI'DQ-SCŌPE (kā-li'dq-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument or toy, which exhibits a great variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms. [*DAR.*]

KĀL'EN-DAR, *n.* An account of time. See **CALEN-**

KĀL'EN-DER, *n.* A sort of dervish. See **CALENDER**.

KĀ'LI, *n.* Sea-weed:—whence the word *alkali*.

KĀL'MĪ-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub; a laurel.

KĀ-LŌY'ER, *n.* A Greek monk. See **CALOYER**.

KĀM'SIN, *n.* A noxious wind; simoom.

KĀN-GA-RŌŌ' (kāng-ga-rō'), *n.* A marsupial animal of New Holland, having short fore legs and long hind ones.

KĀ'Ō-LINE, *n.* (*Min.*) Porcelain or China clay.

KĀ'TY-DID, *n.* An insect; a sort of grasshopper.

KĀW, *v. n.* To cry as a crow or rook. See **CĀW**.

KĀYLE (kā), *n.* A ninepin.—*Pl.* A kind of play.

KĒB'LĀH, *n.* A Mahometan term for the point of the compass in the direction of Mecca.

†**KĒCK**, *v. n.* To heave the stomach; to retch.

KĒC'KLE, *v. a.* To defend a cable with a rope.

KĒCK'SY, *n.* Hemlock; kex; a jointed plant.

KĒDGE, *v. a.* To warp or move, as a ship, for harbor.

KĒDGE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small anchor, used in a river

KĒDGE'ER, *n.* A small anchor; kedge.

KĒEL, *n.* The largest and lowest timber in a ship:—a ship.—(*Bot.*) The two lowest petals in some flowers.

KĒEL, *v. a.* To turn the keel; to navigate.

KĒEL'FĀT, *n.* A tub in which liquor is set to cool.

KĒEL'HĀLE [kēl'hāl, *W. E. Ja. Sm.*; kēl'hāwl, *S. P. J.*; kēl'hāl or kēl'hāwl, *E.*], *v. a.* (*Naut.*) Same as *keelhaul*.

KĒEL'HĀUL, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To punish by dragging the offender under the keel.

KĒEL'ING, *n.* A kind of small codfish.

KĒEL'MAN, *n.* One who manages keels.

KĒEL'SON or **KĒEL'SON** [kēl'sun, *J. F. Sm.*;

kēl'sun, *S. W. Ja. K. C.*; kēl'sun or kēl'sun, *P.*], *n.*

The piece of timber in a ship over her keel.

KĒEN, *a.* Sharp; acute:—severe; piercing; eager.

KĒEN'LY, *ad.* Sharply; eagerly; bitterly.

KĒEN'NESS, *n.* Sharpness; asperity; eagerness.

KĒEP, *v. a.* [*ĭ. KEPT*; *pp. KEEPING, KEPT.*] To retain; to preserve; to protect; to guard; to detain or hold; to restrain:—to observe.

Syn.—*Keep* sheep; *retain* a pledge; *preserve* life; *protect* the weak; *guard* a prisoner,—*detain* and *hold* him; *restrain* appetite:—*keep* your promise; *observe* the Sabbath.

KĒEP, *v. n.* To remain; to stay; to last; to live.

KĒEP, *n.* Strongest part of a castle:—guard; care.

KĒEP'ER, *n.* One who keeps or holds; a defender.

—*Keeper* of the Great Seal, or Lord Keeper,

(*Eng.*) Same as Lord Chancellor.—The *Keeper* of the Privy Seal, styled Lord Privy Seal, keeps the king's (now the queen's) seal.

KĒEP'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a keeper.

KĒEP'ING, *n.* Charge; custody; guard; support:—just proportion; congruity:—management of light and shade in painting.

KĒEP'ING-RŌŌM, *n.* A parlor. [*Local.*]

KĒEP'SAKE, *n.* A gift in token of remembrance, to be kept for the sake of the giver.

KĒEVE, *n.* A large vessel or tub; keever.

KĒE'ER, *n.* A brewing vessel or tub.

KĒG, *n.* A small cask or barrel; a cag. See **CAG**.

KĒIL, *n.* The omentum; a child's caul. [*sea-weed.*]

KĒLP, *n.* Sea-weed:—alkaline calcined ashes from

KĒLP'Y, *n.* A supposed spirit of the waters.

KĒL'SON, *n.* See **KEELSON**.

KĒLT, *n.* [*Scot.*] Cloth with the nap on, generally made of black wool. See **KILT**.

KĒL'TER, *n.* Order; good condition:—written also *kilter*.

KĒN, *v. a.* To see at a distance:—to know.

KĒN, *v. n.* To look round; to direct the eye.

KĒN, *n.* View; sight; the reach of the sight.

KĒN'NEL, *n.* A cot for dogs; a number of dogs:—

hole of a fox, &c.:—the watercourse of a street.

KĒN'NEL, *v. n.* To lie; to dwell, as beasts.

KĒN'NEL, *v. a.* To keep in a kennel.

KĒN'NEL-CŌAL, *n.* See **CANAL-COAL**.

KĒN'TLE, *n.* A hundred-weight; quintal.

KĒPT, *i. & p.* From *Keep*.

KĒRB, *n.* See **CURB**.

KĒR'CHIEF (kēr'chīf), *n.* A head-dress of a woman;

a dress or loose cloth worn on the neck.

KĒRF, *n.* The cut or opening made by a saw.

KĒR'MĒS, *n. sing. & pl.* A small insect found in

the scarlet oak, and used as a scarlet dye.

KĒRN, *n.* An Irish foot-soldier:—a hand-mill.

†**KĒRN**, *v. n.* To harden, as grains; to granulate.

KĒR'NEL, *n.* An edible substance in the shell of a nut, or in a husk, grain.

KĒR'SEY, *n.* A kind of coarse stuff or cloth.

KĒR'SEY-MĒRE, *n.* A fine, twilled, woollen cloth:—called also *cassimere*.

KĒR'SEY-NĒTTE, *n.* A thin woollen stuff.

KĒS'TREL, *n.* A kind of bastard hawk; coistril.

KĒTCH, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sea-vessel with two masts.

KĒTCH'UP, *n.* A sauce. See **CATCHUP**.

KĒT'TLE, *n.* A vessel in which liquor is boiled.

KĒT'TLE-DRŪM, *n.* A drum with a body of brass.

KĒT'TLE-PĪNS, *n. pl.* Ninepins; skittles.

KĒX, *n.* Hemlock; keeksy:—a dry stalk.

KĒY (kē), *n.* An instrument to fasten and open a lock, &c.:—an instrument by which something is screwed or turned:—the fundamental note in music:—an index; an explanation; that which explains:—a quay.

KĒY'AGE (kē'aj), *n.* Money paid for wharfage.

KĒY'HŌLE (kē'hōl), *n.* A hole to put a key in.

KĒY'STŌNE, *n.* The middle stone of an arch.

KĀn (kān or kán), *n.* [*Turk.*] A prince; a sov-

ereign; a high officer:—a sort of inn.

KĪBE, *n.* A chilblain; a chap in the heel.

KĪBED (kībd), *a.* Troubled with kibes.

KĪ-BY'TKA, *n.* A sort of Russian vehicle.

KĪ'BY, *a.* Having kibes; sore with kibes.

KICK, *v. a.* To strike with the foot.

KICK, *v. n.* To thrust out the foot; to resist.

KICK, *n.* A blow with the foot.

KICK'ER, *n.* One who kicks; a winning horse.

KICK'SHĀW, *n.* A fantastic dish of cookery.

KĪD, *n.* The young of a goat:—a bundle of heath.

KĪD, *v. n.* To bring forth kids.

KĪD'DER, *n.* An engrosser of or dealer in corn.

KĪD'DLE, *n.* A kind of wear in a river, to catch fish.

KĪD'DŌW, *n.* A web-footed bird.

KĪD'LING, *n.* A young kid.

KĪD'NĀP, *v. a.* [*ĭ. KIDNAPPED*; *pp. KIDNAPPING*,

KIDNAPPED.] To steal a human being.

KĪD'NĀP-PER, *n.* One who steals human beings.

KĪD'NEY (kīd'ne), *n.* One of the two glands which separate the urine from the blood:—a cant term for *kind* or *sort*.

KĪD'NEY-BĒAN (kīd'ne-bēn), *n.* A kind of bean.

KĪL'DER-KĪN, *n.* A liquid measure of 18 gallons:—a small barrel.

KĪL, *v. a.* To deprive of life; to destroy; to slay.

Syn.—To *kill* is simply to take away or *destruy*

life; to *murder* is to kill with malice aforethought; to *assassinate* is to murder by sudden surprise, treachery, and violence; to *slay* is to kill in battle; a butcher *slaughters* animals.

KILL/ER, *n.* One who kills or deprives of life.

KILN (kil), *n.* A stove or furnace for drying or burning; a pile of brick for burning.

KILN'DRY (kil'dri), *v. a.* To dry in a kiln.

KILT, *n.* A kind of short petticoat worn by the Scotch Highlanders: — called also *fillbeg*.

KILT/ER, *n.* Condition; order. See **KELTER**.

KIM/BÖ, *a.* Crooked; bent; arched. See **AKIMBO**.

KIN, *n.* A relation; kindred; relatives; the same species: — a diminutive termination.

KIN, *a.* Of the same nature; kindred.

***KIND** [kind, *P. E. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.*; kyind, *S. W. J. F.*], *a.* Benevolent; good; tender; *benevolent*; favorable; indulgent; mild.

***KIND**, *n.* Any thing of the same nature; race; general class; sort; nature.

***KIND'-HEART-ED** (kind'härt-ed), *a.* Benevolent.

KIN'DLE, *v. a.* To set on fire; to light; to inflame.

KIN'DLE, *v. n.* To catch fire; to be inflamed.

KIN'DLER, *n.* One who kindles or inflames.

***KIND/LI-NESS**, *n.* Favor; affection; good-will.

***KIND/LY**, *a.* Congenial; proper; bland; mild.

***KIND/LY**, *ad.* Benevolently; favorably; fitly.

KIND/NESS, *n.* Quality of being kind; *benevolence*; good-will; favor; beneficence; humanity; love.

KIN'DRED, *n.*; *pl.* **KIN'DRED** or **KIN'DREDS**. A person or persons of the same descent; relation by birth; affinity: — relatives; connections; kinsfolk.

KIN'DRED, *a.* Congenial; related; cognate.

KINE, *n.*; *pl.* of *Cow*. Cows. [Nearly obsolete.]

KING, *n.* The ruler of a kingdom; a monarch; a sovereign; a chief ruler: — a piece or card representing a king in a game.

KING/CRAFT, *n.* Craft of kings; art of governing.

KING/CÜP, *n.* A flower; crow's-foot.

KING'DOM, *n.* The dominion of a king: — reign; government: — a class; as, the vegetable kingdom.

KING/FISH-ER, *n.* A species of bird.

KING/LING, *n.* An inferior or petty king.

KING/LY, *a.* Relating to a king; royal; monarchical; august.

KING'-POST, *n.* (*Arch.*) The middle post of a framed roof.

KING'S/-E-VIL (kingz'ē-vil), *n.* The scrofula.

KING'SHIP, *n.* The office of a king; royalty.

KINK, *n.* A twist; an entanglement.

KINK, *v. n.* To become entangled.

KINO, *n.* An astringent vegetable extract.

KIN'S/FÖLK (kinz'fök), *n. pl.* Kindred; relations.

KIN'S/MAN, *n.*; *pl.* **KIN'S/MEN**. A man of the same race or family; a relation.

KIN'S/WOM-AN (kinz'wüm-an), *n.* A female relation.

KI-ÖSK', *n.* A Turkish pleasure-house. [tion.]

KIP/-LEATH-ER, *n.* Leather made of kipskin.

KIP/PER, *a.* Lean and unfit for use; — applied to salmon when unfit to be taken.

KIP/SKIN, *n.* The skin of a heifer or steer not more than two years old; leather made from such skin.

KIRK, *n.* A church; the church of Scotland.

KIRK/MAN, *n.* One of the church of Scotland.

KIR/TLE, *n.* A gown; a petticoat; a cloak.

KIR/TLED (kërt'ld), *a.* Wearing a kirtle.

KISS, *v. a.* To salute by applying the lips; to caress; to touch gently.

KISS, *n.* A salute given by joining lips.

KISS/ING-CÖM/FIT, *n.* A perfumed sugar-plum.

KISS/ING-CRÜST, *n.* The crust of a part of a loaf that touches another.

KIT, *n.* A small fiddle: — a fish-tub: — a milk-pail: — a kitten: — the tools of a shoemaker.

KIT/CÄT, *a.* Applied to a club in London: — also to a portrait of about three quarters' length.

KITCH/EN, *n.* Room where provisions are cooked: — an apparatus or utensil for cooking.

KITCH/EN-GÄR'DEN, *n.* A vegetable garden.

KITCH/EN-MÄID, *n.* A maid employed in a kitchen.

KITCH/EN-STÖFF, *n.* Fat skimmed off of pots, &c.

KITCH/EN-WENCH, *n.* A kitchen-maid.

KITCH/EN-WÖRK (kich'en-würk), *n.* Work done in a kitchen; cookery, &c.

KITE, *n.* A bird of prey: — a paper toy raised into the air by the wind, and held by a string.

KITH, *n.* [Acquaintance. *Gower*.] — *Kith and kin*, friends and relatives.

KIT/LING, *a.* A kitten; the young of a beast.

KIT/TEN (kit'tn), *n.* A young cat.

KIT/TZEN (kit'tzn), *v. n.* To bring forth young cats.

KLICK, *v. n.* To make a small, sharp noise.

KLICK or **KLICK/ING**, *n.* A small, sharp noise.

KNÄB (näh), *v. a.* To bite; to catch; to nab.

KNÄCK (näk), *n.* A toy: — readiness; dexterity.

KNÄCK (näk), *v. n.* To make a sharp noise.

KNÄCK/ER, *n.* A maker of small work.

KNÄG (näg), *n.* A knot in wood; a peg; a shoot.

KNÄG/GY (näg'ge), *a.* Knotty: — rough; morose.

KNÄP (näp), *n.* A protuberance; a swelling.

KNÄP (näp), *v. a.* To bite; to break short.

KNÄP (näp), *v. n.* To make a sharp noise; to knock; to snap.

KNÄP/PLE (näp'pl), *v. n.* To break off quickly.

KNÄP/SÄCK (näp'säk), *n.* A soldier's bag.

KNÄR (när), *n.* A hard knot in wood; a knurl.

KNÄRL (närl), *n.* A knot in wood; a knurl.

KNÄRLED (närl'd), *a.* Knotted; knotty; gnarled.

KNÄVE (näv), *n.* A dishonest or base man; a petty rascal; a scoundrel: — a card.

KNÄV/ER-Y (näv'er-ē), *n.* The practice or conduct of a knave; dishonesty; villany.

KNÄV/ISH (näv'ish), *a.* Dishonest; fraudulent.

KNÄV/ISH-LY (näv'ish-le), *ad.* Dishonestly.

KNÄV/ISH-NESS (näv'ish-nēs), *n.* Knavery.

KNĒAD (nēd), *v. a.* To work or press into a mass, as in making flour into dough.

KNĒAD/ER (nēd'er), *n.* One who kneads; a baker.

KNĒAD/ING-TROUGH (-trōf), *n.* A trough in which the dough or paste of bread is worked together.

KNĒE (nē), *n.* The joint of the leg and thigh.

KNĒED (nēd), *a.* Having knees; having joints.

KNĒE/-DEEP (knē'dēp), *a.* Rising to the knees.

KNĒE/-JOINT, *n.* The joint of the knee.

KNĒEL (nēl), *v. n.* [*i.* **KNĒLT** or **KNĒELED**; *pp.* **KNĒELING**, **KNĒLT** or **KNĒELED**.] To bend or rest on the knee.

KNĒEL/ER (nēl'er), *n.* One who kneels.

KNĒE/PÄN (nē'pän), *n.* A round bone on the knee.

KNĒE/-TRIB-UTE (nē'trib-ut), *n.* Worship or obeisance shown by kneeling; genuflection.

KNĒLL (nēl), *n.* The sound of a funeral bell.

KNĒLT, *i. & p.* From *Knēel*.

KNĒW (nū), *i.* From *Knōw*.

KNICK/-NÄCK (nik'näk), *n.* Any trifle or toy.

KNIFE (nif), *n.*; *pl.* **KNIVES**. An instrument with a sharp edge for cutting.

KNIGHT (nit), *n.* A military attendant; a champion: — a man advanced to a certain rank, having *Sir* prefixed to his name.

KNIGHT (nit), *v. a.* To create one a knight.

KNIGHT/AGE (nit'aj), *n.* The body of knights.

KNIGHT-ÉR/RANT (nit'er-rant), *n.*; *pl.* **KNIGHTS-ÉR/RANT**. A knight wandering in search of adventures, as in the times of chivalry.

KNIGHT-ÉR/RANT-RY (nit'er-rant-re), *n.* The character, manners, or feats of a knight-errant.

KNIGHT/HOOD (nit'hüd), *n.* Dignity of a knight: — the order and fraternity of knights.

KNIGHT/LI-NESS, *n.* The qualities of a knight.

KNIGHT/LY (nit'le), *a.* Pertaining to a knight.

KNIT (nit), *v. a.* [*i.* **KNIT** or **KNITTED**; *pp.* **KNITTING**, **KNIT** or **KNITTED**.] To weave or make or unite by texture without a loom: — to tie; to unite.

KNIT (nit), *v. n.* To unite or become united.

KNIT/TER (nit'ter), *n.* One who knits.

KNIT/TING-NĒE/DLE (nit'ting-nē'dl), *n.* A wire which is used in knitting.

KNIVES (nivz), *n.*; *pl.* of *Knife*.

KNÖB (nüb), *n.* A protuberance; a hunch.

KNÖBBED (nüb'd), *a.* Having protuberances.

KNÖB/BÏ-NĒSS (nōb/bē-nēs), *n.* The state of being knobby.
KNÖB/BÏ (nōb/bē), *a.* Full of knobs; hard.
KNÖCK (nōk), *v. n.* To clash; to beat; to strike.
KNÖCK (nōk), *v. a.* To beat; to strike; to collide.
KNÖCK (nōk), *n.* A sudden stroke; a blow.
KNÖCK/ER (nōk/er), *n.* One who knocks; a striker: — a door-hammer.
KNÖCK/ING, *n.* A striking; a beating.
KNÖLL (nōl), *v. a.* To ring a funeral bell; to toll.
KNÖLL (nōl), *v. n.* To sound as a bell.
KNÖLL (nōl), *n.* A little round hill; top of a hill.
†KNÖLL/ER (nōl/er), *n.* One who tolls a bell.
KNÖT (nōt), *n.* A part which is tied; complication: — a knurl or knar in wood: — a difficulty: — a confederacy: — a cluster. — (*Naut.*) A mile.
KNÖT (nōt), *v. a.* To complicate; to unite; to tie.
KNÖT (nōt), *v. n.* To form knots; to kint knots.
KNÖT/GRASS (nōt/grās), *n.* An oat-like grass.
KNÖT/TED (nōt/ted), *a.* Full of knots; knotty.
KNÖT/TÏ-NĒSS (nōt/tē-nēs), *n.* Fulness of knots.
KNÖT/TÏ (nōt-tē), *a.* Full of knots; difficult.
KNÖUT (nōut), *n.* A Russian instrument of punishment: — punishment by the knout or whip.
KNÖW (nō), *v. a.* [*knew*; *pp. knowing, known.*] To have knowledge of; to perceive with certainty; to recognize.

KNÖW (nō), *v. n.* To have certain perception.
KNÖW/Ä-BLE (nō/ä-bl), *a.* That may be known.
KNÖW/ING (nō/ing), *a.* Skilful; intelligent.
KNÖW/ING-LÏ (nō/ing-lē), *ad.* With knowledge.
KNÖW/EDGE (nōl/ēj) [nōl/ēj, *S. P. J. E. Ja. Sm.* C.; nōl/ēj or nōl/ēj, *W. F.*], *n.* Act of knowing; thing known; certain perception; science; learning; skill; information.
KNÖWN (nōn), *p.* From *Know*.
KNÜC/KLE (nük/kl), *n.* A joint of the finger.
KNÜC/KLE (nük/kl), *v. n.* To bend; to submit.
KNÜC/KLED (nük/kld), *a.* Jointed.
KNÜR (nür), *n.* A knot in wood or timber;
KNÜRL (nür), *n.* knarl.
KNÜRL/ED, **KNÜRL-Y**, *a.* Full of knots; knotty.
KÖ/PECK, *n.* A Russian copper coin.
KÖ/RAN, *n.* The Mahometan bible. See *ALCORAN*.
KRÄ/ÄL, *n.* A village of rude huts of the Hottentots.
KRÄ/ÄN, *n.* A fabulous marine monster.
KREMI/LIN, *n.* The imperial palace at Moscow.
KÜ/MISS, *n.* A liquor made from mares' milk.
KÛ/ÄN, *n.* A pungent pepper. See *CAVENNE*.
KÛ/Ä-NIZE, *v. a.* To preserve timber from dry-rot by the use of corrosive sublimate.
KÛR-I-O-LÖQ/I-CAL, *a.* Applied to a class of Egyptian hieroglyphics in which a part is put for the whole.

L.

L, a liquid consonant, preserves always the same sound in English; as in *like*, *fall*. As a numeral, it stands for 50.

LÄ, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note in music.
LÄ (läw), *interj.* See! look! behold!
LÄB/A-RÜM, *n.* [*L.*] The Roman imperial standard.
LÄB/DA-NÜM, *n.* A resin of a strong smell.
LÄB-E-FÄC/TION, *n.* Act of weakening.
LÄ/BEL, *n.* A name or title affixed to any thing; a small slip of writing: — a tassel: — a codicil.
LÄ/BEL, *v. a.* To affix a label on; to mark.
LÄ/BENT, *a.* Sliding; gliding; slipping.
LÄ/BI-ÄL, *a.* Uttered by or relating to the lips.
LÄ/BI-ÄL, *n.* A letter pronounced by the lips. — The labials are *b, p, v, f, m*.
LÄ/BI-ÄTE, *a.* Formed like a lip.
LÄ/BI-ÄTED, *a.* Formed with lips; labiate.
LÄ/BI-O-DEN/TAL, *a.* Formed or articulated by the lips and teeth.
LÄ/BOR, *n.* The exertion of muscular strength; pains; toil; *work*; exercise: — childbirth.
LÄ/BOR, *v. n.* To exert the powers of body or mind; to toil; to do work: — to be in travail.
LÄ/BOR, *v. a.* To work at; to beat; to belabor.
LÄB/O-RA-TO-RY, *n.* A place or room for the performance of experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, &c.; a workshop.
LÄ/BOR-ER, *n.* One who labors or does work.
LÄ/BÖ/RI-OÜS, *a.* Diligent; assiduous; tiresome.
LÄ/BÖ/RI-OÜS-LÏ, *ad.* In a laborious manner.
LÄ/BÖ/RI-OÜS-NĒSS, *n.* Toilomeness; difficulty.
LÄ/BÜR/NUM, *n.* A shrub of the *cyttus* kind.
LÄB/Y-RINTH, *n.* A place full of windings; a maze.
Syn. — A dark and winding labyrinth; a wild maze.
LÄB-Y-RIN/THI-ÄN, *a.* Relating to or like a labyrinth.
LÄB-Y-RIN/THIC, *a.* rinth; winding; perplexed.
LÄB-Y-RIN/THINE, *a.* Labyrinthian; labyrinthine.
LÄC, *n.* A concrete, brittle substance; a resin: — 100,000; as, a *lac* or *lack* of rupees. See *LACK*.
LÄCE, *n.* An ornamental fabric of fine linen or cotton thread; a texture of thread with gold or silver; plaited cord.
LÄCE, *v. a.* To bind, as with a cord; to adorn.
LÄCED (läst), *a.* Mixed with spirits, as coffee.
LÄCE/MAN, *n.* One who deals in lace.
LÄC/ER-Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be torn or rent.

LÄC/ER-ÄTE, *v. a.* To tear off in small pieces; to rend; to laniate.
LÄC/ER-ÄTION, *n.* Act of tearing; a breach.
LÄC/ER-ÄTIVE, *a.* Having power to tear.
LÄ-CËR/TA, *n.* [*L.*] (*Zool.*) The lizard.
LÄCH/ES, *n. pl.* [*lache*, *Fr.*] (*Lav.*) Negligence.
LÄCH/RY-MA-BLE, *a.* Lamentable.
LÄCH/RY-MÄL, *a.* Generating tears.
LÄCH/RY-MÄ-RÏ, *a.* Containing tears.
LÄCH/RY-MÄ/TION, *n.* The act of weeping.
LÄCH/RY-MA-TO-RÏ, *n.* A vessel to preserve tears in, in honor of the dead.
LÄC/ING, *n.* A binding; decoration: — a rope.
LÄCK, *v. a.* To want; to need; to be without.
LÄCK, *v. n.* To be in want; to be wanting.
LÄCK, *n.* Want; need; failure. — *In India* applied to money; as, a *lack* of (or 100,000) rupees.
LÄCK-A-DÄY, *interj.* Alas! alas the day!
LÄCK/BRÄIN, *n.* One who wants wit or sense.
LÄCK/ER, *n.* One who lacks: — a varnish.
LÄCK/ER, *v. a.* To varnish. See *LACQUER*.
LÄCK/EY (läk/ē), *n.* A servant; a footboy.
LÄCK/EY, *v. a.* To attend as a footman.
LÄCK/LÜS-TRE (läk/lüs-tre), *a.* Wanting lustre.
LÄ-CÖN/IC, *a.* Concise in style; pithy; *short*;
LÄ-CÖN/I-CAL, *a.* brief; as, a *laconic* answer.
LÄ-CÖN/I-CAL-LÏ, *ad.* Briefly; concisely.
LÄ-CÖN/I-CISM, *n.* Concise style; laconism.
LÄC/O-NISM [läk/ē-nizm, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.* C.; läk/ē-nizm, *Wb.*], *n.* A concise style: — a pithy or brief phrase or saying.
LÄC/QUER (läk/er), *n.* A yellow varnish, consisting chiefly of shell-lac dissolved in alcohol.
LÄC/QUER (läk/er), *v. a.* To varnish with lacquer.
LÄC/TA-RÏ, *a.* Milky; full of juice like milk.
LÄC/TÄ-RÏ, *n.* A dairy-house; a milk-house.
LÄC/TÄTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of lactic acid and a base.
LÄC/TÄTION, *n.* The act or time of giving suck.
***LÄC/TE-ÄL** [läk/te-äl, *P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; läk/te-äl or läk/che-äl, *W.*], *a.* Milky; conveying chyle.
***LÄC/TE-ÄL**, *n.* The vessel that conveys chyle.
***LÄC/TE-ÄN**, *a.* Milky; having the color of milk.
***LÄC/TE-OÜS**, *a.* Milky; lacteal; conveying chyle.
LÄC-TËS/CENCE, *n.* Tendency to milk.
LÄC-TËS/CENT, *a.* Producing milk or a white juice.

LĀC-TĪC, *a.* Applied to the acid of sour milk.
 LĀC-TĪF'ER-OŪS, *a.* That conveys or brings milk.
 LĀC-U-NŌSE', *a.* Furrowed or hollowed on the surface.
 LĀ-CŪS/TRINE, *a.* Belonging to a lake. [face.]
 LĀD, *n.* A boy; a stripling; a youth.
 LĀD'DER, *n.* A frame with steps for climbing.
 LĀDE, *v. a.* [*i.* LADED; *pp.* LADING, LADEN or LADED.]
 To load; to freight; — to heave out, as water.
 LĀ'DEN (lā'dn), *p.* From *Lade* and *Load*.
 LĀD'ING, *n.* Freight of a ship; cargo; burden.
 LĀ'DLE, *n.* A large spoon; a dipper with a handle.
 LĀ'DY, *n.* A well-bred woman; a title of respect;
 — correlative of *gentleman*: — in England, correlative of *lord*.
 LĀ'DY-BIRD, } *n.* Names of a small red insect
 LĀ'DY-FLY, } that feeds upon plant-lice.
 LĀ'DY-DAY (lā'de-dā), *n.* The 25th of March;
 the annunciation day of the Virgin Mary.
 LĀ'DY-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a lady; soft; elegant.
 LĀ'DY-SHIP, *n.* The title of a lady.
 LĀ'DY'S-SLIP'PER, *n.* A plant and flower.
 LĀ'DY'S-SMŌCK, *n.* A plant; cardamine.
 LĀ'DY'S-TRA'CES, *n.* A plant and flower.
 LĀG, *a.* Coming behind; sluggish; slow; tardy.
 LĀG, *n.* The lowest class: — the rump; fag-end.
 LĀG, *v. n.* To loiter; to stay behind; to linger.
 LĀG'GARD, *a.* Backward; sluggish; slow.
 LĀG'GER, *n.* One who lags; a loiterer.
 LĀ-GŌON', *n.* A large pond or lake; a marsh.
 LĀ'IC, *n.* A layman; — opposed to *clergyman*.
 LĀ'IC, } *a.* Belonging to the laity or people;
 LĀ'I-CAL, } not clerical; lay.
 LĀID (lād), *i. & p.* From *Lay*.
 LĀIN (lān), *p.* From *Lie*.
 LAIR (lār), *n.* The couch of a wild beast.
 LAIRD (lārd), *n.* The lord of a manor. [Scottish.]
 LĀ'I-TY, *n.* The people, distinct from the clergy.
 LAKE, *n.* A large extent of inland water: — a red color; a color made of cochineal.
 LĀ'KY, *a.* Belonging to a lake. [*R.*]
 LĀL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The imperfect pronunciation of the letter *l*, which is made to sound like *r*.
 LĀ'MA, *n.* The sovereign pontiff of the Tartars, and the head of the Buddhist or Shaman religion in Tibet. — (Zööl.) A quadruped.
 LĀMB (lām), *n.* The young of a sheep.
 LĀMB (lām), *v. a.* To yearn; to bring forth lambs.
 LĀMB'BA-TIVE, *a.* Taken by licking; licking.
 LĀMB'BA-TIVE, *a.* A medicine taken by licking.
 LAMB-DŌID'AL, *a.* Having the form of the Greek letter λ : — written also *lamdoial*.
 LĀM'BENT, *a.* Playing about; gliding lightly over.
 LĀMB'KIN (lām'kin), *n.* A little lamb.
 LĀMB-LIKE (lām'lik), *a.* Like a lamb; innocent.
 LĀMB'S-WOOL (lāmz'wūl), *n.* The wool of a lamb: — a beverage of ale and roasted apples.
 LĀME, *a.* Crippled; disabled; imperfect.
 LĀME, *v. a.* To make lame; to cripple.
 LĀ-MĒL'LA, *n.* [L.] A thin plate; a scale.
 LĀM'EL-LAR, *a.* Composed of thin scales or flakes.
 LĀM'EL-LĀT-ED, *a.* Covered with films or plates.
 LĀME'LY, *ad.* In a lame manner; imperfectly.
 LĀME'NESS, *n.* State of being lame; weakness.
 LĀ-MĒNT', *v. n.* To mourn; to wail; to grieve.
 LĀ-MĒNT', *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan.
 LĀ-MĒNT', *n.* Lamentation; expression of sorrow.
 LĀM'ENT-A-BLE, *a.* To be lamented; mournful.
 LĀM'ENT-A-BLY, *ad.* With sorrow; mournfully.
 LĀM-ENT-TĀ'TION, *n.* An expression of sorrow.
 LĀ-MĒNT'ER, *n.* One who mourns or laments.
 LĀM-ENT-TINE, *n.* A fish called a *sea-cow*.
 LĀM'FA or LĀ'MF-A, *n.* [L.] A kind of demon among the ancients; a hag; a witch.
 LĀM'F-NA, *n.*; *pl.* LĀM'F-NĒE. [L.] A thin plate; one coat or layer laid over another.
 LĀM'I-NA-BLE, *a.* That may be formed into laminae or thin plates.
 LĀM'I-NĀR, } *a.* Plated; consisting of plates or
 LĀM'I-NĀ-RY, } layers; laminated.
 LĀM'I-NĀT-ED, *a.* Consisting of plates; plated.
 LĀM'MAS, *n.* The first day of August.

LĀMP, *n.* A vessel furnished with a wick and oil for giving light; a light.
 LĀM'PASS, *n.* A lump of flesh in a horse's mouth.
 LĀMP'BLACK, *n.* A fine soot from burning pitch.
 LĀM-PŌON', *n.* A personal satire; ridicule; abuse.
 LĀM-PŌON', *v. a.* To abuse with personal satire.
 LĀM-PŌON'ER, *n.* One who lampoons.
 LĀM'PREY (lām'pre), *n.* A fish like the eel.
 LĀ'NA-RY, *n.* A store-place for wool.
 LĀ'NĀTE, *a.* Covered with wool or soft hair.
 LANCE, *n.* A long spear; a weapon of war.
 LANCE, *v. a.* To pierce; to cut; to open with a lancet, as a surgeon: — to throw.
 LĀN'CE-Q-LATE, *a.* Shaped like a lance.
 LANCE-PE-SĀDE', *n.* An old name for an officer under a corporal, or a reduced officer.
 LĀN'CE'ER, *n.* One who uses or carries a lance.
 LĀN'CET, *n.* A small surgical instrument, for letting blood: — a pointed window.
 LĀNCH, *v. a.* To dart; to throw. See LAUNCH.
 LĀN'CI-NĀTE, *v. a.* To tear; to rend; to lacerate.
 LĀN-CI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Act of tearing; laceration.
 LAND, *n.* A country; a region; ground: — earth, as distinguished from water or the sea: — real estate: — a nation.
 LAND, *v. a.* To set on shore; to disembark.
 LAND, *v. n.* To come or go on shore.
 LĀND'AM-MĀN, *n.* The president or chief officer of the Swiss republic.
 LĀN-DĀU' or LĀN'DĀU [lān-dāw', *W. P. J. Ja.*; lān'dāw, *Sm. C. Wb.*], *n.* [Fr.] A coach which opens and closes at the top.
 LĀN-DĀU-LĒT', *n.* A four-wheeled carriage.
 LĀND'ED, *a.* Consisting of, or having, land.
 LĀND'FĀLL, *n.* A falling of land to any one by a death.
 LĀND-FLOOD (lānd'flūd), *n.* An inundation.
 LĀND-FŌR-CEŠ, *n. pl.* Troops that serve on land.
 LĀND'GRAVE, *n.* A German title of dominion.
 LĀND-GRĀ'V-ATE, *n.* Territory of a landgrave.
 LĀND'GRA-VINE, *n.* The wife of a landgrave.
 LĀND'HOLD-ER, *n.* One who holds lands.
 LĀND'ING, *n.* Act of going on shore; a place to land at: — the floor at the head of a flight of stairs.
 LĀND'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place for vessels to land.
 LĀND'-JŌB-BER, *n.* One who buys and sells land.
 LĀND'LĀ-DY, *n.* A mistress of an inn; a hostess.
 LĀND'LESS, *a.* Destitute of land. [land.]
 LĀND'LOCK, *v. a.* To enclose or encompass by
 LĀND'LOCKED (lānd'lōkt), *a.* Enclosed with land.
 LĀND'LO-PER, *n.* A landsman, in contempt.
 LĀND'LORD, *n.* One who owns and leases land: — the master of an inn; a host.
 LĀND'LŪB-BER, *n.* A landsman, in contempt.
 LĀND'MAN, *n.* One who lives or serves on land.
 LĀND'MĀRK, *n.* A mark of boundaries.
 LĀND'ŌF-FICE, *n.* An office for the sale of land.
 LĀND'SCAPE, *n.* The scenery or prospect presented to the eye in a country.
 LĀND'SLIDE, } *n.* A portion of a hill or mountain
 LĀND'SLIP, } that slides or slips down.
 LĀND'S'MAN, *n.* One who lives or serves on land: — same as *landman*.
 LĀND-TĀX, *n.* A tax laid upon land and houses.
 LĀND-WĀIT-ER, *n.* A custom-house officer who waits for and watches the landing of goods.
 LĀND'WARD, *ad.* Towards the land.
 LĀNE, *n.* A narrow street; an alley; a passage.
 LĀN'GRĀGE, *n.* A sort of chain-shot; langrel.
 LĀN'GREL, } *n.* A kind of chain-shot, formed
 LĀN'GREL-SHŌT, } of pieces of iron tied together.
 LĀN'GUAGE (lāng'gwaj), *n.* The mode of utterance; human speech; the speech of one nation; tongue; dialect; idiom; style.

Syn. — *Language* is a very general term, as we say the *language* not only of men, but of beasts and birds. *Tongue* refers to an original language, as the Hebrew *tongue*. *Speech* contemplates language as broken or cut into words, as the parts of *speech*, the gift of *speech*. Every language has its peculiar *idioms*. A *dialect* is an incidental form

of a language used by the inhabitants of a particular district. The Greek language; Greek idiom; Attic dialect. Native or vernacular language; mother tongue. Elegant or good language or style.

LÄN/GUID (läng/gwid), *a.* Faint; weak; feeble.

LÄN/GUID-LY (läng/gwid-lē), *ad.* Weakly; feebly.

LÄN/GUID-NESS, *n.* Weakness; feebleness.

LÄN/GUISH (läng/gwish), *v. n.* To grow feeble or languid; to pine away; to decline.

LÄN/GUISH-ER, *n.* One who pines or languishes.

LÄN/GUISH-MENT, *n.* A state of pining; softness.

LÄN/GUOR (läng/gwōr), *n.* Faintness; weakness.

LÄN/ÄT, *v. a.* To tear in pieces; to lacerate.

LÄN/I-FICE, *n.* Woollen manufacture. Bacon.

LÄ-NIF/ER-OÜS, *a.* Bearing wool; woolly.

LÄ-NIG/ER-OÜS, *a.* Bearing wool.

LÄNK, *a.* Loose; lax; not fat; slender; faint.

LÄNK, *v. n.* To become lank; to fall away.

LÄNK/LY, *ad.* Loosely; thinly; faintly.

LÄNK/NESS, *n.* Want of plumpness.

LÄNK/Y, *a.* Lank; thin and tall. [*Vulgar.*]

LÄN/NER, *n.* A species of hawk.

LÄN/NER-ET, *n.* A little hawk.

LÄN/SQUE-NÉT (läns/ské-nét), *n.* [Fr.] A common foot-soldier:—a game at cards.

LÄN/TERN, *n.* A transparent case for a candle or lamp:—a little turret on the top of a dome.

LÄN/TERN, *a.* Thin; haggard.

LÄ-NÜ/GI-NOÜS, *a.* Downy; covered with hair.

LÄN/YARDS, *n. pl.* Small ropes or pieces of cord.

LÄP, *n.* That part of a person sitting which reaches from the waist to the knees.

LÄP, *v. a.* To wrap round; to involve; to lay or extend over:—to lick up.

LÄP, *v. n.* To be spread or extend over any thing:—to lick up.

LÄP/DÖG, *n.* A little dog fondled by ladies.

LÄ-PÄ/L, *n.* A lapping part of a coat; facing.

LÄP/FUL, *n.* As much as the lap can contain.

LÄP/I-DA-RY, *n.* One who cuts and polishes gems and stones:—a dealer in gems.

LÄP/I-DA-RY, *a.* Monumental; inscribed on stone.

LÄP/I-DÄTE, *v. a.* To stone; to kill by stoning.

LÄ-PID/ER-OÜS, *a.* Of the nature of stone; stony.

LÄP-I-DÉS/CENCE, *n.* A stony concretion.

LÄP-I-DÉS/CENT, *a.* Growing or turning to stone.

LÄP-I-DIF/IC, *a.* Forming stones.

LÄ-PID-I-FI-CÄ/TION, *n.* Act of forming stones.

LÄ-PID/I-FV, *v. a. & n.* To turn into stone.

LÄP/I-DIST, *n.* A dealer in stones or gems.

LÄ-PIL/LI, *n. pl.* [L.] Globular volcanic ashes.

LÄP/PIS, *n.* [L.] A stone.

LÄP/PIS LÄZ/V-LI, *n.* [L.] The azure stone, from which ultramarine is prepared.

LÄP/PER, *n.* One who wraps up; one who laps.

LÄP/PET, *n.* A part of a dress that hangs loose.

LÄPSE, *n.* Flow; fall; glide:—a little fault; petty error; mistake.

LÄPSE, *v. n.* To glide; to slip; to fall from right.

LÄPSED (läpst), *p. a.* Fallen.

LÄP/STÖNE, *n.* A stone used by a cobbler or shoemaker to hammer leather on.

Läp/sus *ling' gua*, [L.] A slip of the tongue.

Läp/wing, *n.* A noisy bird with long wings.

LÄR, *n.*; *pl.* LÄR/ES, [L.] A household god.

LÄR/BOARD (lärb'ōrd), *n.* The left-hand side of a ship to a person on shipboard looking towards the head;—opposed to *starboard*.

LÄR/CE-NY, *n.* Theft; petty theft; robbery.

LÄRCH, *n.* A deciduous tree of the fir kind.

LÄRD, *n.* The fat of swine melted; bacon.

LÄRD, *v. a.* To stuff with bacon; to fatten.

LÄR-DÄ/CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Relating to lard.

LÄRD/ER, *n.* A room where meat is kept or salted.

LÄRD/ER-ER, *n.* One who has charge of the larder.

LÄR/DITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as *agalmatolite*.

LÄRGE, *a.* Great; bulky; wide; liberal; abundant; ample; spacious; extensive.

LÄRGE/LY, *ad.* Widely; amply; liberally.

LÄRGE/NESS, *n.* Bigness; liberality; greatness.

LÄR/GEß, *n.* A present; a gift; a bounty.

LÄR/GÖ, [It.] (*Mus.*) Denoting a slow movement.

LÄR/I-ÄT, *n.* A noosed cord or rope used for catching wild horses; a lasso.

LÄRK, *n.* A small singing-bird.

LÄRK/ER, *n.* A catcher of larks.

LÄRK/SPUR, *n.* A plant and beautiful flower.

LÄR/MI-ER, *n.* (*Arch.*) The jutting part of a cornice:—the eaves or drip of a house.

LÄR/UM or LÄR/UM [lä'r/um, *W. J. E. F. Sm.*;

lä'r/um, *P. Ja.*; lä'r/um, *K. C.*], *n.* Sound of alarm; alarm; noise noting danger.

LÄR/VÄ, *n.*; *pl.* LÄR/VÄ. [L.] An insect in its grub or caterpillar state.

LÄR/VÄT-ED, *a.* Closed in a mask; masked.

LÄ-RYN/GE-AL, } *a.* Relating to the larynx.

LÄ-RYN/GE-AN, }

LÄ-RYN-GÖT/O-MY, *n.* Act of cutting the larynx.

LÄR/YNX or LÄR/YNX [lä'r/yunks, *P. K. Sm. R Wb*

Ask; lä'r/yunks, *W. Ja.*], *n.* The upper part of the trachea or windpipe. [India]

LÄS-CÄR/ or LÄS/CÄR, *n.* A native seaman of

LÄS-CIV/I-OÜS, *a.* Lewd; lustful; wanton; loose.

LÄS-CIV/I-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Lewdly; wantonly; loosely.

LÄS-CIV/I-OÜS-NESS, *n.* Wantonness; looseness.

LÄSH, *n.* The thong of a whip:—a stroke with a

whip or thong:—a stroke of satire; sarcasm.

LÄSH, *v. a.* To strike; to scourge; to satirize.

LÄSH, *v. n.* To ply the whip; to strike.

LÄSH/ER, *n.* One who whips or lashes.

LÄS/KETS, *n. pl.* Small lines or loops in tackling.

LÄSS (l2), *n.* A girl; a maid; a young woman

LÄS/SI-TUDE, *n.* Weariness; fatigue; languor.

LÄS/SÖ, *n.* A rope or strap, used in South America

and Mexico for catching wild horses.

LÄSS/LÖRN, *a.* Forsaken by a mistress.

LÄST (l2), *a.* Superl. of Late, Latest; final; hind-

most; lowest; meanest. See LATE.

LÄST, *ad.* The last time; in conclusion.

LÄST, *v. n.* To endure; to continue; to remain.

LÄST, *v. a.* To form on or by a last.

LÄST, *n.* A mould to form shoes on:—a load.

LÄST/ÄGE, *n.* Custom or duty paid for freightage.

LÄST/ING, *n.* A woollen stuff, usually black.

LÄST/ING, *p. a.* Continuing; durable; perpetual.

LÄST/ING-LY, *ad.* Perpetually; durably.

LÄST/ING-NESS, *n.* Durableness; continuance.

LÄST/LY, *ad.* In the last place; at last; finally.

LÄTCH, *n.* A catch or fastening for a door.

LÄTCH, *v. a.* To catch; to fasten; to close.

LÄTCH/ES, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Small lines or loops made by small ropes.

LÄTCH/ET, *n.* A sort of shoe-buckle or fastening.

LÄTE, *a.* [comp. LATER or LATTER; superl. LATEST or LAST.] Not early; slow; tardy:—far in the day or night:—recent; as, a late occurrence:—deceased; as, the late Dr. J.

LÄTE, *ad.* Late; far in the day or night.

LÄTE, *v. a.* To seek; to search. [*Local, Eng.*]

LÄ-TEEN-SÄIL, *n.* A sort of triangular sail.

LÄTE/LY, *ad.* Not long ago; recently.

LÄ/TEN-CY, *n.* State of being hidden; obscurity.

LÄTE/NESS, *n.* State of being late; recent time.

LÄ/TENT, *a.* Hidden; concealed; secret; occult.

Latent heat, heat insensible to the thermometer.

LÄT/ER-AL, *a.* Of or belonging to the side.

LÄT/ER-AL-LY, *ad.* By the side; sideways.

LÄT/ER-RÄN, *n.* The pope's palace at Rome.

LÄT-ER-I-FÖ/LI-OÜS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Growing on the side of a leaf at the base.

LÄT/ER-ITE, *n.* A stone cut in the form of brick, and used for the same purpose.

LÄ/TÆX, *n.* [L.] Vital fluid of vegetables.

LÄTH, *n.*; *pl.* LÄTHS. A small, thin, long piece of wood, used in plastering and tiling.

LÄTH, *v. a.* To fit up with laths.

LÄTHE, *n.* The machine of a turner.

LÄTH/ER, *v. n.* To form a foam.

LÄTH/ER, *v. a.* To cover with foam of soap.

LÄTH/ER, *n.* Foam made of soap and water.

LÄTH/Y, *a.* Thin or long like a lath.

LĀT'-I-CLĀVE, *n.* A broad stripe worn by Roman senators on their robes.
LĀT'IN, *a.* Relating to the Latins; Roman.
LĀT'IN, *n.* The Latin or Roman language.
LĀT'IN-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the Latin tongue.
LĀT'IN-IST, *n.* One skilled in Latin.
LĀ-TĪN'I-TY, *n.* The style of the Latin language.
LĀT'IN-IZE, *v. n.* To use Latin words or phrases.
LĀT'IN-IZE, *v. a.* To translate into, or make.
LĀT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat late. [Latin].
LĀT'I-TĀN-CY, *n.* The state of lying hid. [R.].
LĀT'I-TĀNT, *a.* Delitescent; concealed; lying hid.
LĀT'I-TĀT, *n.* [L.] (*Law*). A writ to summon a person from his hiding-place.
LĀT-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The state of lying concealed.
LĀT'I-TŪDE, *n.* Breadth; width; space; extent:—distance north or south from the equator.
LĀT-I-TŪ-DI-NĀL, *a.* Relating to latitude.
LĀT-I-TŪ-DI-NĀ'R-I-AN, *a.* Not confined; free.
LĀT-I-TŪ-DI-NĀ'R-I-AN, *n.* One who indulges in latitude of religious opinion, or who is not rigidly orthodox.
LĀT-I-TŪ-DI-NĀ'R-I-AN-ISM, *n.* Freedom of opinion.
LĀ'TRANT, *a.* Barking. [R.].
LĀ'TRI-A [lā'tre-ā, S. W. P. J. F. *Ja. C.*; lā-trī'ā, *Sm.*], *n.* [L.] The highest kind of worship.
LĀT'TEN, *n.* Iron plate covered with tin:—a mixed metal; an alloy.
LĀT'TER, *a.* Modern; recent; last of two; mentioned last of two:—opposed to *former*.
LĀT'TER-LY, *ad.* Of late; recently.
LĀT'TICE (lāt'tis), *n.* A window of grate-work or a reticulated window:—a sort of wooden network.
LĀT'TICE (lāt'tis), *v. a.* To furnish with lattice.
LAUD, *v. a.* To praise; to extol; to celebrate.
LAUD, *n.* Praise; honor paid. [R.].
LAUD'A-BLE, *a.* Praiseworthy; commendable.
Syn.—A *laudable* enterprise; a *praiseworthy* action; *commendable* conduct.
LAUD'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Praiseworthiness.
LAUD'A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner deserving praise.
LAUD'A-NŪM (lāw'da-nūm or lōd'a-nūm) [lōd'a-nūm, S. W. J. F. *Ja. K. Sm.*; lāw'dā-nūm, P. E. C.], *n.* A preparation or soporific tincture made from opium.
LAUD'A-TIVE, *n.* A panegyric; praise. [R.].
LAUD'A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing or bestowing praise.
LAUD'A-TO-RY, *n.* That which bestows praise.
LAUD'ER, *n.* A praiser; a commender.
LAUGH (lāf), *v. n.* To make that noise which sudden merriment excites; to appear gay.
LAUGH (lāf), *v. a.* To deride; to ridicule.
LAUGH (lā), *n.* A convulsion caused by merriment; expression of merriment; laughter.
LAUGH'A-BLE (lāf'a-bl), *a.* That may excite laughter; *ludicrous*; *ridiculous*; *diverting*; *comical*.
LAUGH'ER (lāf'er), *n.* One who laughs.
LAUGH'ING-LY (lāf'ing-le), *ad.* In a merry way.
LAUGH'ING-STÖCK (lāf'ing-stök), *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt.
LAUGH'TER (lāf'ter), *n.* Act of laughing; convulsive merriment; titter; giggle.
LĀUNCH (lānch), *v. n.* To rove at large;—to dart.
LĀUNCH (lānch), *v. a.* To move or slide into the water, as a ship; to push to sea:—to dart.
LĀUNCH (lānch), *n.* Act of launching:—a boat.
LĀUN'DER (lān'der), *n.* A washerwoman.
LĀUN'DER (lān'der), *v. a.* To wash; to wet.
LĀUN'DER-ER (lān'der-er), *n.* One who launders.
LĀUN'DRESS (lān'dres), *n.* A washerwoman.
LĀUN'DRY (lān'dre), *n.* Washing; washing-room.
LĀUR'E-ATE, *v. a.* To crown with laurel.
LĀUR'E-ATE, *a.* Decked or invested with laurel.
LĀUR'E-ATE, *n.* One decked with laurel; a poet-laureate.—The poet-laureate was formerly an officer of the king of England's household.
LĀUR'E-ATION, *n.* Act of conferring degrees.
***LĀUREL** (lōr'el or lāw'el) [lōr'el, S. W. J. F. *Ja. Sm.*; lāw'el, P. K. C. *Wb.*], *n.* An evergreen tree or shrub; the bay-tree.

***LĀUR'ELLED** (lōr'el'd), *a.* Crowned with laurel.
LĀUR'US-TINE, *n.* An evergreen shrub.
Lāus De'i, [L.] Praise be to God.
LĀ'VA or **LĀ'VĀ** [lā'vā, W. *Sm.*; lā'vā, *Ja. Wb.*], *n.* [It.] Liquid matter discharged by volcanoes.
LĀ-VĀ'TION, *n.* The act of washing.
LĀV'A-TO-RY, *n.* A wash; a bathing-place.
LĀVE, *v. n.* To wash one's self; to bathe.
LĀVE, *v. a.* To wash; to bathe:—to lade; to bale.
LĀV'EN-DER, *n.* An aromatic plant. [out].
LĀ'VE-R, *n.* A washing-vessel.
LĀV'ISH, *a.* Spending indiscreetly; prodigal; wasteful; profuse; wild; *extravagant*.
LĀV'ISH, *v. a.* To scatter profusely; to waste.
LĀV'ISH-ER, *n.* A prodigal; a profuse man.
LĀV'ISH-LY, *ad.* Profusely; prodigally.
LĀV'ISH-MENT, **LĀV'ISH-NESS**, *n.* Prodigality.
LĀW, *n.* A rule of action; an act or enactment of a legislative body; jurisprudence:—the decalogue:—the rule or principle by which any thing is regulated; a *decree*, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established.—*Canon law*, the law relating to ecclesiastical affairs.—*Civil law*, municipal law, or the law of a state or country;—appropriately, the institutes of the Roman law.—*Common law*, unwritten law, which receives its binding force from immemorial usage.—*International law*, the law of nations.—*Moral law*, the law of the Ten Commandments.
LĀW'-BREAK-ER, *n.* One who violates a law.
LĀW'FUL, *a.* Agreeable to law; legal; right.
Syn.—*Lawful* authority; *legal* claim; *legitimate* offspring; *right* way.
LĀW'FUL-LY, *ad.* Legally; according to law.
LĀW'FUL-NESS, *n.* Legality; allowance of law.
LĀW'GIV-ER, *n.* One who makes laws; a legislator.
LĀW'GIV-ING, *a.* Enacting laws; legislative.
LĀW'LESS, *a.* Not restrained by law; illegal.
LĀW'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a manner contrary to law.
LĀW'LESS-NESS, *n.* Disorder; disobedience.
LĀW'MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes laws.
LĀWN, *n.* An open space between woods; a plain:—a sort of fine linen.
LĀWN, *a.* Made of lawn; resembling lawn.
LĀWN'y, *a.* Having lawns; resembling lawn.
LĀW'SUIT (lāw'sūt), *n.* Legal process; a litigation.
LĀW'YER, *n.* One versed in law; an attorney.
Syn.—*Lawyer* is a general term for one who is versed in, or who practises, law.—*Barrister*, *counsellor*, and *counsel* are terms applied to lawyers who advise and assist clients, and plead for them in a court of justice.—An *attorney* is a lawyer who acts for another, and prepares cases for trial.—An *advocate* is a lawyer who argues causes.—A *special pleader* is one who prepares the written pleadings in a cause.—A *chamber counsellor* is a lawyer who gives advice in his office, but does not act in court.—A *conveyancer* is one who draws writings, by which real estate is transferred.—*Civilian* and *jurist* are terms applied to such as are versed in the science of law, particularly civil or Roman law.—A *solicitor* is a lawyer employed in a chancery court.—A *publicist* is a writer on the laws of nature and nations.
LĀX, *a.* Loose; vague; not exact; not strict.
LĀX, *n.* A looseness; a diarrhœa.
LĀX-A'TION, *n.* Act of loosening; looseness.
LĀX'A-TIVE, *a.* Relieving costiveness; purgative.
LĀX'A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that relaxes.
LĀX'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Power of easing costiveness.
LĀX'I-TY, *n.* State of being lax; looseness.
LĀX'LY, *ad.* Loosely; without exactness.
LĀX'NESS, *n.* Laxity; looseness; not tension.
LĀY (lā), *i.* From *Lia*.
LĀY (lā), *v. a.* [*i.* LAID; *pp.* LAYING, LAID.] To place; to put:—to beat down; to prostrate:—to allay; to calm:—to wager:—to produce eggs.
LĀY (lā), *v. n.* To bring forth eggs.
LĀY, *n.* A song; a poem:—a layer:—a wagger.
LĀY (lā), *a.* Relating to the laity; not clerical.

LĀY'ER, *n.* One that lays:—a stratum; a bed:—a twig put under ground for propagation.
LĀY'MAN, *n.* One of the laity; a laic:—an image.
LĀY'STĀLL (lā'stāwl), *n.* A heap of dung.
LĀ'ZAR, *n.* [*Lazarus*]. One infected with a pestilential disease, or with filthy sores; a leper.
LĀZ'Ā-RĒT, *n.* [Fr.] Same as *lazaretto*.
LĀZ-Ā-RĒT'Ō, *n.* [*lazaretto*, It.] A lazaret-house; a pest-house; a hospital.
LĀ'ZAR-HŌUSE, *n.* A hospital; a lazaretto.
LĀ'ZI-LY, *ad.* Idly; sluggishly; heavily.
LĀ'ZI-NESS, *n.* Idleness; slothfulness.
LĀZ'Ū-LĪ, *n.* The azure stone. See *LAPIS LAZULI*.
LĀ'ZY, *a.* Disinclined to action or labor; idle; sluggish; slothful; *indolent*; slow; tedious.
LĀZ-ZĀ-RŌ'NĪ, *n.* [It.] Houseless or unsheltered beggars, as in Naples.
LEA (lē), *n.* A plain; a meadow; a pasture:—sometimes written also *lay*, *lee*, and *leg*.
LEACH, *v. a.* To pass water through ashes; to percolate:—written also *leech* and *lechl*.
LEACH or **LEACH'TUB**, *n.* A vessel or tub in which ashes are leached.
LEAD (lēd), *n.* A heavy metal:—a plummet:—in printing, a thin plate of metal to separate lines.
LEAD (lēd), *v. a.* To fit with lead in any manner:—to separate lines, in printing, by spaces.
LEAD (lēd), *v. a.* [*i.* **LED**; *pp.* **LEADING**, **LED**.] To guide by the hand; to *conduct*; to show; to draw:—to entice; to allure:—to pass.
LEAD (lēd), *v. n.* To go first and show the way.
LEAD (lēd), *n.* Guidance; direction; first place.
LEAD'ED, *p. a.* In printing, having the lines separated by spaces.
LEAD'EN (lēd'dn), *a.* Made of lead; heavy; dull.
LEAD'ER, *n.* One who leads; conductor; captain; *chief*:—the leading article in a newspaper.
LEAD'ING (lēd'ing), *p. a.* Principal; chief.
LEAD'ING (lēd'ing), *n.* Guidance; conduct.
LEAD'ING-STRINGS, *n. pl.* Strings by which children are guided and supported.
LEAD'Y (lēd'ē), *a.* Of the nature or color of lead.
LEAF (lēf), *n.*; *pl.* **LEAVES**. The green, deciduous part of trees and plants; a petal:—any thing foliated:—a part of a book, door, table, &c.
LEAF (lēf), *v. n.* To bring leaves; to bear leaves.
LEAF'AGE, *n.* Leaves collectively; foliage.
LEAF-BRIDGE, *n.* A kind of drawbridge.
LEAF-BUD, *n.* The bud or organ of a plant or leaf.
LEAFED (lēft), *a.* Having leaves; leaved.
LEAF'LESS, *a.* Destitute or bare of leaves.
LEAF'LET, *n.* A division of a leaf; a small leaf.
LEAF'Y (lēf'ē), *a.* Full of leaves; having leaves.
LEAGUE (lēg), *n.* A treaty of alliance between sovereigns or states; a confederacy; an *alliance*; a union:—a measure of three geographical miles.—The French league is about 2.76 English miles.
LEAGUE (lēg), *v. n.* To unite; to confederate.
LEAGU'ER, *n.* One united in a confederacy.
LEAK, *n.* A hole which lets water in or out.
LEAK (lēk), *v. n.* To let water in or out.
LEAK (lēk), *v. a.* To let out, as water.
LEAK'AGE, *n.* Allowance made for leaking; a leaking; quantity lost by leaking.
LEAK'Y, *a.* Letting water in or out:—loquacious.
LEAN (lēn), *v. n.* To deviate from a perpendicular line; to incline; to bend; to waver.
LEAN, *a.* Not fat; wanting flesh; thin; barren.
LEAN, *n.* The part of flesh distinct from fat.
LEAN'LY, *ad.* Meagrely; without plumpness.
LEAN'NESS, *n.* Want of flesh; thinness; poverty.
LEAP [lēp, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*; lēp, *S.*], *v. n.* To jump; to bound; to spring; to start.
LEAP, *v. a.* To pass over or into:—to compress.
LEAP, *n.* A bound; a jump; a sudden transition.
LEAPED (lēpt or lēpi) [lēpt, *S. Sm. Nares*; lēpt, *K. Wb.*], *p.* From *Leap*.
LEAP'ER, *n.* One who leaps or bounds.
LEAP'FRŌG (lēp'frōg), *n.* A play of children.
LEAP'YĒAR, *n.* Every fourth year, which has 366 days,—February having 29:—bissextile.

LĒARN (lērn), *v. a.* [*i.* **LEARNED** or **LEARNT**; *pp.* **LEARNING**, **LEARNED** or **LEARNT**.] To gain knowledge or skill in; to copy; to study.
Syn.—*Learn* to read; *learn* an art; *copy* an example; *study* a lesson or a science.
LĒARN (lērn), *v. n.* To gain or acquire knowledge.
LĒARN'ED (lērn'ed), *a.* Having learning; knowing; erudite; literary.
LĒARN'ED-LY (lērn-ed-le), *ad.* With knowledge.
LĒARN'ER (lērn'er), *n.* One who learns.
LĒARN'ING (lērn'ing), *n.* Skill in science, languages, or literature; *literature*; erudition.
LĒAS'Ā-BLE (lēs'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being leased.
LEASE (lēs), *n.* A contract for a temporary possession of houses or lands; a tenure.
LEASE (lēs), *v. a.* To let by lease; to let.
LEASE (lēz), *v. n.* To glean; to gather.
LEASE'HOLD, *n.* A tenure held by lease.
LEASE'HOLD (lēs'hōld), *a.* Held by lease.
LEASE'ER (lēz'er), *n.* A gleaner.
LĒASH [lēsh, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; lēs, *S.*], *n.* A leather thong; a band wherewith to tie:—three things held together by a leash.
LĒASH (lēsh), *v. a.* To bind; to hold in a string.
LĒAS'ING (lēz'ing), *n.* Lies; falsehood. *Ps.* iv.
LĒAST (lēst), *a.* *Superl.* of *Little*. Smallest.
LĒAST, *ad.* In the smallest or lowest degree.
LĒAT, *n.* An artificial trench for water.
LĒAT'ER (lēth'er), *n.* The hide or skin of an animal tanned and prepared for use; a piece or strap of leather.—*a.* Made of leather; leathern.
LĒAT'ER (lēth'er), *v. a.* To beat; to lash. [*Low.*]
LĒAT'ER-CŌAT, *n.* An apple with a tough rind.
LĒAT'ER-DRESS'ER, *n.* One who dresses leather.
LĒAT'ERN (lēth'ern), *a.* Made of leather.
LĒAT'ER-SĒTL'ER, *n.* One who deals in leather.
LĒAT'ER-Y, *a.* Resembling leather; tough.
LĒAVE (lēv), *n.* Permission; license:—farewell.
Syn.—A person takes *leave* or *begs leave*:—and takes a final *leave* or *farewell*. *Liberty* is taken or given; *permission* and *license* are requested and granted.
LĒAVE, *v. a.* [*i.* **LEFT**; *pp.* **LEAVING**, **LEFT**.] To quit; to forsake; to desert; to abandon; to bequeath.
LĒAVE (lēv), *v. n.* To cease; to desist.
LĒAVID (lēvd), *a.* Having, or furnished with, leaves; made with leaves or folds.
***LĒAV'EN** (lēv'vn) [lēv'vn, *S. P. J. Ja. Wb.*; lēv'en, *W. F. Sm.*], *n.* A fermenting mixture.
***LĒAV'EN** (lēv'vn), *v. a.* To ferment; to imbue.
***LĒAV'EN-ŌVS** (lēv'vn-ūs), *a.* Containing leaven.
LEAVES (lēvz), *n.*; *pl.* of *Leaf*.
LEAV'INGS, *n. pl.* Things that are left; remains; remnants; relics; refuse.
LĒCH'ER, *n.* A lewd person; a fornicator.
LĒCH'ER, *v. n.* To practise lewdness.
LĒCH'ER-ŌUS, *a.* Provoking lust; lewd; lustful.
LĒCH'ER-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* Lewdly; lustfully.
LĒCH'ER-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* Lewdness.
LĒCH'ER-Y, *n.* Lewdness; lust.
LĒC'TION, *n.* A reading; a variety in copies.
LĒC'TION-Ā-RY, *n.* The Roman service-book.
LĒC'TURE (lēkt'yur, 24), *n.* Act of reading; & discourse read or pronounced:—a reproof.
LĒC'TURE (lēkt'yur), *v. a.* To instruct:—to reprove.
LĒC'TURE (lēkt'yur), *v. n.* To deliver lectures.
LĒC'TUR'ER (lēkt'yur'er), *n.* One who lectures.
LĒC'TUR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a lecturer.
LĒC'TURN or **LĒC'TERN**, *n.* A reading-desk.
LED, *i. & p.* From *Lead*.
LĒD'-CAP-TAIN (lēd'kăp-tĭn), *n.* An attendant.
LEDGE, *n.* A row; a layer; a stratum; a ridge, a long ridge or stratum of rocks.
LĒD'GER, *n.* A horizontal pole in scaffolding:—the chief book in merchants' accounts.
LĒD'-HORSE, *n.* A sumpter-horse.
LĒE, *n.* (*Naut.*) The side opposite to that from which the wind blows:—a sheltered place.
LĒECH, *n.* A small bloodsucker:—a physician.

LEEF, *n.* Willing. — *ad.* Willingly. See LIEF.
LEEK, *n.* A biennial plant with a bulbous root. — It is the emblem of Wales.

LEER, *n.* An oblique view or cast of the eye.
LEER, *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look archly.
LEERING, *p. a.* Smiling archly or sneeringly.
LEERING-LY, *ad.* With a kind of arch smile.

LEES, *n. pl.* Dregs; sediment of liquor.
LEE-SHORE, *n.* The shore to the lee of a ship; the shore on which the wind blows.

LEE-SIDE, *n.* The side opposed to the weather-side.
LEET, *n.* A law-day; a court of jurisdiction [*K.*].

LEE-TIDE, *n.* A tide running with the wind.
*LEEWARD (lē'ward or lū'urd) [*lē'ward, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Wb.*; lē'ward or lū'urd, *K. Sm.*; lū'urd, *S.*], *a.* Relating to the part on the lee.

*LEEWARD, *ad.* From the wind; towards the lee.
LEE-WAY, *n.* The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course.

LEFT, *i. & p.* From *Leave*.
LEFT, *a.* Not right; sinistrous — weak.

LEFT-HAND, *n.* The hand on the left side.
LEFT-HAND, *a.* On the left side; left-handed.

LEFT-HANDED, *a.* Using the left hand; sinistrous; awkward; not dexterous: — unlucky.
LEFT-HANDED-NESS, *n.* Use of the left hand.

LEG, *n.* The limb which supports the body: — the part of it between the knee and the foot

LEG-A-CY, *n.* A bequest; a sum of money, or property, given by a will or testament

LEGAL, *a.* Permitted or authorized by law; lawful; legitimate; adhering to law.

LEGAL-ITY, *n.* Quality or state of being legal; LEGAL-NESS, *n.* lawfulness.

LEGALIZE, *v. a.* To make lawful; to authorize.
LEGAL-LY, *ad.* Lawfully; according to law.

LEG-A-TA-RY, *n.* One who has a legacy; legate.
LEGATE [*lē'gat, S. P. J. K. Wb.*; lē'gāt, *W. F. Ja. Sm.*; lē'gat, *Buchanan*], *n.* A deputy; an ambassador: — an ambassador from the pope.

LEG-A-TEE, *n.* One to whom a legacy is left.
LEGATE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a legate.

LEG-A-TINE, *a.* Belonging to a legate.
LEGATION, *n.* A deputation; an embassy.

LE-GA'TO, [*it.*] [*Mus.*] A term denoting the tying of one note to another.

LEG-A-TÖR' [*lē'g-a-tör', S. W. Ja. Sm.*; lē'gātör, *P. K. Wb.*], *n.* One who bequeaths legacies.

*LEGEND or LEG'END [*lē'jend, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. C.*; lē'djend, *S. M. Wb. Ash*], *n.* A chronicle or register of the lives of the saints; a memorial; an incredible narrative; a story; a fable: — an inscription.

*LEG'EN-DA-RY [*lē'djen-də-re, W. P. E. K. Sm.*; lē'jen-də-re, *Ja. C.*], *a.* Relating to a legend; fabulous; romantic.

*LEG'EN-DA-RY, *n.* A book or a relater of legends.
LEGER (lē'djer), *n.* A resident: — a ledger-book.

— It is commonly used as an *adjective*, as a *leger*, or *resident*, ambassador. See LEDGER.

LEGER-DE-MAIN, *n.* Sleight of hand; a juggle.
LEGGED (lēgd), *a.* Furnished with legs.

LEGGET, *n.* A tool used in thatching houses.
LEGGIN or LEGGING, *n.* A covering for the leg.

LEG-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* State of being legible.
LEG-I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being read; apparent.

LEG-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being legible.
LEG-I-BLY, *ad.* In a legible manner.

LEGION (lē'jun), *n.* A body of Roman soldiers, about 5,000 or 6,000: — a great number.

LEGION-A-RY (lē'jun-a-rē), *a.* Relating to a legion.

LEGION-A-RY (lē'jun-a-rē), *n.* One of a legion.
LEG-I-S-LATE, *v. n.* To make or enact laws.

LEG-I-S-LATION, *n.* The act of making laws.
LEG-I-S-LATIVE (lē'djis-lā-tiv, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. C.*; lē'djis-lā'tiv, *Ash, Scott, Dyche*; lē'jis-lā'tiv, *Ja.*), *a.* Giving laws; lawgiving.

LEG-I-S-LA-TÖR (lē'djis-lā-tör, *S. W. J. E. F. Sm.*; lē'djis-lā'tür, *P. Ash*; lē'jis-lā'tür, *Ja.*), *n.* A lawgiver; one who makes laws.

LEG-IS-LA'TÖR-SHIP, *n.* Office of a legislator.
LEG-IS-LAT-URE (lē'djis-lāt-yur) [*lē'djis-lāt-yur, Sm. K.*; lē'djis-lā-chür, *S.*; lē'djis-lā-chür, *W.*; lē'djis-lā-tür, *J. E. F. C.*; lē'djis-lāt-yur, *Ja.*; lē'djis-lā'tür, *P.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] The body or bodies of a state or nation in which is vested the power of making laws.

LE'GIST, *n.* One skilled in law.

LE-GIT-I-MA-CY, *n.* State of being legitimate; lawfulness of birth; state of being born in wedlock: — lawfulness.

LE-GIT-I-MATE, *a.* Born in marriage; lawful.
LE-GIT-I-MATE, *v. a.* To make legitimate or lawful; to establish the legitimacy of.

LE-GIT-I-MATE-LY, *ad.* Lawfully; in wedlock.
LE-GIT-I-MATE-NESS, *n.* Legality; lawfulness.

LE-GIT-I-MATION, *n.* The act of legitimating.
LEG'ÜME (lē'güm), *n.* A bean; pea; pulse.

LE-GÜ'MEN, *n.* [*L.*] Pulse; legume.
LE-GÜ'MI-NOUS, *a.* Belonging to pulse or legumes.

*LEIS'URE (lē'zhür) [*lē'zhür, S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; lē'zhür, *W. C.*; lē'zhür, *Nares, Barclay*; lā'zhür, *E.*; lē'zhür or lē'zhür, *Wb.*; lē'zhür or lā'zhür, *Kearick*], *n.* Freedom from employment or business; vacancy of mind.

*LEIS'URE (lē'zhür), *a.* Convenient; unemployed.
*LEIS'URE-LY (lē'zhür-lē), *a.* Not hasty; deliberate.

*LEIS'URE-LY (lē'zhür-lē), *ad.* At leisure; slowly.
LE'MAN or LEM'AN, *n.* A sweetheart; a gallant: — a mistress.

LEN'MA, *n.* [*L.*] A proposition previously assumed as being demonstrated.

LEM'MING, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A rodent quadruped.
LEM'ON, *n.* The acid fruit of the lemon-tree.

LEM-ON-ADÉ, *n.* Beverage made of water, sugar, and lemon-juice.

LEM'UR, *n.* [*L.*] A quadrumanous animal.
LEM'U-RÉS, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Hobgoblins; evil spirits.

LEND, *v. a.* [*i.* LENT; *pp.* LENDING, LENT.] To afford or supply on condition of return or repayment; to afford or grant.

LEND'ER, *a.* That may be lent.
LENDER, *n.* One who lends any thing.

LENGTH, *n.* Measure or extent of a thing from end to end; the longest line of a body; extension; extent; reach. — *At length*, at last.

LENGTHEN (lēng'thn), *v. a.* To extend in length; to make longer; to protract; to prolong.

LENGTH'EN (lēng'thn), *v. n.* To grow longer.
LENGTH'ENED (lēng'thnd), *a.* Prolonged.

LENGTH'EN-ING (lēng'thn-ing), *n.* Protraction.
LENGTH'WISE, *ad.* In direction of the length.

LENGTH'Y, *a.* Long; not short; not brief; tiresomely long; as, a *lengthy* discourse. [*Colloquial.*]

LE'NI-EN-CY, *n.* Mildness; lenity; clemency.
LE'NI-ENT, *a.* Assuasive; softening; mild.

LE'NI-ENT, *n.* That which softens or assuages.
LEN'I-FY, *v. n.* To assuage; to mitigate.

LEN'I-TIVE, *a.* Assuasive; emollient. [*tive.*]
LEN'I-TIVE, *n.* Any thing to ease pain; a pallia-

LEN'I-TY, *n.* Mildness; tenderness; clemency.
LENS, *n.*; *pl.* LENS'ES. A piece of glass, or transparent substance, so formed as to change the direction of the rays of light passing through it; a sight-glass.

LENT, *i. & p.* From *Lend*.

LENT, *n.* The quadragesimal fast; a fast of forty days, from Ash-Wednesday to Easter.

LENT'EN (lēn'tn), *a.* Relating to Lent.
LEN-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* Doubly convex; lentiform.

LEN-TI-FÖRM, *a.* Having the form of a lens.
LEN-TI'F-INOUS, *a.* Scurfy; furfuraceous.

LEN-TI'GÖ (lēn-ti'gō, *S. W. Sm. C.*; len-ti'gō, *Ja.*; lēn-tē-gō, *J. K.*), *n.* [*L.*] A freckly eruption on the skin.

LEN'TIL, *n.* A sort of pulse or pea.
LENT'ISK, *n.* The mastice-tree; a fragrant wood.

LENT'NER, *n.* A kind of hawk.
LEN'TÖR, *n.* [*L.*] Tenacity; viscosity: — slowness; delay.

LEŊTOUS, *a.* Viscous; viscid; tenacious.

LE'Ō, *n.* [L.] (*Astron.*) The Lion; the fifth sign of the zodiac.

LE'Q-NINE, *a.* Belonging to or like a lion.

LEOP'ARD (lēp'ard), *n.* A spotted beast of prey.

LEP'ER, *n.* One infected with a leprosy.

LEP'ER-OUS, *a.* Infected with leprosy; leprous.

LEP'Q-RINE (lēp'q-rin, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. C.*; lē'pō-rin, *S.*; lēp'q-rin, *Wb.*), *a.* Belonging to a hare.

LEP'RO-SY, *n.* A loathsome cutaneous disease, characterized by scaly patches or white scales.

LEP'ROUS, *a.* Infected with leprosy; scurfy.

LEP'ROUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being leprous.

LES'ION (lē'zhun), *n.* A disorder; injury; hurt.

LESS, *a.* A privative termination; as, *lifeless*.

LESS, *a.* The comparative of *Little*. Smaller.

LESS, *ad.* In a smaller or lower degree.

LES-SEE', *n.* A person to whom a lease is given.

LES'SEN (lē'ssn), *v. a.* To make less; to diminish.

LES'SEN (lē'ssn), *v. n.* To grow less; to shrink.

LESS'ER, *a.* Less; smaller. — It is a corruption of *less*, but established by good use, in certain cases; as, *Lesser Asia*.

LES'SON (lē'ssn), *n.* A task or any thing to learn; a piece to be read; precept.

LES'SÖR or LES-SÖR' [lē'sör, *S. W. P. E. F.*; lēs-sör', *J.*; lēs'sör', *Ja.*], *n.* One who lets any thing by lease.

LĚST [lēst, *P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; lĚst or lĚst, *S. W.*], *conj.* That not; for fear that.

LET, *v. a.* [i. LET; *pp.* LETTING, LET.] To allow; to suffer; to permit; to leave: — to lease; to put out to hire. — *v. n.* To be let; as, a house to let.

†LET, *v. a.* To hinder; to obstruct; to oppose.

LĚT, *n.* A hindrance; an obstacle; an obstruction.

LĚT, *a.* A diminutive termination; as in *rivulet*.

LĚTCH or LĚTCH, *n.* See LEACH.

LE'THAL, *a.* Deadly; mortal; fatal.

LE-THAR'GIC, } *a.* Affected by lethargy;
LE-THAR'GI-CAL, } drowsy; sleepy by disease;
heavy; dull.

LE-THAR'GI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a lethargic manner.

LE-THAR'GI-CAL-NESS, } *a.* Morbid sleepiness;
LE-THAR'GIC-NESS, } lethargy.

LĚTH'AR-GY, *n.* A morbid drowsiness; sleepiness.

LĚ'THE, *n.* [Gr.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.

LE-THE'AN, *a.* Oblivious; causing oblivion.

LE-THIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Deadly; bringing death.

LET'TER, *n.* One who lets: — an alphabetic character; printing-type: — a written message; an epistle; a note; a billet. — *Letter patent*, an open letter, granting some privilege. — *Dead letter*, a writing without authority: — a letter left in the post-office and not called for.

LET'TER, *v. a.* To stamp with letters.

LET'TER-CASE, *n.* A case to put letters in.

LET'TERED (lē'terd), *a.* Educated; learned.

LET'TER-FÖUND'ER, *n.* One who makes printing-type.

LET'TER-ING, *n.* A marking with letters.

LET'TER-PRĚSS, *n.* Letters and words printed.

LET'TERS, *n. pl.* Learning; literature; erudition.

LET'TUCE (lē'tis), *n.* A garden-plant for salad.

LEÜ-CO-PHĚG'MA-CY, *n.* A dropsical habit.

LEÜ-CO-PHĚG-MÄ'TIC, *a.* Having a dropsical habit.

LE-VÄNT', *n.* [Fr.] The east, particularly the eastern parts and coasts of the Mediterranean Sea.

LĚVANT or LE-VÄNT' [lē'vant, *E. Wb. Ash*; lē-vänt', *K. Rees*; lē'vant, *Sm.*], *a.* Eastern.

LE-VÄNT'ER, *n.* A strong easterly wind.

LE-VÄNT'INE or LĚV'AN-TINE [lē-vän'tin, *Sm. R. C. Ash*; lē'van-tin, *J. Wb. Todd*], *a.* Belonging to the Levant.

LĚV'AN-TINE, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of silk stuff.

LE-VÄ'TÖR, *n.* A chirurgical instrument.

LĚV'EE (lēv'ē) [lēv'ē, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; lēv-e', *Ash*], *n.* [Fr.] A morning call or assembly; an assembly: — an evening party or assembly: — a concourse: — a bank of earth.

LĚV'EL, *a.* Even; flat; smooth; plain.

Syn. — Level or flat country; even ground; smooth or plain surface.

LĚV'EL', *v. a.* [i. LEVELLED; *pp.* LEVELLING, LEVELLED.] To make even; to lay flat: — to aim.

LĚV'EL, *v. n.* To aim; to direct the view.

LĚV'EL, *n.* A plane or plain; a flat surface: — even state: — a standard; an instrument.

LĚV'EL-LER, *n.* One who levels.

LĚV'EL-LING, *n.* Act of finding a horizontal line.

LĚV'EL-NESS, *n.* Evenness; equality of surface.

LĚV'EN (lēv'vn), *n.* Ferment. See *Leaven*.

LĚV'ER [lē'ver, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; lē'ver, *Wb.*], *n.* The second mechanical power: — a bar used to elevate great weights.

†LĚV'ER, *a.* & *ad.* The comparative degree of *Lief*.

LĚV'ER-ET, *n.* A hare in its first year.

LĚV'I-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being levied.

LE-VI'-A-THAN, *n.* A great water animal, mentioned in Job, — but what animal, not ascertained.

LĚV'I-GATE, *v. a.* To polish; to plane: — to reduce to powder; to pulverize.

LĚV-I-GÄ'TION, *n.* The act of levigating.

LĚV-I-TÄ'TION, *n.* Act of rendering light.

LĚV'ITE, *n.* One of the tribe of Levi: — a priest.

LE-VIT'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to the Levites; priestly.

LE-VIT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of the Levites.

LE-VIT'I-CÜS, *n.* The third book of Moses.

LĚV'I-Ų, *n.* Quality of being light; lightness; inconstancy; vanity; giddiness; volatility.

LĚV'Y, *v. a.* To raise, as men for an army or money as a tax; to collect; to impose.

LĚV'Y, *n.* The act of raising money or men: — the quantity, amount, or number raised.

†LĚW (lĚ), *a.* Tepid; lukewarm; pale; wan.

LEWD (lĚd), *a.* Wanton; dissolute; libidinous.

LEWD'LŲ (lĚd'le), *ad.* Wantonly; lustfully.

LEWD'NESS, *n.* Dissoluteness; licentiousness.

LĚX'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to a lexicon.

LĚX-I-CÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* A writer of dictionaries.

LĚX-I-CO-GRÄPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to lexicog-

LĚX-I-CO-GRÄPH'I-CAL, } raphy.

LĚX-I-CÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art or labor of making dictionaries; lexicology.

LĚX-I-CÖL-Q-GY, *n.* The science of the meaning and proper use of words; philology; lexicography.

LĚX'I-CÖN, *n.* A dictionary; a word-book.

LĚx täl-i-ö'nīs, [L.] The law of retaliation.

LĚY (lē), *n.* A field. See *Lea*, *Lye*, and *Lie*.

LI-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being liable; lialleness.

LI'A-BLE, *a.* Not exempt from; exposed to; answerable; bound; *obnoxious*; *subject*.

LI'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being liable; liability.

LIAISON (lē'a-zöng'), *n.* [Fr.] A bond of union.

LI'AR, *n.* One who tells lies or falsehoods.

LI-BÄ'TION, *n.* An offering made of wine.

LI'BEL, *n.* (*Law*.) A malicious publication designed to render a person odious; a lampoon.

LI'BEL, *v. a.* To defame maliciously; to lampoon.

— (*Law*.) To bring a charge against.

LI'BEL-LÄNT, *n.* (*Law*.) One who files or brings a charge in a chancery or admiralty case.

LI'BEL-LER, *n.* One who libels or defames.

LI'BEL-LOÜS, *a.* Partaking of the nature of libel; defamatory; abusive.

LI'BER-AL, *a.* Generous; *beneficent*: — free; candid; catholic: — free to excess; latitudinarian.

LI'BER-AL-IŠM, *n.* Liberal or lax principles.

LI'BER-AL-IŠT, *n.* An adherent to liberal opinions.

LI'BER-ÄL'I-Ų, *n.* Quality of being liberal; bounty; generosity: — catholicism; caudor.

LI'BER-ÄL-IZE, *v. a.* To make liberal or catholic.

LI'BER-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In a liberal manner.

LI'BER-ÄTE, *v. a.* To free; to set free; to deliver.

LI'BER-Ä'TION, *n.* Act of liberating or setting free; deliverance.

LI'BER-Ä-TÖR, *n.* A deliverer.

LI'BER-TINE, *n.* One who lives dissolutely; a rake.

LI'BER-TINE, *a.* Licentious; dissolute; irreligious.

LI'BER-TIN-IŠM, *n.* Licentiousness; dissoluteness.

LIE/ER-TY, *n.* Power of acting without constraint; freedom; privilege; permission; *leave*. — *Pl.* Precincts or outer districts of a city.

LI-BID/I-NIST, *n.* One devoted to lewdness.

LI-BID/I-NOUS, *a.* Lewd; lustful; licentious.

LI-BID/I-NOUS-LY, *ad.* Lewdly; lustfully.

LI-BID/I-NOUS-NESS, *n.* Lewdness; lustfulness.

LIFERA, *n.* [L.] A balance: — the balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac. [brary.]

LI-BRA/RI-AN, *n.* One who has the care of a li-brary.

LI-BRA/RI-AN-SHIP, *n.* Office of a librarian.

LI/BRA-RY, *n.* A collection of books: — a house or an apartment for books; a book-room.

LI/BRATE, *v. a.* To poise; to hold in equipoise.

LI-BRA/TION, *n.* Act of balancing; equipoise.

LI/BRA-TO-RY, *a.* Balancing; playing like a balance.

LICE, *n.*; *pl.* of *Louse*.

LI/CENS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be licensed.

LI/CENSE, *n.* Authority or liberty given; permission; *leave*: — unrestrained liberty; excess.

LI/CENSE, *v. a.* To permit by a legal grant; to give permission; to authorize.

LI/CENS-ER, *n.* A grantor of permission.

LI/CEN'SI-ATE (li-sen'she-at) [li-sen'she-at, *P. J. Ja.*; li-sen'she-at, *W. F. Sm.*; li-sen'shet, *S. E.*], *n.* One who has a license to preach, or to practise any art or profession.

LI-CEN'TI-ATE (li-sen'she-at), *v. a.* To license.

LI-CEN'TIOUS (li-sen'shūs), *a.* Using license in a bad sense; dissolute; unrestrained.

LI-CEN'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a disorderly manner.

LI-CEN'TIOUS-NESS (li-sen'shūs-nēs), *n.* State of being licentious; disorderly conduct.

***LI/CHEN** [li'ken, *Ja. C.*; lich'en or li'ken, *Sm.*; lich'en, *K. R.*; lik'en, *Wb.*], *n.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants of very low organization, which grow on the bark of trees, on rocks, and on the ground; moss. — (*Med.*) A cutaneous disease; a tetter.

***LICH-EN-ÖG/RA-PHY**, *n.* A description of lichens.

LIÇ/IT (lis'it), *a.* Lawful.

LIÇ/IT-NESS (lis'it-nēs), *n.* Lawfulness.

LICK, *v. a.* To pass over with the tongue; to lap: — to beat; to strike. [*Colloquial.*]

LICK, *n.* A wash; what is smeared over: — a blow; a stroke: — a salt spring.

LICK/ER-ISH, *a.* Nice; dainty; eager; greedy.

LIC/O-RICE, *n.* A sweet, medicinal root.

LIC/TOR, *n.* [L.] An officer among the Romans.

LID, *n.* A cover for a pan, box, &c.

LIE (li), *n.* A violation of truth; a criminal falsehood; untruth: — a charge of falsehood.

LIE (li), *v. n.* [*i.* LIED; *pp.* LYING, LIED.] To utter a criminal falsehood; to violate truth.

LIE (li), *v. n.* [*i.* lay; *pp.* LYING, LAIN.] To rest horizontally; to rest; to remain.

LIE [li, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; lē, *S.*], *n.* Water impregnated with alkaline salt: — written also *Lye*. See *LYE*.

LIEF (lēf), *ad.* Willingly; gladly; freely.

LIÈGE (lēj), *a.* Bound by feudal tenure or connection; subject. — It is joined indifferently to lord or subject; as, *liege-lord*, or *liege-man*.

LIÈGE (lēj), *n.* A sovereign; a superior lord.

LIÈGE/MAN (lēj'man), *n.* a subject; a vassal.

LIE/GER (lēj'er), *n.* A resident ambassador.

LI/EN or LI'EN [lē'en, *Ja. Sm.*; li'en, *K. C.*; lēn, *Wb.*], *n.* A legal claim to property by a creditor.

LI-EN-TÉR/IC, *a.* Pertaining to a lieutent.

LI'EN-TÉR-Y, *n.* A flux of the bowels; a particular looseness, or diarrhoea.

LIER, *n.* One who rests or lies down.

LIEU (liū), *n.* [Fr.] Place; room; as, "in lieu of."

***LIEU-TÉN'AN-CY** (lēv-tēn'an-sē or lū-tēn'an-sē), *n.* The office of a lieutenant.

***LIEU-TÉN'ANT** (lēv-tēn'ant or lū-tēn'ant) [lēv-tēn'ant, *W. Sm. C.*; li-tēn'ant, *S. E. Barclay*; li-v-tēn'ant, *P. J.*; lū-tēn'ant, *Ja. Wb.*; li-v-tēn'ant or lū-tēn'ant, *F.*], *n.* [Fr.] An officer below a captain: — a deputy: — a second in rank.

***LIEU-TÉN'ANT-SHIP**, *n.* Office of lieutenant.

LIEVE (lēv), *ad.* Willingly; lief. See *LIEF*.

LIFE, *n.*; *pl.* LIVES. State of living; vitality; animation; existence; spirit; *soul*; vivacity: — conduct: — a history of a life; biography.

LIFE/BLOOD (li'f blūd), *n.* The vital blood.

LIFE/-BOAT (li'f bōt), *n.* A boat to preserve life.

LIFE/-ES-TATE, *n.* An estate held during life.

LIFE/-GIV-ING, *a.* Imparting life; invigorating.

LIFE/GUARD (li'f gārd), *n.* Guard of a king, &c.

LIFE/LESS, *a.* Destitute of life; dead; dull.

Syn. — A *lifeless* corpse; a *dead* body; a *dull* performance; *unmanly* manner, or substance.

LIFE/LESS-LY, *ad.* Without vigor or life; dully.

LIFE/-PRE-SERV-ER, *n.* An air-tight apparatus made of India-rubber cloth or other materials, for preserving the lives of persons at sea.

LIFE/TIME, *n.* Continuance or duration of life.

LIFT, *v. a.* To raise; to elevate; to exalt.

LIFT, *v. n.* To strive to raise by strength.

LIFT, *n.* Act of lifting; effort: — weight lifted.

LIFT/ER, *n.* One who lifts.

LIG/A-MENT, *n.* An elastic membrane; a cord.

LIG-A-MEN'TAL, { *a.* Relating to, or composing,

LIG-A-MEN'TOVS, { a ligament.

LI-GA'TION, *n.* Act of binding; confinement.

LIG/A-TURE, *n.* A bandage; a band; a cord.

LIGHT (lit), *n.* The ethereal medium of sight that by which we see; the transparency of the air caused by the rays of the sun, &c.: — artificial illumination; a taper: — a pharos: — situation or point of view: — day: — knowledge.

LIGHT (lit), *a.* Not heavy: — active; slight; trifling; gay; airy: — not dark; bright; clear.

LIGHT (lit), *ad.* Lightly; cheaply.

LIGHT (lit), *v. a.* [*i.* LIGHTED or LIT; *pp.* LIGHTING, LIGHTED or LIT: — *lit* is obsolete or colloquial.] To kindle: — to fill with light; to illuminate.

LIGHT (lit), *v. n.* To fall on; to dismount; to rest.

LIGHT-/ARMED (li't'ārd), *a.* Not heavily armed.

LIGHT-/BRAIN (li't'brān), *a.* A trifling person.

LIGHT/EN (li'tn), *v. n.* To flash; to shine.

LIGHT/EN (li'tn), *v. a.* To illuminate; to enlighten: — to unload.

LIGHT/ER (li't'er), *n.* One who lights: — a boat.

LIGHT/ER-MAN, *n.* One who manages a lighter.

LIGHT-/FIN-GERED (li't'fing-ğerd), *a.* Thievish.

LIGHT-/FOOT-ED (li't'fūt-əd), *a.* Swift in running.

LIGHT-/HEAD-ED (li't'hēd-əd), *a.* Thoughtless.

LIGHT-/HEAD-ED-NESS, *n.* Disorder of the mind.

LIGHT-/HEART-ED (li't'hārt-əd), *a.* Gay; merry.

LIGHT-/HORSE, *n.* Light-armed cavalry.

LIGHT-/HOUSE (li't'hōūs), *n.* A tower or high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships in the night.

LIGHT/LESS (li't'les), *a.* Wanting light; dark.

LIGHT/LY (li't'le), *ad.* In a light manner.

LIGHT-/MIND-ED (li't'-), *a.* Unsteady; giddy.

LIGHT/NESS (li't'nēs), *n.* State of being light; want of weight; inconstancy; unsteadiness.

LIGHT/NING (li't'ning), *n.* The electric flash that attends thunder: — an abatement; alleviation.

LIGHTS (lits), *n. pl.* The lungs of brute animals.

LIGHT/SOME (li't'sum), *a.* Luminous; gay; airy.

LIGHT/SOME-NESS, *n.* Luminousness; cheerfulness; gaiety.

LIGN-AL/OES (lig-nāl'ōz or lin-āl'ōz) [lig-nāl'ōz, *S. W. Sm.*; lin-āl'ōz, *K. Taylor*], *n.* Aloes-wood.

LIG/NE-OUS, *a.* Made of wood; wooden.

LIG-NI-FI-CÁ/TION, *n.* Act of becoming wood.

LIG-NI-FÖRM, *a.* Having the form of wood.

LIG-/NI-FY, *v. a. & n.* To change into wood.

LIG/NINE, *n.* The chemical principle of wood.

LIG/NITE, *n.* Wood converted into a kind of coal.

LIG-NUM-VI'TE (lig-nūm-vi'te), *n.* [L.] Guaiacum, a very hard wood.

LIG/V-LATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Like a bandage or strap.

LIG/GURE, *n.* A precious stone.

LIKE, *a.* Resembling; similar; alike; likely.

LIKE, *n.* A thing similar; near approach.

LIKE, *ad.* In the same manner; likely.

LIKE, *v. a.* To be pleased with; to approve.

LIKE, *v. n.* To be pleased; to choose; to list.

LIKE-LI-HOOD (lĭk'le-hūd), *n.* Appearance; show; resemblance; likeness; probability.

LIKE-LI-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being likely.

LIKE-LY, *a.* Probable; credible; such as may please; handsome. — (*U. S.*) Respectable; worth of esteem; sensible. [*Colloqual.*]

LIKE-LY, *ad.* Probably.

LI'KEN (lĭ'kn), *v. a.* To make like; to compare.

LIKE-NESS, *n.* Resemblance; similarity.

Syn. — *Likeness* or *resemblance* in person, form, appearance, &c.; *similarity* of disposition, circumstances, &c.

LIKE-WISE, *ad.* In like manner; also; too.

LĪ'KING, *n.* Inclination; desire; delight in.

LĪ'LAC (lĭ'lak, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; lĭl'lak, *Kerrick*), *n.* A beautiful, sweet-flowering tree; a shrub: — often written *lilach*.

LIL-I-Ā'CEOUS (lĭl-e-ā'shus), *a.* Like a lily.

LIL'IED (lĭl'id), *a.* Embellished with lilies.

LILT, *v. n.* To skip or dance; to be active. [*Local.*]

LIL'Y (lĭl'e), *n.* A plant and flower.

LIL'Y-LĪV-ERED (lĭl'e-liv-erd), *a.* Cowardly.

LĪ-MĀ'TION, *n.* Act of filing or polishing.

LĪ-MĀ-TŪRE, *n.* Particles rubbed off by a file.

LĪMB (lĭm), *n.* A branch of a tree; a jointed part of an animal; a member; a branch: — border.

LĪMB (lĭm), *v. a.* To tear; to dismember.

LĪM'BEC, *n.* A still; an alembic

LĪM'BEC, *v. a.* To strain as through a still.

LĪMBED (lĭmd), *a.* Formed with regard to limbs.

LĪM'BER, *a.* Flexible; easily bent; pliant.

LĪM'BER-NESS, *n.* Flexibility; pliancy.

LĪM'BERS, *n. pl.* Two shafts, mounted on a pair of wheels of a carriage for ammunition: — thills or shafts.

LĪMB'LESS, *a.* Wanting limbs; deprived of limbs.

LĪM'BŌ, *n.* [*limbus*, *L.*]; *pl.* **LĪM'BŌS**. A border: — a region bordering on hell: — a prison.

LĪME, *n.* Calcareous earth obtained from lime-stone, and used for mortar, &c.; quicklime: — a viscous substance, properly *bird-lime*: — a tree; the linden-tree: — an acid fruit.

LĪME, *v. a.* To ensnare; to smear with lime.

LĪME-BURN-ER, *n.* One who burns stones to lime.

LĪME-KĪLN (lĭm'kil), *n.* A furnace for lime.

LĪME-STŌNE, *n.* A calcareous stone; a carbonate of lime; the stone of which lime is made.

LĪME-WĀ-TER, *n.* A water containing lime.

LĪM'IT, *n.* That which terminates any thing; a bound; a border; utmost reach; *term*.

LĪM'IT, *v. a.* To set limits or bounds to; to confine; to restrain; to circumscribe; to bound; to restrict.

LĪM'IT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be limited.

LĪM-I-TĀ'RĪ-ĀN, *n.* One who limits.

LĪM-I-TĀ'RĪ-ĀN, *a.* Limiting; circumscribing.

LĪM'I-TĀ-RŪ, *a.* Placed at the boundaries.

LĪM-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* A restriction; a confinement.

LĪM'IT-ED, *p. a.* Having limits; circumscribed.

LĪM'IT-ER, *n.* He or that which limits.

LĪM'IT-LESS, *a.* Unbounded; unlimited.

LĪMN (lĭm), *v. a.* To draw; to paint any thing.

LĪM'NER, *n.* A painter; a picture-maker.

LĪM'NING, *n.* Art of painting in water-colors.

LĪ-MŌ'SIS, *n.* (*Med.*) A morbid appetite.

LĪMOUS, *a.* Muddy; slimy. [*R.*]

LĪMP, *v. n.* To halt; to walk lamely.

LĪMP, *n.* A halt; the act of limping.

LĪMP-ER, *n.* One who limps in his walking.

LĪM'PET, *n.* A small shell-fish.

LĪM'PID, *a.* Clear; pure; transparent.

LĪM-PID'Y-TY, *n.* State of being limpid.

LĪM'PID-NESS, *n.* Limpidity; clearness; purity.

LĪM'Y, *a.* Containing lime; viscous; glutinous.

LĪNĀ-MĒNT, *n.* A tent made of lint for wounds.

LĪNCH/PIN, *n.* The iron pin of an axle-tree.

LĪNCT'URE (lĭngkt'yūr), *n.* Medicine licked up.

LĪN'DEN, *n.* A large, handsome tree; lime-tree.

LĪNE, *n.* Longitudinal extension: — a string; lineament; delineation: — a row; a rank; a

course: — a business: — as much as is written from one margin to another; a verse: — a trench: — a limit: — the equator: — progeny: — one tenth of an inch.

LĪNE, *v. a.* To guard within; to cover; to double: — to place along the side of.

LĪN'E-AGE, *n.* Family or race ascending or descending; *race*; progeny; family; genealogy.

LĪN'E-AL, *a.* Descending in a line; hereditary.

LĪN'E-ĀL'Y-TY, *n.* State of being in a line.

LĪN'E-ĀL-LY, *ad.* In a direct line.

LĪN'E-Ā-MĒNT, *n.* A feature; a form; an outline.

LĪN'E-ĀR, *a.* Composed of lines; having lines.

LĪN'E-ĀTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Marked longitudinally.

LĪN'E-Ā'TION, *n.* A draught of a line or lines.

LĪN'EN, *n.* Cloth made of flax or hemp: — the under part of dress.

LĪN'EN, *a.* Made of linen; resembling linen.

LĪN'EN-DRĀ'PER, *n.* One who deals in linen.

LĪNG, *n.* Heath: — a kind of sea-fish.

LĪN'GER (lĭng'ger), *v. n.* To remain long; to delay.

LĪN'GER, *v. a.* To protract; to draw out.

LĪN'GER-ER (lĭng'ger-er), *n.* One who lingers.

LĪN'GER-ING (lĭng'ger-ing), *a.* Tardy; slow.

LĪN'GER-ING-LY, *ad.* With delay; tediously.

LĪN'GET, *n.* A small mass of metal: — a bird.

LĪN'GŌ (lĭng'gō), *n.* [*Port.*] Language. [*Vulgar.*]

LĪN-GUĀ-DĒN'TAL (lĭng-gwā-dēn'tal), *a.* Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

LĪN'GUAL, *a.* Pertaining to the tongue.

LĪN'GUĪ-FŌRM, *a.* Formed like the tongue.

LĪN'GUĪST (lĭng'gwĭst), *n.* One versed in languages.

LĪN-GUĪS'TIC, *a.* Relating to language.

LĪN-GUĪS'TICS, *n. pl.* The study or science of languages, their origin, descent, and relationship.

LĪN'MENT, *n.* Ointment; balsam; unguent.

LĪN'ING, *n.* The inner covering of any thing.

LĪNK, *n.* A single ring of a chain: — a torch.

LĪNK, *v. a.* To complicate; to unite; to join.

LĪNK, *v. n.* To be connected.

LĪNK'-BŌY, *n.* A boy that carries a link or torch.

LĪN'NET, *n.* A small singing-bird.

LĪN'SĒED, *n.* The seed of flax; flaxseed.

LĪN'SEY-WŌOL'SEY (lĭn'se-wŭl'se), *n.* Stuff made of linen and wool mixed; a light stuff.

LĪN'SEY-WŌOL'SEY (lĭn'se-wŭl'se), *a.* Made of linen and wool mixed; vile; mean.

LĪNT, *n.* Flax; linen scraped into soft substance.

LĪN'TEL, *n.* (*Arch.*) A horizontal piece of timber or stone over a door or window.

LĪN'T-STŌCK, *n.* [*lint* & *stock*.] A staff with a match at the end, used by gunners in firing cannon.

LĪ'ON, *n.* The largest and most formidable of the carnivorous animals: — a sign in the zodiac.

LĪ'ON-IZE, *v. a.* To make a lion.

LĪP, *n.* The border of the mouth; the edge.

LĪP'Q-GRĀM, *n.* A writi^g which omits or dispenses with one of the letters of the alphabet.

LĪ-PŌTH'Y-MŌUS, *a.* Swooning; fainting.

LĪ-PŌTH'Y-MY, *n.* A swoon; a fainting fit.

LĪPPED (lĭpt), *a.* Having lips; as, thick-lipped.

LĪP'PI-TUDE, *a.* Blearedness of eyes.

LĪQ'UĀ-BLE (lĭk'wā-bl), *a.* That may be melted.

LĪ QUĀ'TION (lĭ-kwā'shun), *n.* Act of melting: — a mode of purifying tin.

LĪQ-UE-FĀC'TION (lĭk-we-fāk'shun), *n.* Act of melting; state of being melted.

LĪQ'UE-FĪ-A-BLE (lĭk'we-fĭ-ā-bl), *a.* Dissolvable.

LĪQ'UE-FŪ (lĭk'we-fŭ), *v. a.* To melt; to dissolve.

LĪQ'UE-FŪ (lĭk'we-fŭ), *v. n.* To grow liquid.

LĪ-QUĒS'CEN-CY, *n.* Aptness to melt.

LĪ-QUĒS'CENT (lĭ-kwēs'sent), *a.* Melting.

LĪ-QUE'ŪR (lĭ-kūr'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A spirituous liquid.

LĪQ'UID (lĭk'wĭd), *a.* Not solid; fluid; flowing.

LĪQ'UID (lĭk'wĭd), *n.* Liquid substance; liquor: — a letter. — The four liquids are *l, m, n, r*.

LĪQ'UID-ĀM-BAR, *n.* A plant; the gum-tree.

LĪQ'UI-DĀTE (lĭk'we-dāt), *v. a.* To clear; to lessen: — to adjust and settle, as an account.

LĪQ-UJ-DĀ'TIŌN, *n.* The act of liquidating.
LĪ-QUID'I-TY, *n.* The state of being liquid.
LĪQ'UJD-NĒSS (lĭk'wĭd-nēs), *n.* Liquidity.
LĪQ'UOR (lĭk'ur), *n.* Any liquid; strong drink.
LĪQ'UO-RICE (lĭk'q-ris), *n.* A root. See **LICKORICE**.
LĪQ'UO-RISH (lĭk'q-rish), *a.* See **LICKERISH**.
LĪS'BON (lĭz'bun), *n.* A kind of white wine.
LĪSP, *v. n.* To speak with a lisp, like a child.
LĪSP, *v. a.* To utter with a lisp.
LĪSP, *n.* A defective speech or utterance.
LĪST, *n.* A roll; a catalogue: — a bound; a limit: — desire; choice: — a strip of cloth; a border.
 — (*Naut.*) Inclination to one side, as a ship.
Syn. — A list of persons or subscribers; a herald's roll, muster-roll; a catalogue of books or students; a register of births and deaths.
LĪST, *v. n.* To choose, to desire; to be disposed.
LĪST, *v. a.* To enlist: — to sew: — to listen.
LĪS'TEL, *n.* (*Arch.*) A small band; a fillet.
LĪS'TEN (lĭs'ten), *v. n.* To hearken; to attend.
LĪS'TEN-ER (lĭs'ten-er), *n.* One who hearkens.
LĪS'TLESS, *a.* Indifferent; careless; heedless.
LĪS'TLESS-LY, *ad.* Carelessly; without attention.
LĪS'TLESS-NĒSS, *n.* Inattention, want of desire.
LĪSTS, *n. pl.* A place enclosed for combats, races, wrestlings, &c.
LĪT, *i. & p.* From **LIGHT**. Lighted. See **LIGHT**.
LĪT'A-NY, *n.* A form of supplicatory prayer.
LĪT'ER-AL, *a.* Consisting of letters; according to the letter; not figurative; *verbal*: — exact; actual; positive; real.
LĪT'ER-AL-ISM, *n.* Accordance with the letter.
LĪT'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One who adheres to the letter.
LĪT'ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* Original or literal meaning.
LĪT'ER-AL-LY, *ad.* In a literal manner.
LĪT'ER-AR-Y, *a.* Relating to letters or literature.
LĪT'ER-ATE, *a.* Learned; skilled in letters.
LĪT'ER-ATE, *n.* One educated out of college.
LĪT'ER-Ā'TĪ, *n. pl.* [literatus; *pl. literati*, *L.*] The learned; men of learning.
LĪT'ER-Ā'TIUM, *ad.* [*L.*] Letter by letter; literally.
LĪT'ER-Ā-TURE, *n.* Learning; erudition; letters.
Syn. — The literature of a nation; the learning or erudition of an individual. A man of learning excels in what is taught in the schools; a man of literature or letters, in what is generally read; a man of erudition, in recondite information.
LĪTH'A-GOGUE, *n.* (*Med.*) Medicine for expelling calculous matter from the kidneys or bladder.
LĪTH'ARGE, *n.* Fused oxide of lead.
LĪTHE, *a.* Limber; flexible; soft; pliant.
LĪTHE, *v. a.* To smooth; to soften; to palliate.
LĪTHE'NESS, *n.* Limberness; flexibility.
LĪTHE'SOME (lĭth'sum), *a.* Pliant; limber.
LĪTH'IC, *a.* Relating to the stone or calculus.
LĪTHŌD'Q-MĪ, *n. pl.* Molluscous animals that inhabit rocks.
LĪTH'O-GRĀPH, *n.* A lithographic print.
LĪTH'O-GRĀPH, *v. a.* To draw and etch on stone.
LĪTHŌG'RĀ-PHER, *n.* One who practises lithography.
LĪTH'O-GRĀPH'IC, *a.* Relating to lithography.
LĪTHŌG'RĀ-PHY, *n.* Art of engraving upon stone.
LĪTH'O-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to lithology.
LĪTHŌL'Q-QĪST, *n.* One who is versed in lithology.
LĪTHŌL'Q-QY, *n.* Natural history of stones.
LĪTH'O-MĀN-CY [lĭth'o-mān-se, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; lĭth'o-mān-se, *S.*; lĭth'o-mān-se, *P. K.*], *n.* Divination or prediction by stones.
LĪTH-ON-TRĪP'TIC, *n.* A medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.
LĪTH-ON-TRĪP'TIC, *a.* Dissolving the stone.
LĪTH-ON-TRĪP'TIST, *n.* An operator for the stone.
LĪTH'O-PHYTE, *n.* A stone plant: — coral.
LĪTHŌT'Q-MIST, *n.* One who performs lithotomy.
LĪTHŌT'Q-MY, *n.* Art of cutting for the stone.
LĪTH'O-TRĪP-SY, *n.* Same as *lithotripsy*.
LĪTHŌT'RĪ-TY, *n.* (*Med.*) The art or act of breaking or bruising the stone in the bladder.
LĪ'THY (lĭ'the), *a.* Pliable; bending easily.
LĪT'I-GĀNT, *n.* One engaged in a lawsuit.

LĪT'I-GĀNT, *a.* Engaged in a juridical contest.
LĪT'I-GATE, *v. a.* To contest in law; to debate.
LĪT'I-GATE, *v. n.* To dispute or contend in law.
LĪT-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* Act of litigating; a judicial contest; a suit at law; a lawsuit.
LĪ-TĪQ'IOUS (lĭ-tĭd'jus), *a.* Inclined to litigation.
LĪ-TĪQ'IOUS-LY (lĭ-tĭd'jus-le), *ad.* Wranglingly.
LĪ-TĪQ'IOUS-NĒSS (lĭ-tĭd'jus-nēs), *n.* Wrangling.
LĪT'MUS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A lichen; orchil: — a blue pigment obtained from orchil. — *Litmus paper*, paper tinged blue or red by litmus.
LĪ'TO-TEŠ, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a speaker seems to lessen what he says, though he means otherwise.
LĪT'TER, *n.* A carriage with a bed in it: — straw laid under animals: — scattered shreds or fragments: — a brood of young: — a birth of animals.
LĪT'TER, *v. a.* To bring forth, as quadrupeds: — to scatter about: — to cover with straw.
LĪT'TLE, *a.* [*comp.* LESS and LESSER; *superl.* LEAST.] Small; diminutive; not great; not many.
LĪT'TLE, *n.* A small space, part, or affair.
LĪT'TLE, *ad.* In a small degree; not much.
LĪT'TLE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being little.
LĪT'TO-RAL, *a.* Belonging to, or near, the shore.
LĪ-TŪR'GIC, *a.* Relating to a liturgy or for-liturgical.
LĪ-TŪR'GĪ-CAL, *a.* mulary of public prayer.
LĪ-TŪR-QY, *n.* A formulary of public devotions.
LĪVE (lĭv), *v. n.* To be alive, to dwell, to feed.
LĪVE, *a.* Not dead; active, having life; alive.
LĪVED (lĭvd), *a.* Having life, as, "short-lived."
LĪVE'LĪ-HOOD (lĭv'le-hūd), *n.* Support of life; means of living; subsistence; maintenance.
LĪVE'LĪ-LY, *ad.* In a sprightly or lively manner.
LĪVE'LĪ-NĒSS, *n.* State of being lively; vivacity.
LĪVE'LŌNG (lĭv'lōng), *a.* Tedious, long in passing.
LĪVE'LY, *a.* Having life; animated; brisk; vigorous; sprightly; gay; cheerful.
LĪV'ER, *n.* One who lives: — one of the entrails.
LĪV'ER-CŌL-QR, *n. & a.* A very dark red.
LĪV'ER WORT (lĭv'er-würt), *n.* A plant.
LĪV'ER-Y, *n.* A release from wardship: — a writ for possession: — a uniform or dress worn by servants: — the collective body of livery-men in London.
LĪV'ER-Y, *v. a.* To clothe in a livery.
LĪV'ER-Y-MĀN, *n.* One who wears a livery: — one of a class of freemen, embracing the different trades in London.
LĪV'ER-Y-STĀBLE, *n.* A stable where horses are kept and let.
LĪVES (lĭvz), *n.*; *pl.* of *Life*.
LĪV'ID, *a.* Discolored; black and blue.
LĪV'ID'I-TY, *n.* State of being livid; discoloration.
LĪV'ID-NĒSS, *n.* tion of the body.
LĪV'ING, *n.* Course of life: — sustenance; support; maintenance; livelihood: — a benefice.
LĪVRE (lĭ'vr) [lĭ'vr, *S. W. P. J. F. Sm.*; lĭ'vr, *E. K.*; lĭvr, *Ja.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] A French money of account, now disused, of a little less value than a franc, 80 francs being equal to 81 livres.
LĪX-IV'I-AL, *a.* Impregnated with salts, like a lix-iv-i-ous.
LĪX-IV'I-ŌUS { lĭxivium; obtained by lĭxivium.
LĪX-IV'I-ATE, *v. a.* To impregnate with salts from wood-ashes; to form lye.
LĪX-IV'I-ATE, *a.* Containing, or impregnated
LĪX-IV'I-ĀT-ED, { with, lĭxivium.
LĪX-IV'I-ŪM, *n.* [*L.*] Lye made of ashes, water, &c.; an alkaline salt in solution.
LĪZ'ARD, *n.* An animal resembling a serpent.
LŌ, *interj.* Look! see! behold!
LŌACH (lŏch), *n.* A sort of small fish.
LŌAD (lŏd), *n.* A burden; a freight; pressure: — a metallic or mineral vein. See **LŌDE**.
LŌAD (lŏd), *v. a.* [*i.* LOADED; *pp.* LOADING, LOADED or LADEN.] To burden; to freight; to encumber: — to charge, as a gun.
LŌAD'ING, *n.* A burden; a cargo; a load.
LŌAD-STĀR, *n.* The pole-star; the cynosure.
LŌAD-STŌNE, *n.* The magnet; an oxide of iron.
LŌAF (lŏf), *n.*; *pl.* LŌAVEŠ. A mass of bread, &c.

LŌAF'ER, *n.* An idler; a vagrant.
LŌAM (lōm), *n.* Rich earth or mould; marl.
LŌAM (lōm), *v. a.* To smear with loam or clay.
LŌAM'Y (lō'mē), *a.* Containing loam; marly.
LŌAN (lōn), *n.* Any thing lent; act of lending.
LŌAN, *v. a.* To deliver to another for temporary use; to lend. [*Modern.*]
LŌAN'-ŌF'FICE, *n.* A public office in which loans are negotiated for the public.
LŌATH (lōth) [lōth, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; lōth, Wb.*], *a.* Unwilling; reluctant; *averse*.
LŌATHE (lōth), *v. a.* To regard with nausea, disgust, or abhorrence; to nauseate; to *abhor*.
LŌATHE, *v. n.* To feel abhorrence or disgust.
LŌATH'ER (lōth'er), *n.* One who loathes.
LŌATH'FUL (lōth'fūl), *a.* Abhorring; odious.
LŌATH'ING, *n.* Disgust; disinclination.
LŌATH'NESS (lōth'nes), *n.* Unwillingness. [ble.
LŌATH'SOME (lōth'sum), *a.* Disgusting; detestable.
LŌATH'SOME-NESS, *n.* Quality of raising disgust.
LŌAVES (lōvz), *n.; pl. of Leaf.*
LŌB, *n.* A clumsy person:— a worm:— a prison.
LŌB, *v. a.* To let fall carelessly.
LŌ'BATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the form of a lobe.
LŌB'BY, *n.* An opening before a room, or a way or passage to an apartment; a small hall.
LŌBE, *n.* A division; a part of the lungs.
LŌBE'LET, *n.* A little lobe; lobule.
LŌB'LŌL-LY, *n.* A tree.— [*Naut.*] Water-gruel.
LŌB'STER, *n.* A well-known crustaceous fish.
LŌB'ULE, *n.* A little lobe; lobule.
LŌ'CAL, *a.* Relating or limited to a place.
LŌ'CAL-ISM, *n.* A word, phrase, custom, or interest limited to a particular place.
LŌ-CAL'I-TY, *n.* Existence in place; position; place:— position of a plant or mineral.
LŌ'CAL-LY, *ad.* With respect to place.
LŌ'CATE, *v. a.* To place; to fix. [*Modern.*]
LŌ-CATION, *n.* The act of placing; situation.
LŌEH (lōk), *n.* A lake. [*Used in Scotland.*]
LŌ'CHI-AL, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to *lochia*, or discharges consequent on childbirth.
LŌCK, *n.* An instrument to fasten doors, &c.:— part of a gun:— a grapple:— a tuft of hair:— an enclosure in a canal to confine the water.
LŌCK, *v. a.* To shut or fasten with locks; to close.
LŌCK, *v. n.* To become fast by a lock; to unite.
LŌCK'AGE, *n.* The construction of locks:— materials for locks:— water to fill a lock:— toll.
LŌCK'ER, *n.* He or that which locks:— any thing closed with a lock; a drawer.
LŌCK'ET, *n.* A small lock; a catch:— a trinket.
LŌCKED'-JAW, (*n.* (*Med.*) A spasmodic affection
LŌCK'JAW, } of the jaw; trismus; tetanus.
LŌCK'RAM, *n.* A sort of coarse cloth.
LŌCK'SMITH, *n.* A man who makes locks.
LŌCK'UP, *n.* An enclosure for confinement.
LŌ-CŌ-MŌ'TION, *n.* Act or power of moving forward, or changing place.
LŌ-CŌ-MŌ'TIVE, *n.* A locomotive engine; a car.
LŌ-CŌ-MŌ'TIVE, *a.* Changing or able to change place.
LŌ-CŌ-MŌ-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Power of changing place.
LŌC'Ū-LA-MENT, (*n.* (*Bot.*) A seed-vessel.
LŌ'cum tē'nenz, [*L.*] A deputy.
LŌ'CUST, *n.* A devouring insect:— a tree. [*load.*
LŌDE, *n.* A metallic or mineral vein:— written also
LŌDE'STAR, *n.* The pole-star. See **LOADSTAR**.
LŌDE'STONE, *n.* The magnet. See **LOADSTONE**.
LŌDGE, *v. a.* To afford a lodging; to place; to fix.
LŌDGE, *v. n.* To reside; to keep residence.
LŌDQE, *n.* A small house; tenement:— a society.
LŌDQE'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of affording a dwelling.
LŌDQE'MENT, *n.* Act of lodging; collocation; encampment:— written also *lodgment*.
LŌDQ'ER, *n.* One who lodges, or lives at board.
LŌDQ'ING, *n.* A temporary abode; rooms hired.
LŌFT, *n.* A floor; a story; a high room or place.
LŌFT-LY, *ad.* On high; proudly; haughtily.
LŌFT'Y-NESS, *n.* State of being lofty; highness; elevation; *pride*.

LŌE'TY, *a.* Elevated in place; high; *tall*:— *sublime*; haughty.
LŌG, *n.* A bulky piece of wood:— a piece of wood, which, with a line, serves to measure the course of a ship at sea:— a Hebrew measure, less than a pint.
LŌG'A-RITHM, *n.* A rational number:— logarithms are a series of numbers in arithmetical progression, corresponding to another series in geometrical progression.
LŌG'A-RITH'MIC, } *a.* Relating to, or consist-
LŌG'A-RITH'MI-CAL, } ing of, logarithms.
LŌG'-BOOK (lōg'bōk), *n.* Register of a ship's way.
LŌG'GATS, *n. pl.* A game; called also *skittles*.
LŌG'GER-HEAD, *n.* A dolt; a thick-skull:— an iron used for heating tar or warming liquids.
LŌG'GER-HEAD-ED, *a.* Dull; stupid; doltish.
LŌG'-HOUSE, *n.* A house constructed of logs.
LŌG'IC, *n.* The art of reasoning; dialectics.
LŌG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or skilled in, logic; conformed to logic.
LŌG'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* According to the laws of logic.
LŌ-Q'Ū'CIAN (lō-jish'an), *n.* One versed in logic.
LŌG'-LINE, *n.* A line to measure a ship's way.
LŌG'MAN, *n.* One who carries logs.
LŌ-GŌ-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Relating to logography.
LŌ-GŌ-RA-PHY, *n.* A mode of printing, in which a type contains a whole word.
LŌ-GŌM'A-CHIST, *n.* A disputant about words.
LŌ-GŌM'A-CHY, *n.* A contention about words.
LŌGŌ-TYPE, *n.* Two or more letters cast in one piece; as, *ff, fl, æ, &c.*
LŌG'-ROLL-ING, *n.* A cant term, denoting a system of manoeuvring in legislation for carrying any favorite measure.
LŌG'WOOD (lōg'wūd), *n.* A wood used in dyeing.
LŌI'MIC, *a.* Relating to contagious disorders.
LŌIN, *n.* The back of an animal: the reins.
LŌI'TER, *v. n.* To linger; to be dilatory; to idle.
LŌI'TER, *v. a.* To consume in trifles; to waste.
LŌI'TER-ER, *n.* One who loiters; a lingerer.
LŌLL, *v. n.* To lean idly:— to hang out the tongue.
LŌL'LARD, *n.* A follower of Wicliffe.
LŌ'MENT, *n.* A kind of legume.
LŌMP (lūmp), *n.* A kind of roundish fish.
LŌNE, *a.* Solitary; lonely; single; unmarried.
LŌNE'LY-NESS, *n.* State of being lonely; solitude.
LŌNE'LY, *a.* Solitary; being alone.
LŌNE'NESS, *n.* Solitude; dislike of company.
LŌNE'SOME, *a.* Solitary; lonely; dismal.
LŌNE'SOME-LY, *ad.* In a solitary manner.
LŌNE'SOME-NESS, *n.* Quality of being lonesome.
LŌNG, *a.* Not short; having length; extended; drawn out; tedious; dilatory.
LŌNG, *ad.* To a great extent; not soon.
LŌNG, *v. n.* To wish or desire earnestly.
LŌN-GA-NIM'I-TY, *n.* Forbearance; patience. [*R.*]
LŌNG'-BOAT (lōng'bōt), *n.* The largest boat of a ship.
LŌNGE (lūnj), *n.* [*Fr.*] A thrust; allonge.
LŌN-G'VAL, *a.* Long-lived; living long.
LŌN-G'EV'I-TY, *a.* Length of life; long life.
LŌN-G'EV'OUS, *a.* Living long; long-lived.
LŌNG'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having forecast; sagacious.
LŌN-G'IM-A-NOUS, *a.* Having long hands.
LŌN-G'IM'E-TRY, *n.* Art of measuring distances.
LŌNG'ING, *n.* Earnest desire; continual wish.
LŌNG'ING, *p. a.* Earnestly desiring; craving.
LŌNG'ING-LY, *ad.* With incessant wishes.
LŌN-GI-RŌS'TER, *n.* A long-billed, wading bird.
LŌN'GI-TUDE, *n.* Length:— the distance of any part of the earth, east or west, from a meridian.
LŌN-QI-TŪ'DI-NAL, *a.* Relating to length; relating to longitude.
LŌN-QI-TŪ'DI-NAL-LY, *ad.* In longitudinal direction; lengthwise.
LŌNG'-LIVED (lōng'līvd), *a.* Having long life.
LŌNG-PRIM'ER, *n.* A kind of printing-type, intermediate between small-pica and bourgeois.
LŌNG'-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Seeing far; far-sighted.
LŌNG'SOME (lōng'sum), *a.* Tedious; wearisome.

LÖNG-SÜF'FER-ING, *a.* Patient; not easily provoked.
LÖNG-SÜF'FER-ING, *n.* Patience; clemency.
LÖNG-TÖNGUED (lōng'tūngd), *a.* Having a long tongue:—babbling.
LÖNG-WIND-ED, *a.* Long-breathed; tedious.
LÖNG'WISE, *ad.* Lengthwise. [*R.*]
LÖN'ING, *n.* A lane. [*Local, Eng.*]
LÖÖ, *n.* A game at cards.
LÖÖ, *v. a.* To beat by winning every trick at a game of cards.
LÖÖ'BI-LY, *a.* Awkward; clumsy; lubberly.
LÖÖ'BY, *n.* A lubber; a clumsy clown.
LÖÖF (lūf), *n.* The after-part of a ship's bow. See **LUFF**.
LOOF (lūf or lōdf) [lūf, *S. W. P. J.*; lōdf, *Ja. K. Sm. C.*], *v. a.* To bring close to the wind; to luff.
***LOOK** (lūk) [lūk, *S. P. J. Sm. Wb.*; lōk, *W. E. F. Ja.*], *v. n.* To direct the eye; to see; to expect:—to appear.
***LOOK** (lūk), *v. a.* To influence by looks.
***LOOK** (lūk), *interj.* See! lo! behold! observe!
***LOOK** (lūk), *n.* Air of the face; mien; aspect.
***LOOK'ER** (lūk'er), *n.* One who looks.
***LOOK'ING-GLASS** (lūk'ing-glās), *n.* A glass which shows forms reflected; a mirror.
LÖÖM, *n.* [A piece of furniture; heir-loom]:—a weaver's machine:—a bird.
LÖÖM, *v. n.* To appear large at sea, as a ship.
LÖÖM'ING, *n.* (*Naut.*) An enlarged, indistinct view of an object:—an optical illusion; mirage.
LÖÖN, *n.* A scoundrel; a rascal:—a sea-fowl.
LÖÖP, *n.* A noose or double in a string or rope.
LÖÖPED (lōpt), *a.* Full of, or having, loops or holes.
LÖÖP'HÖLE, *n.* An aperture:—a shift; an evasion.
LÖÖP'HÖLED (lōp'höld), *a.* Full of holes.
LÖÖSE, *v. a.* To unbind; to relax; to untie; to set at liberty; to release; to free.
LÖÖSE, *v. n.* To set sail; to leave a port.
LÖÖSE, *n.* Unbound; untied; not fast; not close; *slack*:—lax in language; vague; not strict:—lax in body; not costive:—*dissolute*; wanton.
LÖÖSE, *n.* Liberty; looseness.
LÖÖSE'LY, *ad.* In a loose manner; carelessly.
LÖÖS'EN (lō'sn), *v. n.* To make loose; to part.
LÖÖS'EN (lō'sn), *v. a.* To relax; to separate.
LÖÖSE'NESS, *n.* State of being loose; laxity; irregularity:—a flux.
LÖÖSE'STRIFE, *n.* A four-leaved plant; an herb.
LÖP, *v. a.* To cut off; to bend; to let fall.
LÖP, *n.* That which is cut from trees:—a plea.
LÖP'PING, *n. pl.* Ends of branches lopped off.
LÖ-QUÄ'CIOUS (lō-kwä'shus), *a.* Talkative; noisy.
LÖ-QUÄ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Loquacity.
LÖ-QUÄ'C-I-TY (lō-kwä's'e-te), *n.* Quality of being loquacious; too much talk; *talkativeness*.
LÖRD, *n.* A monarch; a ruler; a master:—the Supreme Being:—a husband:—a nobleman; a peer; a baron:—a title of honor, given to English peers, bishops, &c.
LÖRD, *v. n.* To domineer: to rule despotically.
LÖRD'LIKE, *a.* Like a lord; haughty; lordly.
LÖRD'LI-NESS, *n.* Dignity; pride; haughtiness.
LÖRD'LING, *n.* A little or diminutive lord.
LÖRD'LY, *a.* Like a lord; haughty; imperious.
LÖRD'SHIP, *n.* State, quality, or dignity of a lord:—dominion:—a title given to lords.
LÖRE, *n.* Learning; doctrine; instruction.
LÖR'I-CÄTE, *v. a.* To plate over; to cover.
LÖR-I-CÄ'TION, *n.* Act of loricate; a covering.
†LÖR'I-MER, *n.* Bit, spur, and bridle maker.
†LÖR'I-PED, *n.* A species of crustacean.
†LÖRN, *p. a.* Forsaken; lost; forlorn. *Spenser*.
LÖS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lost.
LÖSE (löz), *v. a.* [*i. lost*; *pp. LOSING, LOST.*] To forfeit; to suffer loss of; to bewilder; to waste.
LÖSE, *v. n.* Not to win; to decline; to fail.
†LÖ'SSEL (lō'zl), *n.* A scoundrel; a knave.
LÖS'ER (löz'er), *n.* One who loses or forfeits.
LÖSS, *n.* Damage; waste; forfeiture:—puzzle.
LÖST, *i. & p.* From *Lose*.

LÖT, *n.* That which comes to one as his portion; fortune; state assigned; *destiny*:—chance; a die:—a portion; a parcel:—a piece of land; as, a wood lot, a building lot. [*U. S.*]
LÖT, *v. a.* To assign; to set apart; to sort; to allot.
LÖTE, *n.* [*lotus or lotos, L.*] A plant and tree.
LÖTH, *a.* Unwilling. See **LOATH**.
LÖ'TION (lō'shun), *n.* A medicinal wash.
LÖT'TER-Y, *n.* A hazard in which small sums are ventured for the chance of obtaining a greater value; a sortilege; a distribution of prizes by chance.
LÖÜD, *a.* Noisy; high-sounding; clamorous.
LÖÜD, *ad.* So as to sound with force; loudly.
LÖÜD'LY, *ad.* Noisily; clamorously.
LÖÜD'NESS, *n.* Noise; force of sound; clamor.
LOUGH (lōk), *n.* A lake. [*Used in Ireland.*]
LOUIS D'OR (lō'e-dōr'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A French gold coin, formerly valued at about 20 shillings sterling, or \$4.44:—the new *louis d'or* is 20 francs.
LÖUNG'E, *v. n.* To idle; to loll, to live lazily.
LÖUNG'ER, *n.* One who lounges; an idler.
LÖÜSE, *n.*; *pl.* **LICE**. A small insect.
LÖÜ'ST-LY, *ad.* In a paltry, mean way; scurvily.
LÖÜ'SI-NESS, *n.* State of abounding with lice.
LÖÜ'SY, *a.* Infested with lice:—mean; low; vile.
LÖÜT, *n.* A mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin.
LÖÜT'ISH, *a.* Clownish; bumpkinly.
LÖÜ'VER (lō'ver), *n.* An opening for the smoke.
LÖV'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy to be loved; amiable.
LÖV'AGE, *n.* An aromatic plant.
LÖVE (lūv), *v. a.* To regard with affection.
LÖVE (lūv), *n.* The passion between the sexes, between parents and children, or between friends:—the passion excited by beauty, excellence, or whatever is pleasing; affection; good-will; fondness:—the object beloved:—courtship.
LÖVE-ÄP-PLE, *n.* Tomato.
LÖVE-FEAST, *n.* A feast of charity.
LÖVE-KNOT (lūv'nōt), *n.* A complicated knot.
LÖVE-LÉT-TER, *n.* A letter of courtship.
LÖVE'LI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being lovely.
LÖVE-LOCK, *n.* A peculiar sort of curl.
LÖVE'LÖRN (lūv'lörn), *a.* Forsaken of one's love.
LÖVE'LY (lūv'le), *a.* Worthy of love; *amiable*.
LÖV'ER, *n.* One who is in love; a friend.
LÖVE'SICK (lūv'sik), *a.* Disordered with love.
LÖVE'SÖNG, *n.* A song expressive of love.
LÖVE'SÜIT (lūv'sūt), *n.* Courtship. *Shak.*
LÖVE-TALE (lūv'täl), *n.* A narrative of love.
LÖVE-TÖ-KEN (lūv'tō-kn), *n.* A token of love.
LÖV'ING (lūv'ing), *a.* Kind; affectionate.
LÖV'ING-KIND'NESS, *n.* Tenderness; mercy.
LÖV'ING-NESS, *n.* Kindness; affection.
LÖW (lō), *a.* Not high; *humble*; dejected; *base*.
LÖW (lō), *ad.* Not aloft; with a low voice.
LÖW (lō) [lō, *S. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; lōu or lō, *W. F.*], *v. n.* To bellow as a cow.
LÖW'-BRÉD, *a.* Badly educated; vulgar.
LÖW'ER (lō'er), *v. a.* To bring low; to lessen.
LÖW'ER (lō'er), *v. n.* To grow less; to sink.
LÖW'ER (lōü'er), *v. n.* To be clouded; to frown.
LÖW'ER (lōü'er), *n.* Cloudiness; gloominess.
LÖW'ER-CASE, *n.* A printer's case which holds the small letters.—*a.* Noting small letters, as distinguished from capitals.
LÖW'ER-ING, *a.* Cloudy; overcast; gloomy.
LÖW'ER-ING-LY, *ad.* With cloudiness; gloomily.
LÖW'ER-MÖST (lō'er-mōst), *a.* Lowest.
LÖW'ER-Y, *a.* Cloudy; gloomy; lowering.
LÖW'ING (lō'ing), *n.* The cry of black cattle.
LÖW'LÄND (lō'land), *n.* Country that is low.
LÖW'LI-NESS (lō'le-nēs), *n.* State of being lowly; humility:—meanness.
LÖW'LY (lō'le), *a.* *Humble*; meek; mild:—mean.
LÖW'LY (lō'le), *ad.* Not highly; meanly; *humily*.
LÖWN (lōū or lōn), *n.* A scoundrel. See **LOON**.
LÖWN'NESS (lō'snēs), *n.* State of being low.
LÖW-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Dejected; depressed; dull.
LÖW-WINES, *n. pl.* The first run of the still.
LÖX-Q-DRÖM'IC, *a.* Relating to oblique sailing.

LÖX-Q-DRÖM'ICS, *n. pl.* Art of oblique sailing by the rhomb: — a table of rhombs, with the table of longitudes and latitudes.

LÖV'AL, *a.* Faithful to a sovereign, to a superior, or to duty; obedient; true; devoted.

LÖV'AL-IST, *n.* One who adheres to his sovereign.

LÖV'AL-LY, *ad.* With fidelity or loyalty.

LÖV'AL-TY, *n.* Fidelity to a prince or a superior.

LÖZ'ENGE, *n.* A rhomb: — a form of medicine; a sort of cake: — an ornament in brilliants.

LÜB'BER, *n.* A sturdy drone; an idle clown.

LÜB'BER-LY, *a.* Lazy and bulky — *ad.* Awkwardly.

LÜB'RIC, *a.* Slippery; smooth: — wanton; lewd.

LÜB'RICANT, *n.* Any thing which lubricates.

LÜB'RICATE, *v. a.* To make smooth or slippery.

LÜB'RIC-TOR, *n.* He or that which lubricates.

LÜB'RIC-TY, *n.* Slipperiness; smoothness.

LÜB'RIC-OÜS, *a.* Slippery; smooth; lubric.

LÜB'RI-FAC'TION, *n.* Act of lubricating;

LÜB'RI-FI-CÁTION, *n.* a smoothing.

LÜCE, *n.* A pike full grown.

LÜCERN, *n.* A plant cultivated for fodder.

LÜC'ID, *a.* Shining; bright; clear; pellucid.

LÜC'ID-I-TY, *n.* Brightness; lucidness.

LÜC'ID-NÉSS, *n.* Transparency; brightness.

LÜC'IF-ER, *n.* The devil: — the morning star.

LÜC'IF-ER-MATCH, *n.* A match for procuring

fire by friction, used for lighting lamps, &c.

LÜC'IF-ER-OÜS or **LÜC'IF-IC**, *a.* Giving light.

LÜC'IFÖRM, *a.* Having the nature of light.

LÜCK, *n.* That which happens by chance; chance;

hap; fortune, good or bad.

Syn. — *Luck, fortune, and hap*, without an epithet, are taken in a favorable sense, like their adjectives *lucky, fortunate, and happy*; and they form compounds to take an ill sense; as, *ill-luck, misfortune, mishap, mischance*. An even chance; good or bad luck or fortune.

LÜCK'I-LY, *ad.* In a lucky manner; fortunately.

LÜCK'I-NÉSS, *n.* Good fortune or chance.

LÜCK'LESS, *a.* Unfortunate; unhappy.

LÜCK'Y, *a.* *Fortunate*; happy by chance.

LÜCRA-TIVE, *a.* Gainful; profitable; beneficial.

LÜCRE (lû'ker), *n.* Base or unworthy gain; pecuniary gain; profit; advantage.

LÜC-TÁTION, *n.* Struggle; effort; contest.

LÜC'U-BRATE, *v. n.* To study by candlelight.

LÜC'U-BRÁTION, *n.* Nightly study or work; any thing composed by night.

LÜC'U-BRÁ-TO-RY, *a.* Composed by candle-light.

LÜC'U-LÉNT, *a.* Clear; transparent; evident.

LÜD'I-CROÜS, *a.* Exciting laughter; laughable;

ridiculous; comical; droll; burlesque.

Syn. — A *ludicrous* scene; a *laughable* joke; *ridiculous* conduct; *comical* adventure; *droll* story; *burlesque* representation.

LÜD'I-CROÜS-LY, *ad.* In a ludicrous manner.

LÜD'I-CROÜS-NÉSS, *n.* Burlesque; sportiveness.

LÜ'ES, *n.* [L.] A poison or pestilence; plague.

LÜFF, *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To keep close to the wind.

LÜFF, *a.* A sailing close to the wind; weather-

gauge: — the round part of a ship's bow. See *Loof*.

LÜG, *v. a.* To drag; to pull with effort or violence.

LÜG, *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily.

LÜG, *n.* A small fish: — a heavy load: — a pole

or perch: — the ear. [*Local.*]

LÜG'GAGE, *n.* Any thing cumbersome to be carried.

LÜG'GER, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small vessel carrying

two or three masts, with a running bowsprit.

LÜG'SAIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A square sail hoisted on a yard.

LÜ-GÜBRI-OÜS, *a.* Mournful; sorrowful.

LÜKE, *a.* Not fully hot; lukewarm. [*R.*]

LÜKE'WARM, *a.* Moderately warm; indifferent.

LÜKE'WARM-LY, *ad.* With lukewarmness.

LÜKE'WARM-NÉSS, *n.* Moderate warmth; cool-

ness; indifference.

LÜLL, *v. a.* To compose to sleep; to put to rest.

LÜLL, *n.* Power or quality of soothing.

LÜL'LA-BY, *n.* A song to still babes.

LÜM, *n.* The chimney of a cottage. [*Local.*]

LÜM-BÄG'I-NOÜS, *a.* Relating to the lumbago.

LÜM-BÄ'GÖ, *n.* (*Med.*) Pain or rheumatic affection about the loins, &c.

LÜM'BAL or **LÜM'BAR**, *a.* Relating to the loins.

LÜM'BER, *n.* Any thing cumbersome or bulky. —

(*U. S.*) Timber in general, as boards, planks, shingles, staves, &c.

LÜM'BER, *v. a.* To heap together irregularly.

LÜM'BER, *v. n.* To move heavily and slowly.

LÜM'BER-RÖÖM, *n.* A room for lumber.

LÜM'BRIC, *n.* [*lunbricus, L.*] A worm.

LÜM'BRICÁL, *a.* Pertaining to worms, or to muscles in the fingers and toes.

LÜM-BRIC'I-FÖRM, *a.* Shaped like a worm.

LÜ'MI-NÁ-RY, *n.* He or that which diffuses light;

any body which gives light; an illuminator.

LÜ'MI-NATE, *v. a.* See **ILLUMINATE**.

LÜ-MI-NIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Producing light.

LÜ-MI-NÖS'I-TY, *n.* State of being luminous.

LÜ'MI-NOÜS, *a.* Shining; enlightened; bright.

LÜ'MI-NOÜS-LY, *ad.* In a luminous manner.

LÜ'MI-NOÜS-NÉSS, *n.* Brightness; clearness.

LÜMP, *n.* A small or shapeless mass: — the gross.

LÜMP, *v. a.* To unite or take in the gross.

LÜMP'FISH, *n.* A sort of thick fish.

LÜMP'ING, *a.* Large; heavy; great. [*Low.*]

LÜMP'ISH, *a.* Heavy; gross; dull; inactive.

LÜMP'ISH-NÉSS, *n.* Stupid heaviness.

LÜMP'Y, *a.* Full of lumps; full of masses.

LÜ'NA-CY, *n.* A kind of madness, formerly supposed to be influenced by the moon; *insanity*.

LÜ'NAR, *a.* Relating to the moon; measured

LÜ'NÁ-RY, *a.* by the moon. — *Lunar month*, the time from one new moon to another. — *Lunar caustic*. (*Chem.*) Nitrate of silver.

LÜ-NÁ'RI-ÁN, *n.* An inhabitant of the moon.

LÜ'NÁT-ED, *a.* Formed like a half-moon.

LÜ'NA-TIC, *n.* A person affected with lunacy.

LÜ'NÁ-TIC, *a.* Affected with lunacy; insane.

LÜ-NÁTION, *n.* The revolution of the moon.

LÜNCH, *n.* A little food or small meal between breakfast and dinner; luncheon.

LÜN'CHEON (lün'chön), *n.* Same as *Lunch*.

LÜNE, *n.* Any thing in the shape of a half-moon:

— a leash or thong, as of a hawk.

LÜ'NET, *n.* A little moon; a satellite.

LÜ'NÉTTE, *n.* [Fr.] A semicircular window;

lunet: — a sort of spectacles. — (*Fort.*) A small

half-moon; a work with two faces and two flanks.

— (*Arch.*) An aperture for admitting light.

LÜNG, *n.*; *pl.* **LÜNGS**. The organs of respiration.

LÜNGE, *n.* A thrust. See *LONGE* and *ALLONGE*.

LÜ'NI-FÖRM, *a.* Shaped like the moon.

LÜ-NI-SÖ'LAR, *a.* Combining the revolutions of the sun and moon; relating to the sun and moon.

LÜ'NI-STICE, *n.* The farthest point of the moon's north or southing.

LÜNT, *n.* A match-cord with which guns are fired.

LÜ'NÜ-LÄR or **LÜ'NÜ-LÄTE**, *a.* Like a new moon.

LÜ'PINE, *n.* A plant; a kind of pulse.

LÜ'PU-LINE, *n.* The fine, yellow powder of hops.

LÜRCH, *n.* A forlorn or deserted condition. —

(*Naut.*) A heavy roll of a ship at sea.

LÜRCH, *v. n.* To shift; to play tricks; to lurk.

LÜRCH, *v. a.* To defeat; to disappoint: — to steal.

LÜRCH'ER, *n.* One that lurches or ensnares.

LÜRE, *n.* An enticement; an allurement; a bait.

LÜRE, *v. a.* To attract; to entice; to draw; to allure.

LÜ'RID, *a.* Gloomy; dismal: — pale; purplish.

LÜRK, *v. n.* To lie in wait, to lie hid.

LÜRK'ER, *n.* One who lurks or lies in wait.

LÜRK'ING-PLÁCE, *n.* A hiding-place, secret place.

LÜS'CIOUS (lûsh'us), *a.* Too sweet, delicious.

LÜS'CIOUS-LY (lûsh'us-lë), *ad.* Very sweetly.

LÜS'CIOUS-NÉSS (lûsh'us-nës), *n.* Sweetness.

LÜ-SÖ'RI-OÜS, *a.* Used in play; sportive. [*R.*]

LÜ'SO-RY, *a.* Used in play; playful. [*R.*]

LÜST, *n.* Carnal desire; evil propensity.

LÜST, *v. n.* To desire carnally or vehemently.

LÜST'FUL, *a.* Libidinous; having evil desires.

LÜST'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a lustful or sensual manner

LŪST'FŪL-NĒSS, *n.* Libidinousness.
LŪST'Ū-LŪ, *ad.* Stoudly; with vigor; with mettle.
LŪST'Ū-NĒSS, *n.* Stoutness; vigor of body.
LŪS'TRAL, *a.* Used in purification.
LŪS'TRĀTE, *v. a.* To purify; to cleanse.
LŪS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* Purification by water.
LŪS'TRE (lūs'ter), *n.* Brightness; splendor; glitter; *brilliance; radiance*—splendor of birth or deeds; renown:—a scone with lights:—a lustrum.
LŪS'TRING [lūs'tring or lāt-string, *W. F. Ja*; lāt-string, *S.*; lūs'tring, *J. Sm. C.*], *n.* A shining silk:—written also *lutestring*. See **LUTESTRING**.
LŪS'TROUS, *a.* Bright; shining; luminous.
LŪS'TRYM, *n.* [L.] A space of five years.
LŪS'TY, *a.* Stout; vigorous; healthy; large.
Lū'sus nq-tū'ra, [L.] A freak of nature; a deformed production; a monster.
LŪT'AN-IST, *n.* One who plays upon the lute.
LŪ-TĀ'RĪ-OŪS, *a.* Living in mud; like mud.
LŪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* A method of cementing vessels.
LŪTE, *n.* A stringed instrument of music:—a sort of paste or clay.
LŪTE, *v. a.* To close with lute or chemist's clay.
LŪT'ER or **LŪT'IST**, *n.* A player on the lute.
LŪT'ERSTRING, *n.* The string of a lute:—lustring.
LŪTHER-AN, *n.* A follower of Luther.
LŪTHER-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Luther.
LŪTHER-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of Luther.
LŪTHERN, *n.* A sort of window over a cornice, or in the inclined plane of a roof; a dormer.
LŪTING, *n.* A clayey composition or coating.
LŪ/TU-LENT, *a.* Muddy; thick; turbid.
LŪX'ĀTE, *v. a.* To put out of joint; to dislocate.
LUX-Ā'TION, *n.* A disjoining; a thing disjointed.
***LUX-Ū'RĪ-ANCE**, *n.* State of being luxuriant;
***LUX-Ū'RĪ-AN-CY**, *n.* exuberance; rank growth.
***LUX-Ū'RĪ-ANT** [lūg-zū're-ant, *W. J. Ja. Sm.*; lūg-zū're-ant, *P. F.*; lūg-zhō're-ant, *S.*], *a.* Exuberant; very abundant; of rank growth.
***LUX-Ū'RĪ-ANT-LŪ**, *ad.* Abundantly.

***LUX-Ū'RĪ-ĀTE**, *v. n.* To grow exuberantly
***LUX-Ū'RĪ-OŪS** [lūg-zū're-ūs, *W. J. Ja. Sm.*; lūg-zū're-ūs, *P. F.*; lūg-zhō're-ūs, *S.*], *a.* Delighting in luxury; voluptuous; given to pleasure.
***LUX-Ū'RĪ-OŪS-LŪ**, *ad.* Deliciously; voluptuously
***LUX-Ū'RĪ-OŪS-NĒSS**, *n.* Voluptuousness; luxury.
LŪX'Ū-RŪ (lūk'shū-rē), *n.* Delicious fare; a dainty:—voluptuousness; addictiveness to pleasure.
LŪ-CĀN'THRO-PŪ, *n.* A kind of madness.
LŪ-CĒ'ŪM, *n.* [L.] *pl.* **LŪ-CĒ'ŪA**; *Eng.* **LŪ-CĒ'ŪM**, *n.* The place where Aristotle taught his philosophy:—an academy; a seminary; a literary association.
LŪD'Ī-AN, *a.* Noting a kind of ancient music.
LŪE, *n.* Water impregnated with alkaline salt.
LŪ'ING, *p. a.* From *Lie*. Telling lies; falsifying:—being recumbent.
LŪ'ING, *n.* Act of telling lies:—recumbence.
LŪ'ING-IN, *n.* The act or state of childbirth.
LŪMPH (līm), *n.* The liquor contained in the lymphatics; a pure, transparent fluid.
LŪM-PHĀT'IC, *n.* An absorbent vessel which carries the lymph from all parts of the body.
LŪM-PHĀT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to lymph.
LŪMPH'E-DŪCT, *n.* A vessel which conveys the lymph.
LŪN'CE-AN, *a.* Like a lynx; sharp-sighted.
LŪNCH, *v. a.* To condemn and punish, without a legal trial, as by a mob. [*Local.*]
LŪNCH-LAW, *n.* The will or decree of a mob or multitude, as a substitute for the common or civil law.
LŪNX, *n.* [L.] A swift, sharp-sighted beast.
LŪ'RĀTE or **LŪ'RĀT-ED**, *a.* Formed like a lyre.
LŪ'RE, *n.* A harp; a musical instrument.
LŪ'R'IC, *n.* A writer of lyric poetry.
LŪ'R'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp.
LŪ'R'IC-ISM, *n.* A lyrical form of language.
***LŪ'RĪST** [lūr'ist, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; lūr'ist, *P.*], *n.* One who plays on a lyre or harp.

M.

M has, in English, one unvaried sound, formed by the compression of the lips; as, *mine*, *tame*.—It is a numeral for 1000.
MĀE, *n.* The queen of the fairies:—a slattern.
MĀC, *a.* A prefix in Scotch names, denoting *son*.
MĀC-ĀD'AM-IZE, *v. a.* To form with pounded or broken stone, as roads and streets.
MĀC-A-RŌ'NĪ (māk-ā-rō'ne), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of edible paste, in strings:—a fop; a coxcomb.
MĀC-A-RŌN'IC, *a.* Relating to macaroni; vain.
MĀC-A-RŌON, *n.* Macaroni; a cake:—a coxcomb.
MĀC-ĀW', *n.* A large species of parrot:—a tree.
MĀC'CO-BŌY, *n.* A species of snuff.
MĀCE, *n.* An ensign of authority:—a spice.
MĀCE-BEAR-ER, *n.* One who carries the mace.
MĀC'ER-ĀTE, *v. a.* To make lean; to mortify:—to steep in water almost to solution.
MĀC'ER-ĀTION, *n.* Act of macerating or making lean; mortification:—act of steeping in water.
MĀCH-I-A-VĒL'IAN (māk-e-ā-vēl'yan), *a.* Relating to Machiavel; crafty; subtle.
MĀCH-I-A-VĒL-ISM, *n.* Political craft; cunning.
MĀCH'Ī-NĀL or **MĀ-CHĪ'NĀL** [māk'e-nāl, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K.*; māk'e-nāl or māk'e-nāl, *P.*; māk'shē'nāl, *Sm.*], *a.* Relating to machines.
MĀCH'Ī-NĀTE, *v. n.* To plan; to contrive.
MĀCH-I-NĀTION, *n.* An artifice; a contrivance.
MĀCH-I-NĀTOR, *n.* One who plots or contrives.
MĀ-CHĪNĒ' (mā-shēn'), *n.* Any artificial complicated machine which serves to apply or regulate moving power; a piece of mechanism; an engine.
MĀ-CHĪN'ER-Y, *n.* Machines collectively; works

of a machine; enginery; complicated workmanship:—supernatural agency in a poem.
MĀ-CHĪN'IST [mā-shēn'ist, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; māk'e-nist, *K.*], *n.* A constructor of machines.
MĀCK'ER-EL, *n.* A small sea-fish:—a pander.
MĀ-CRŌ-CŌSM [māk'rō-kōzm, *S. W. P. J. F. R. Sm.*; māk'rō-kōzm, *Ja. C. Wb.*], *n.* The great or whole world, or visible system, in opposition to *microcosm*; the universe.
MĀ-CRŌM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the distance of inaccessible objects.
MĀC-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of killing for sacrifice.
MĀC'U-LĀ, *n.* [L.] A spot upon the skin; a spot upon the sun, moon, &c.
MĀC'U-LĀTE, *v. a.* To stain; to spot.
MĀC'U-LĀTE, *a.* Spotted; stained; maculated.
MĀC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* A stain; a spot; a taint.
MĀC'ŪLE, *n.* A spot; a stain; macula.
MĀD, *a.* Insane; distracted; crazy:—raging with passion; enraged; furious.
MĀD'AM, *n.* A term of address to a lady.
MĀD-BRĀIN, *n.* A person insane or giddy.
MĀD-BRĀINED (mād'brānd), *a.* Hot-headed.
MĀD'CĀP, *n.* A wild, hot-brained fellow.
MĀD'DEN (mād'dn), *v. n.* To become mad.
MĀD'DEN (mād'dn), *v. a.* To make mad.
MĀD'DER, *n.* A plant and root used for dyeing.
MADE, *i. & p.* From *Make*.
†MĀD-E-FĀCTION, *n.* The act of making wet.
†MĀD'E-FĒ, *v. a.* To moisten; to make wet.
MĀ-DEI'RĀ (mā-dē'rā or mā-dā'rā, *Ja. K. Sm. C.*; mā-dā'rā, *Wb.*), *n.* A rich wine made in the island of Madeira.

MĀD-EM-OI-SĒLLE' (măd-em-wā-zēlv'), *n.* [Fr.]

A young, unmarried lady; a miss; a girl.

MĀD'HŌUSE, *n.* A house for the insane.

MĀD'LY, *ad.* With madness; furiously; wildly.

MĀD'MĀN, *n.* A man void of reason; a maniac.

MĀD'NESS, *n.* Violent insanity; distraction; fury; wildness; rage.

MĀ-DŌN'NA, *n.* [It.] Madam:—a picture of the Virgin Mary.

MĀD'RE-PŌRE, *n.* [Fr.] A marine substance like coral; a kind of coral:—a worm.

MĀ-DRIĒR' or **MĀD'RĪ-ĒR** [mā-drēr', *Ja. Wb. Ash*; mād're-ēr, *K. Sm. C.*], *n.* [Fr.] A thick plank armed with iron plates, used in mines.

MĀD'RĪ-GĀL, *n.* A pastoral or amorous song.

MĀ-ES-TŌ'SŌ, [It.] (*Mus.*) With grandeur, strength and firmness.

MĀG-A-ZĪNE', *n.* A storehouse for munitions of war, &c.; an arsenal or armory:—a periodical publication or pamphlet. [tiary]

MĀG'DA-LĒN, *n.* An inmate of a female penitentiary.

MĀG'GŌT, *n.* A small grub:—a whim; caprice.

MĀG'GŌT-Y, *a.* Full of maggots; whimsical.

MĀ'GĪ, *n. pl.* [L.] Wise men of the East.

MĀ'GĪ-AN, *a.* Denoting the Magi of the East.

MĀ'GĪ-AN, *n.* One of the ancient Magi.

MĀ'GĪ-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Magi.

MĀG'IC, *n.* The art of putting in action the power of spirits, or the occult powers of nature; sorcery; enchantment.

MĀG'IC, { *a.* Relating to magic; done by mag-
MĀG'IC-AL, { ic; enchanted; necromantic.

MĀG'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* According to magic.

MĀ-GĪ'CIAN (mā-jish'an), *n.* One who practises magic; an enchanter.

MĀG-IS-TĒRĪ-AL, *a.* Authoritative; arrogant; imperious; lofty; haughty.

Syn.—*Magisterial* or *lofty* air or tone; *arrogant* pretensions; *authoritative* or *imperious* manner.

MĀG-IS-TĒRĪ-AL-LY, *ad.* Arrogantly; proudly.

MĀG-IS-TĒRĪ-AL-NESS, *n.* Imperiousness.

†MĀG'IS-TĒR-Y, *n.* (*Alchemy.*) A fine powder.

MĀG'IS-TRĀ-CY, *n.* The office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.

MĀG'IS-TRĀTE, *n.* A public civil officer; a president; a governor; a justice of the peace.

MĀG-IS-TRĀT'IC, *a.* Having authority.

MĀG'NA CHĀR'TĀ (māg'nā-kār'tā), *n.* [L.] The great charter of English liberty.

MĀG-NA-NIM'ITY, *n.* Quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind; generosity.

Syn.—*Magnanimity* partakes more of heroism; *generosity*, of humanity.

MĀG-NĀN'Ī-MŌUS, *a.* Great of mind; noble; brave.

MĀG-NĀN'Ī-MŌUS-LY, *ad.* With magnanimity.

MĀG'NĀTE, *n.* A man of rank; a grandee.

MĀG-NĒ'ſĪ-A (māg-nē'zhē-a), *n.* (*Chem.*) A white alkaline earth, used in medicine, gently purgative.

MĀG'NET, *n.* The loadstone, which attracts iron.

MĀG-NĒT'IC, { *a.* Relating to the magnet, or to
MĀG-NĒT'IC-AL, { magnetism; attractive.

MĀG-NĒT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By power of attraction.

MĀG-NĒT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* State of being magnetic.

MĀG-NE-TĪ'CIAN (-tīsh'an), *n.* Same as *magnetist*.

MĀG-NĒT'ICS, *n. pl.* The science of magnetism.

MĀG-NĒT-ISM, *n.* The science which investigates the phenomena presented by natural and artificial magnets, and the laws by which they are connected; magnetics:—power of attraction.

MĀG-NĒT-IST, *n.* One versed in magnetism.

MĀG-NĒT-IZE, *v. a. & n.* To imbue with, or receive, the properties of magnetism.

MĀG'NET-IZ-ER, *n.* One who magnetizes.

MĀG-NĒT'O-E-LEC-TRIC'ITY, *n.* Electricity produced by magnetism.

MĀG-NĒT-ŌM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetism.

MĀG'NI-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be magnified.

MĀG-NĒT'IC, { *a.* Great; noble; magnificent;
MĀG-NĒT'IC-AL, { illustrious; grand.

MĀG-NĒT'IC-ENCE, *n.* Grandeur; showy splendor.

MĀG-NĒT'IC-ENT, *a.* Grand; splendid; pompous.

Syn.—A *magnificent* edifice, *magnificent* entertainment; *grand* show; *majestic* form; *splendid* appearance; *pompous* manner.

MĀG-NĒT'IC-ENT-LY, *ad.* Splendidly; grandly.

MĀG-NĒT'ICŌ, *n.* [It.] A grandee of Venice.

MĀG'NI-FĒ-ER, *n.* He or that which magnifies.

MĀG'NI-FY, *v. a.* To make great; to enlarge:—to exalt; to extol; to praise greatly.

MĀG-NĒT'O-QUENCE, *n.* Pompous language.

MĀG-NĒT'O-QUENT, *a.* Lofty in speech.

MĀG'NI-TŪDE, *n.* Greatness; size; grandeur.

MĀG-NŌ-LĪ-A, *n.* An evergreen flowering tree.

MĀG'PIE (māg'pī), *n.* A chattering bird.

MĀ'GŪS, *n.*; *pl.* **MĀ'GĪ**. [L.] An ancient Oriental philosopher:—one versed in magic; a magician.

MĀ-HŌG'A-NY, *n.* A very valuable kind of wood.

MĀ-HŌM'E-TĀN, *n.* A professor of the religion of Mahomet; a Mussulman; a Mohammedan.

MĀ-HŌM'E-TĀN, *a.* Relating to Mahomet.

MĀ-HŌM'E-TĀN-ISM, *n.* The religion of Mahometans; Mohammedanism.

MĀID (măid), { *n.* An unmarried woman; a
MĀID'EN (mă'dn), { virgin:—a woman-servant.

MĀID'EN (mă'dn), *a.* Fresh; new; unpolluted.

MĀID'EN-HAIR (mă'dn-hār), *n.* A delicate fern.

MĀID'EN-HEAD (mă'dn-hēd), { *n.* Virginity; vir-
MĀID'EN-HOOD (mă'dn-hūd), { ginal purity.

MĀID'EN-LIKE (mă'dn-līk), *a.* Modest; decent.

MĀID'EN-LĪ-NESS (mă'dn-lē-nēs), *n.* Modesty.

MĀID'EN-LY (mă'dn-lē), *a.* Gentle; modest.

MĀID-HOOD (măd'hūd), *n.* Virginity.

MĀID-MĀ'RĪ-AN [măd-mār'yān, *S. W. K.*; mād-mā're-an, *Sm. R.*], *n.* A kind of dance:—the queen of May.

MĀID-SĒR-VĀNT, *n.* A female servant.

MĀIL, *n.* A coat of steel net-work for defence; armor:—a bag; a bag in which letters, newspapers, &c. are enclosed for conveyance.

MĀIL, *v. a.* To arm defensively:—to enclose.

MĀIL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be carried by mail.

MĀIL'-COACH, *n.* A coach that carries a mail.

MĀIN, *v. a.* To disable; to wound; to cripple.

MĀIN, *n.* A crippling; lameness; injury.

MĀIN'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being maimed.

MĀIN, *a.* Principal; chief; mighty; forcible.

MĀIN, *n.* The gross; the bulk:—force; violence:—the ocean:—the continent, as distinguished from islands.

MĀIN'LĀND, *n.* The continent; not an island.

MĀIN'LY, *ad.* Chiefly; principally; greatly.

MĀIN'MAST, *n.* (*Naut.*) The chief or middle mast.

MĀIN'PRISE, *n.* (*Law.*) Act of taking into friendly custody; a surety; pledge; bail.

MĀIN'PRISE, *v. a.* (*Law.*) To take into custody and give security for; to bail.

MĀIN'SĀIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) Principal sail in a ship.

MĀIN'SHĒET, *n.* A sheet fastening the mainsail.

MĀIN'-SPRING, *n.* The principal spring; chief motive power.

MĀIN'-STAY, *n.* A chief support; a prop.

MĀIN-TĀIN' (mān-tān' or mān-tān'), *v. a.* To preserve; to keep; to defend; to support.

MĀIN'TĀIN, *v. n.* To support by argument.

MĀIN-TĀIN'A-BLE (mān-tān'a-bl), *a.* Defensible.

MĀIN-TĀIN'ER (mān-tān'er), *n.* A supporter.

MĀIN'TEN-ANCE (mān'ten-ans, *P. J. E. F. Sm. R.*; mēn'ten-ans, *S. W.*), *n.* Act of maintaining; defence:—support; sustenance; subsistence.

MĀIN'TŌP, *n.* (*Naut.*) The top of the mainmast.

MĀIN'YĀRD, *n.* (*Naut.*) The yard of the mainmast.

MĀIZE, *n.* Indian corn, a plant and grain.

MĀ-JĒS'TIC, { *a.* Having majesty; magnifi-
MĀ-JĒS'TIC-AL, { cent; stately; splendid; august;
magnificent; magisterial.

MĀ-JĒS'TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With majesty; splendidly.

MĀ-JĒS'TIC-AL-NESS, { *n.* State of being majestic;
MĀ-JĒS'TIC-NESS, { majesty.

MĀ'ES-TY, *n.* Dignity; grandeur; elevation;

magnificence:—a title given to sovereigns.

MĀ'JOR, *a.* Greater; larger:—senior; older.
MĀ'JOR, *n.* A senior:—a military officer next above a captain. — (*Logic.*) The first proposition of a syllogism.
MĀ'JOR-DŌ'MŌ, *n.* A master of a house:—a steward.
MĀ-JÖR'Ī-TY, *n.* The greater number; more than half; the excess of the greater number:—full age:—the rank of a major. — *A plurality* is the greatest of the several numbers into which any number may be divided; whereas a *majority* is a greater number than the sum of all the other parts.
MĀ-JŪS'CŪLE, *n.*; *pl.* **MĀ-JŪS'CŪLES**. [*maguscula litteræ*, L.] Capital letters, such as were used in ancient manuscripts.
MAKE, *v. a.* [*i.* MADE; *pp* MAKING, MADE] To create; to form; to compose; to produce:—to keep:—to compel:—to reach; to gain.
MAKE, *v. n.* To tend; to operate; to appear.
MAKE, *n.* Form; structure; texture; nature.
MAKE/PEACE, *n.* A peace-maker, a reconciler.
MAK'ER, *n.* One who makes; the Creator.
MAKE/WEIGHT (*māk'wat*), *n.* Any thing which is added or thrown in to make up weight.
MAK'ING, *n.* Composition; structure; form.
MĀL'-Ā-CHITE, *n.* A carbonate of copper.
MĀL-AD-MĪN-IS TRĀ'TION, *n.* Bad administration. See **MALEDICATION**.
MĀL-Ā-DRŌIT', *a.* [Fr.] Awkward; unhandy.
MĀL'-Ā-DY, *n.* A disease; a distemper; a disorder.
Mā'la ħi'de, [L.] In bad faith; with a design to deceive; treacherously.
MĀL'-Ā-GĀ, *n.* A kind of wine from Malaga.
MĀL'AN-DEŖS, *n. pl.* A disease. See **MALLINDERS**.
MĀL'-Ā-PĒRT, *a.* Saucy; impudent; impertinent.
MĀL'-Ā-PĒRT-LY, *ad* Impudently; saucily.
MĀL'-Ā-PĒRT-NESS, *n.* State of being malapert.
MĀL-Ā-P'RŌ-Q-PŌS' (*māl-āp'rŏ-pŏ*), *ad.* [Fr.] Unsuitably; unseasonably.
MĀL-Ā-RĪ-A, *n.* [*mal' aria*, It.] A noxious vapor or exhalation from marshy districts.
MĀL-CŌN-FŌR-MĀ'TION, *n.* A defective structure.
MĀLE, *a.* Of the sex that begets young; not female:—applied to a *screw* with spiral threads, which enter the grooves of the female screw.
MĀLE, *n.* The he of any species.
***MĀLE** [*māl*, S. P. *Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; *māl*, *W. J. F.*] A prefix from the Latin, which in composition signifies *ill* or *evil*:—often written without the *e*, *mal*; as, *malcontent*.
***MĀLE-AD-MĪN-IS-TRĀ'TION**, *n.* Bad administration or management of affairs.
***MĀLE-CŌN-TĒNT**, *n.* One who is dissatisfied.
***MĀLE-CŌN-TĒNT**, *a.* Dissatisfied; discontented.
***MĀLE-CŌN-TĒNT'ED**, *a.* Tented.
***MĀLE-CŌN-TĒNT'ED-LY**, *ad.* With discontent.
***MĀLE-CŌN-TĒNT'ED-NESS**, *n.* Discontentedness.
MĀLE-Ā-DĪC'TION, *n.* A curse; an execration.
Syn. — **Malediction** and **curse** denounce woe to an enemy; **execration** is an expression of abhorrence, and **imprecation**, of evil.
MĀLE-Ā-FĀC'TION, *n.* A crime; an offence. *Shak.*
MĀLE-Ā-FĀC'TOR, *n.* An offender; a criminal.
***MĀLE-FĒA'SANCE**, *n.* [*Lav.*] An unjust performance; an evil deed or act.
***MĀLE-PRĀC'TICE**, *n.* Practice contrary to rules.
MĀL'ĒV'Ō-LĒNCE, *n.* Ill-will; malignity; malice.
MĀL'ĒV'Ō-LĒNT, *a.* Ill-disposed; malignant; malicious; hostile.
MĀL'ĒV'Ō-LĒNT-LY, *ad.* Malignantly; maliciously.
†MĀL'ĒV'Ō-LOŪS, *a.* Malevolent; malicious.
MĀL-FŌR-MĀ'TION, *n.* An ill formation.
MĀL'ICE, *n.* Hostile or bad feeling; ill-will; malevolence; malignity.
MĀ-LĪ'CIOUS (*mā-līsh'us*), *a.* Full of malice; ill-disposed; malignant; malevolent; malign.
Syn. — **Malevolent** literally signifies wishing ill to others, and is the reverse of *benevolent*; *malicious* signifies cherishing malice or intending ill; *malignant* and *malign* include both envy and

malice; *malevolent* heart; *malicious* disposition, *malignant* design or disease.
MĀ-LĪ'CIOUS-LY (*mā-līsh'us-le*), *ad.* With malignity.
MĀ-LĪ'CIOUS-NESS (*mā-līsh'us-nēs*), *n.* Malice.
MĀ-LĪG'N' (*mā-līn'*), *a.* Malicious; malignant; fatal; pestilential.
MĀ-LĪG'N' (*mā-līn'*), *v. a.* To hurt; to defame.
MĀ-LĪG'NĀN-CY, *n.* Malevolence; malice.
MĀ-LĪG'NĀNT, *a.* Malicious; pernicious; fatal.
MĀ-LĪG'NĀNT, *n.* A man of ill intention.
MĀ-LĪG'NĀNT-LY, *ad.* With ill intention.
MĀ-LĪG'N'ER (*mā-līn'er*), *n.* One who maligns.
MĀ-LĪG'N'ITY, *n.* Malice; maliciousness.
MĀ-LĪG'N'LY (*mā-līn'le*), *ad.* With ill-will.
MĀ-LĪN'ĒR, *v. n.* To feign sickness, as a soldier.
MĀL'Ī-ŠŌN (*māl'e-zn*), *n.* A malediction. [R.]
MĀL'KĪN (*māw'kin*), *n.* A mop:—a vile servant.
MĀLL [*māwl*, *P. J. E. Ja. Wb.*; *māl*, *S. W. F. Sm.*], *n.* A wooden beetle or hammer; mallet.
MĀLL, *v. a.* To beat or strike with a mallet.
MĀLL [*māl*, *S. P. Sm. C. Wb.*; *mēl*, *W. E. Ja.*], *n.* A public walk. — *Fall Mall* (*pēl mēl*), [*in London*].
MĀL'LARD, *n.* The drake of the wild duck.
MĀL-LE *Ā-BĪL'Ī-TY*, *n.* Quality of being malleable.
MĀL-LE-Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be spread or drawn out by being beaten with a hammer; ductile.
MĀL-LE-Ā-BLE-NESS, *n.* Malleability; ductility.
MĀL-LE-Ā-TE, *v. a.* To beat with a hammer.
MĀL-LE-Ā'TION, *n.* Act of beating or hammering.
MĀL'LET, *n.* A wooden hammer.
MĀL-LIN-DEŖS, *n. pl.* A disease in horses' feet.
MĀL'LŌW, *n.* *pl.* **MĀL'LŌWŠ** (*māl'loz*). A plant.
MĀLM'ŠEY (*mām'ze*), *n.* A sort of grape, and a luscious wine, originally from Malvasia.
MĀLT, *n.* Grain, usually barley, steeped in water, fermented, and dried.
MĀLT, *v. n.* To make malt; to be made malt.
MĀLT'FLŌOR (*māl'tflŏr*), *n.* A floor to dry malt on.
MĀLT'MAN, *a.* A maker of malt.
MĀLT'STER, *a.* A maker of malt.
MĀL-TRĒAT' (*māl-trēt'*), *v. a.* To treat ill; to abuse; to injure:—written also *mal'treat*.
MĀL-TRĒAT'MENT, *n.* Ill usage; abuse.
Mā'lym 'in šē, [L.] A thing wrong or evil in itself.
Mā'lym prŏ-ħib i-tūm, [L.] A thing wrong or evil because forbidden.
MĀL-VĀ'CEŌUS (*vā'shūs*), *a.* Relating to mallows.
MĀL-VER-SĀ'TION, *n.* Bad shifts; mean artifices; misconduct. — (*Lav.*) Misbehavior in office.
MĀM'-Ē-LŪKE, *n.* One of a former military class in Egypt, who were imported as slaves from Circassia.
MĀM-MĀL, *n.* A fond or familiar word for *mother*.
MĀM-MĀL, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal that suckles its young; a mammifer.
MĀM-MĀL'Ī-Ā, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) That class of animals which suckle their young; mammals.
MĀM-MĀL'Ī-ĀN, *a.* Relating to mammalia.
MĀM-MĀL'Ō-GY, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The natural history of mammals, or of animals that suckle their young; *mazology*.
MĀM-MA-RY, *a.* Relating to the breast.
MĀM'MET, *n.* A puppet; a figure dressed up.
MĀM'MĪ-FER, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal with breasts for nourishing its young; a mammal.
MĀM-MĪR'Ē-ŌCS, *a.* Having breasts.
MĀM'MĪ-FŌRM, *a.* Having the shape of breasts.
MĀM'MĪL-LĀ-RY [*mām'mīl-lā-re*, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *mām-mīl'ā-re*, *S. E. K.*], *a.* Belonging to the breasts or teats.
MĀM'MŌN, *n.* [*Syriac.*] Riches:—the god of riches.
MĀM'MŌN-IST, *n.* A worldly-minded person.
MĀM'MŌTH, *n.* A huge quadruped now extinct; a fossil elephant; mastodon.
MĀN, *n.* *pl.* **MĒN**. A human being:—mankind:—a male of the human race:—an adult male:—one of many qualities:—a husband:—an individual:—a servant:—a piece at chess, draughts, &c.:—a ship of war.

MĀN, *v. a.* To furnish with men; to fertilize.
MĀN'-A-CLE, *v. a.* To chain the hands; to shackle.
MĀN'-A-CLES (-kiz), *n. pl.* Chains for the hands.
MĀN'AGE, *v. a.* To conduct; to carry on; to regulate; to superintend; to govern; to direct.
MĀN'AGE, *v. n.* To superintend affairs.
MĀN'AGE, *n.* Horsemanship. See **MANEGE**.
MĀN'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Governable; tractable.
MĀN'AGE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Tractableness.
MĀN'AGE-MENT, *n.* Act of managing or conducting; economy; direction; conduct:—artful practice:—administration.
MĀN'-A-GER, *n.* A conductor; a frugal person.
MAN-NĀ'TUS, *n.* (Zöhl.) A cetacean; the sea-cow.
†MĀNCH'ET, *n.* A small loaf of fine bread.
MĀNCH-I-NĒEL', *n.* A tree of the West Indies.
†MĀN-CI-PĀTE, *v. a.* To enslave; to bind; to tie.
MĀN-CI-PĀ'TION, *n.* Slavery; servitude. [*R.*]
MĀN-CI-PLE, *n.* A steward; purveyor of a college.
MAN-DĀ'MŪS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Law.*) A writ from a superior court directed to an inferior court, or to some person, requiring some act to be done.
MĀN-DA-RIN', *n.* A Chinese magistrate or public officer, either civil or military.
MĀN-DA-TĀ-RY, *n.* One to whom a command, **MĀN-DA-TŌ-RY**, *n.* order, or charge is given.
MĀN'DATE, *n.* Command; precept; commission.
MĀN-DA-TŌ-RY, *a.* Preceptive; directory.
MĀN'DI-BLE, *n.* The jaw; the lower jaw.
MAN-DIB'U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to the jaw.
MĀN'DIL, *n.* A Persian cap, turban, or mantle.
MĀN'DISC, *n.* The cassava or jatropha manhot.
MĀN'DO-LIN, *n.* A kind of cithern or harp.
MAN-DRAG'Q-RA, *n.* A plant; a species of **MĀN'DRAKE**, *n.* melon.
MĀN'DREL, *n.* An instrument belonging to a lathie;—written also *manderil*.
MĀN'DRIL, *n.* (Zöhl.) A species of baboon.
MĀN'DU-CĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be chewed.
MĀN'DU-CĀTE, *v. a.* To chew; to eat.
MĀN-DU-CĀ'TION, *n.* Eating; the act of chewing.
MĀNE, *n.* The hair on the neck of a horse, &c.
MĀN'EAT-ER, *n.* One that feeds upon human flesh.
MĀNED (mānd), *a.* Having a mane.
MA-NÉGE' (mā-nāzh'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A riding-school:—the art of horsemanship.
MĀ'NĒS, *n. pl.* [*L.*] A ghost; a shade; a departed soul; remains of the dead.
MĀN'FUL, *a.* Bold; stout; daring; valiant; manly.
MĀN'FUL-LY, *ad.* Boldly; stoutly; like a man.
MĀN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Stoutness; boldness.
MĀN-GA-NĒS' (māng-gā-nēs'), *n.* (*Min.*) A black mineral:—a metal of gray color, hard, brittle, and difficult of fusion.
MĀN-GA-NĒ'SI-ŪM, *n.* (*Chem.*) A hard, brittle metal, found in the oxide of manganese.
MĀNGE, *n.* The itch or scab in cattle.
MĀN'GEL-WŪR'ZEL (māng'gl-wŭr'zl), *n.* A plant and root of the beet kind.
MĀN'GER, *n.* A trough for animals to eat out of.
MĀN'GI-NESS, *n.* Infection with the mange.
MĀN'GLE (māng'gl), *v. a.* To lacerate; to cut piecemeal:—to smooth linen; to calender.
MĀN'GLE, *n.* A calender for smoothing linen.
MĀN'GLER, *n.* One who mangles; a hacker.
MĀN'GŌ (māng'gō), *n.* An East Indian fruit of the mango-tree, pickled:—a pickled melon.
†MĀN'GO-NĒL, *n.* An engine for throwing stones.
MĀN'GO-STĒEN, *n.* A delicious Oriental fruit.
MĀN'GRŌVE, *n.* A tropical tree; a plant.
MĀN'GY (mān'je), *a.* Infected with the mange.
MĀN'HĀT-ER, *n.* One who hates mankind.
MĀN'HOOD (mān'hūd), *n.* The state or quality of being a man; man's estate; virility.
MĀN'I-A, *n.* [*Gr.*] Violent insanity; madness.
MĀN'I-ĀC, *n.* A person infected with mania.
MĀN'I-ĀC, *a.* Infected with mania; insane;
MA-NI'A-CAL, *a.* mad; raving.
MĀN-I-CHĒ'AN, *n.* One of an ancient sect, who
MĀN-I-CHĒ', *n.* held to two eternal principles, the one good, the other evil.

MĀN-I-CHĒ'AN, *a.* Relating to the Manicheans.
MĀN-I-CHĒ'ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the Manichees.
MĀN'I-CHŌRD, *n.* A musical instrument sounded by the hand, like a spinet.
MĀN'I-FĒST, *a.* Obvious to the understanding; plain; open; evident; apparent; visible; clear.
MĀN'I-FĒST, *n.* A writing:—an invoice or account of the cargo of a ship.
MĀN'I-FĒST, *v. a.* To make appear; to show plainly; to make public; to indicate.
MĀN-I-FĒST'A-BLE, *a.* Easy to be made evident.
MĀN-I-FĒS-TĀ'TION, *n.* Discovery; publication.
MĀN'I-FĒST-LY, *ad.* Clearly; evidently; plainly.
MĀN'I-FĒST-NESS, *n.* Perspicuity; clear evidence.
MĀN-I-FĒS'TŌ, *n.* A public declaration of a sovereign or a government, stating reasons for some act, as the entering into war; a public protestation.
MĀN'I-FOLD, *a.* Many in number; multiplied.
MĀN'I-FOLD-LY, *ad.* In a manifold manner.
MĀN'I-FOLD-NESS, *n.* State of being manifold.
MĀN'I-KIN, *n.* A little man; a dwarf.
MĀ'NI-ŌC, *n.* A West-Indian plant.
MĀN'I-PLE, *n.* A handful:—a band of soldiers.
MA-NIP'U-LAR, *a.* Relating to a manipule.
MA-NIP'U-LĀTE, *v. a.* To operate or work with the hands; to handle.
MA-NIP-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* A manual operation.
MĀN-KIND' [mān-kind', *S. E. Ja. Sm.*; mān-kyind', *W. J. F.*; mān-kind, *C. Ash, Bailey*], *n.* The human race; men collectively.
MĀN'LESS, *a.* Having no men; not manned.
MĀN'LIKE, *a.* Like man; becoming a man; manly.
MĀN'LI-NESS, *n.* Dignity; bravery; stoutness.
MĀN'LY, *a.* Becoming a man; manful; firm.
MĀN'LY, *ad.* With courage like a man.
MĀN'-MID'WIFE [mān'mid'if, *W. Ja.*; mān'mid'-wif, *K.*; mān'mid'wif, *Sm.*], *n.* A physician who practises midwifery; an accoucheur.
MĀN'NA, *n.* A gum or honey-like juice.
MĀN'NER, *n.* Peculiar way; mode; method; form; custom; habit; kind; mien.
MĀN'NER-ISM, *n.* A uniformity of manner.
MĀN'NER-IST, *n.* An artist who adheres to one manner.
MĀN'NER-LI-NESS, *n.* Civility; complaisance.
MĀN'NER-LY, *a.* Civil; courteous; complaisant.
MĀN'NER-LY, *ad.* Civilly; without rudeness.
MĀN'NERS, *n. pl.* Morals; habits:—polite behavior; civility; carriage.
MĀN'NI-KIN, *n.* A little man. See **MANIKIN**.
MĀN'NISH, *a.* Like a man; bold; masculine.
MA-NĒŪ'VRE (mā-nū'vur, 48), *n.* A stratagem; a dexterous movement; skillful management:—adroit management in naval or military affairs.
MA-NĒŪ'VRE (mā-nū'vur), *v. n.* To act or manage with address, art, or stratagem.
MĀN'-OF-WĀR, *n.* A large ship of war.
MĀN'OR, *n.* The jurisdiction or land of a lord or great personage; a landed estate.
MĀN'OR-HŌUSE, *n.* The house of a manor.
MA-NŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a manor.
MĀNSE, *n.* A farm; a house:—a parsonage-house.
MĀN'SION (mān'shun), *n.* The house on a manor; a large house; a residence.
Syn.—Spacious mansion; pleasant residence; beautiful seat; handsome house or dwelling.
MĀN'SLAUGH-TER (mān'slāw-ter), *n.* (*Law.*) The unlawful killing of a man, though without malice or deliberate intention.
MĀN'SLAY-ER, *n.* One who has killed another.
MĀN'STEAL-ER, *n.* One who steals and sells men.
MĀN'STEAL-ING, *n.* The act of stealing men.
MĀN'SUE-TŪDE (mān'swe-tūd), *n.* Mildness.
MĀN'TĒL (mān'tl), *n.* Work before a chimney:—called also *mantel-piece*, and also written *mantle*.
MĀN'TE-LĒT', *n.* A small cloak.—(*Fort.*) A movable parapet constructed of boards.
MAN-TIL'LA, *n.* [*Sp.*] A light, loose garment.
MĀN'TLE, *n.* A kind of cloak or loose garment:—a mantel, mantel-piece, mantle-piece, or mantle-tree.

MÁN'TLE, *v. a.* To cloak; to cover; to disguise.
MÁN'TLE, *v. n.* To spread; to revel: — to ferment.
MÁNT'LET, *n.* A sort of shield: — mantlelet.
MÁN-TÖL'Q-GY, *n.* Gift or art of prophecy.
MÁN-TRÁP, *n.* A trap to ensnare men.
MÁN-TU-A or **MÁN-TUA** [mán'tu-á, *J. F. Ja.*; mán'ta, *S. E.*; mán'chú-á, *W.*; mán'tú, *K. Sm.*],
n. A lady's gown or dress.
MÁN-TUA-MÁ'KEP (mán'tu-má'kep), *n.* One who makes gowns or dresses for women.
MÁN-Ú-AL (mán'yú-ál), *a.* Formed by the hand.
MÁN-Ú-AL, *n.* A small book; a service-book.
MÁN-Ú-DÚC'TIÖN, *n.* Guidance by the hand.
MÁN-Ú-DÚC'TÖR, *n.* A conductor; a guide.
MÁN-Ú-FÁC'TÖ-RY, *n.* A building or place where a manufacture is carried on; factory.
MÁN-Ú-FÁC'TÜRE (mán-ú-fák't'yur), *n.* The practice of manufacturing; any thing made by art.
MÁN-Ú-FÁC'TÜRE, *v. a.* To make by art; to employ; to work up; to fabricate.
MÁN-Ú-FÁC'TÜRE, *v. n.* To be engaged in manufacture.
MÁN-Ú-FÁC'TY-ÜRER, *n.* One who manufactures.
MÁN-Ú-MÍS'SIÖN (mán-ú-mish'un), *n.* The act of manumitting; emancipation; liberation.
MÁN-Ú-MÍT', *v. a.* To release from slavery; to emancipate; to liberate.
MÁN-Ú-MÖ-TIVE, *a.* Movable by the hand.
MA-NÜR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be manured.
MA-NÜRE', *v. a.* To fertilize by manure or compost; to dung; to enrich.
MA-NÜRE', *n.* Any thing that fertilizes land.
MA-NÜR'ER, *n.* One who manures land.
MÁN-Y-SCRIPT, *n.* [*manuscriptum*, *L.*] A book or paper written, not printed; a writing.
MÄNX or **MÄNKS**, *n.* The language of the Isle of Man. — *a.* Relating to the Isle of Man.
MÁN'Y (mën'e), *a.* [*comp. MORE; superl. MOST.*] Consisting of a great number; numerous. — It is used distributively before nouns of the singular number; as, "many a time."
MÁN'Y (mën'e), *n.* A multitude; a great number.
MÁN'Y-CÖL-ÖRED (mën'e-kül-yrd), *a.* Having various colors.
MÁN'Y-HEAD-ED (mën'e-héd-ed), *a.* Having many heads.
MÁN'Y-TIMEŠ (mën'e-timz), *ad.* Often; frequently.
MÄP, *n.* A geographical delineation of the earth or a part of it; a chart.
MÄP, *v. a.* To delineate; to set down.
MÄ'PLE, *n.* A tree of many species.
MÄP'PER-Y, *n.* The art of designing maps.
MÄR, *v. a.* To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to damage; to deface; to impair.
†MÄR, *n.* A blot; an injury.
MÄR-A-NÄTH'A [mä-r-a-näth'a, *W. J. F. Ja. C.*; mä-r-a-nä'th'a, *Sm.*; mä-rän'a-th'a, *S.*], *n.* [Hebrew or Syriac, *the Lord is come*, i. e. to take vengeance.] A form of anathematizing; a curse.
MA-RÄUŠ'MUS, *n.* [*L.*] A wasting consumption.
MA-RÄUŠ', *v. n.* To mive about for plunder.
***MA-RÄUŠ'ER** [mä-räw'der, *J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; mä-rö'der, *W. P.*], *n.* A plunderer.
***MA-RÄUŠ'ING**, *a.* Plundering. — *n.* A robbing.
MÄR-A-VÉ'DI, *n.* A small Spanish copper coin.
MÄR'BLE, *n.* A limestone of many varieties, having a granular and crystalline texture, and susceptible of a high polish: — something made of marble: — a round stone to play with.
MÄR'BLE, *a.* Made of or like marble.
MÄR'BLE, *v. a.* To variegate or vein like marble.
MÄR'BLE-HEÄRT'ED (märb'l-härt'ed), *a.* Cruel.
MÄR'CA-SITE, *n.* (*Min.*) White iron pyrites.
MÄR-CÉS'CENT, *a.* (*Bot.*) Withering; decaying.
MÄRCH, *n.* [from *Mars*.] The third month of the year.
MÄRCH, *n.* [*marche*, *Fr.*] A military movement or journey; a stately or regulated step.
MÄRCH, *v. n.* To move by steps, or in military form; to walk in a stately manner.
MÄRCH, *v. a.* To cause to move, as an army.

MÄRCH'ES, *n. pl.* Limits of a country; confines.
MÄRCH'ING, *n.* Military movement or passage.
MÄR'CHION-ESS (mä'r'shun-ës), [*mär'shun-ës*, *W. Sm. R. Wb.*; mär'chün-ës, *S. J. E. F. Ja.*], *n.* The wife of a marquis; a lady of the rank of a marquis.
MÄR'CID, *a.* Lean; withered; faded; rotten.
MÄR-CID'ITY, *n.* Leanness; meagreness.
MÄRE, *n.* The female of a horse.
MÄRE'SCHAL (mä'r'shä), *n.* [*maréchal*, *Fr.*] Marshal. See **MARSHAL**.
MÄR'GA-RITE, *n.* A pearl; a mineral.
MÄR'GIN, *n.* A border; a brink; verge: — the blank edge or border of a page.
MÄR'GIN, *v. a.* To note in the margin; to border.
MÄR'GIN-AL, *a.* Placed or written on the margin.
MÄR'GIN-AL-LY, *ad.* In the margin of the book.
MÄR'GIN-AT-ED, *a.* Having a margin.
MÄR'GRÄVE, *n.* A title of nobility in Germany.
MÄR-GRÄ'VJ-ATE, *n.* The jurisdiction of a margrave.
MÄR'GRÄ-VINE, *n.* The wife of a margrave.
MÄR'J-GÖLD [mä'r'e-göld, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; mä're-göld, *S. K.*], *n.* A yellow flower.
MÄR'J-NATE, *v. a.* To salt and preserve, as fish.
MA-RINE', *a.* Belonging to the sea; maritime.
MA-RINE', *n.* Sea-affairs: — the whole naval force; a navy: — a sea-soldier.
MÄR'J-NER, *n.* One who gains his living at sea; a seaman; a sailor.
MÄ-RJ-ÖL'A-TRY, *n.* The worship of the Virgin Mary.
MÄR'J-TAL [mä'r'e-täl, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*; mä-rj'täl, *Sm.*], *a.* Pertaining to a husband.
MÄR'J-TIME, *a.* Relating to the sea; marine.
MÄR'JO-RAM, *n.* A fragrant plant of many kinds.
MÄRK, *n.* A token by which any thing is known; a stamp; a print; an impression; a proof; a silver coin: — a badge: — an object to shoot at.
MÄRK, *v. a.* To impress with a token; to stamp; to brand: — to observe; to note; to heed.
MÄRK, *v. n.* To note; to take notice.
MÄRK'ER, *n.* One who marks or takes notice.
MÄR'KET, *n.* A place for buying and selling, particularly provisions; a place for and time of sale; a mart: — purchase and sale; sale.
MÄR'KET, *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell. — *v. a.* To sell.
MÄR'KET-A-BLE, *a.* Fit for sale in the market.
MÄR'KET-CROSS', *n.* A cross set up in the market.
MÄR'KET-DÄY', *n.* The day of a public market.
MÄRK'S'MAN, *n.* A man skilful to hit a mark.
MÄRL, *n.* A kind of fertilizing earth.
MÄRL, *v. a.* To manure with marl.
MÄR-LÄ'CEOUS (-ä'shus), *a.* Relating to marl.
MÄR'LINE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small, slightly twisted line or wreath, used to wind round cables, &c.
MÄRL'-PIT, *n.* A pit out of which marl is dug.
MÄRL'Y, *a.* Abounding with marl.
MÄR'MA-LÄDE, *n.* A confect of quinces, oranges, &c., boiled into a consistence with sugar.
MÄR-MÖ'RE-AN, *a.* Made of marble.
MÄR-MÖ-SÉT', *n.* A small monkey.
MÄR'MOT or **MÄR-MÖT'** [mä'r-möt', *S. W.*; mä'r-mot, *Ja. K. Ash, Wb.*; mä'r-möt', *P. Sm.*], *n.* An animal resembling a rabbit.
MA-RÖÖN', *n.* A free negro living in the mountains in the West Indies.
MA-RÖÖN', *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To leave on a desolate island, as sailors, for a punishment.
MÄRQUE (märk), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Law.*) A license: — a reprisal. — *Letter of marque and reprisal*, a license to make reprisals on an enemy.
MÄR-QUE'É (mä'r-ké'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A field-tent.
MÄR'QUESS, *n.* [*marquis*, *Fr.*; *marquis*, *Sp.*]
MÄR'QUIS, *n.* (*Eng.*) One of the second order of nobility, next below a duke. — Till of late, *marquis* was the usual and almost the only form; but Smart remarks, "*Marquis*, the French orthography, is getting out of use, except when we refer to a foreigner bearing this title."

MÄR'QUET-RY (mä'r'ket-rē), *n.* Inlaid work.

MÄR'QUIŠ-ATE, *n.* Rank or seigniority of a marquis.

MÄR'RER, *n.* One who spoils or hurts any thing.

MÄR'RI-A-BLE, *a.* Marriageable. [*R.*]

MÄR'RIAGE (mä'r-rij), *n.* The act of uniting a man and woman for life; wedlock; matrimony.

Syn. — *Marriage, wedding, and nuptials* all imply rather an act than a state; *matrimony* and *wedlock* denote states. Happy or unhappy *marriage*; splendid or unceremonious *wedding* or *nuptials*; holy *matrimony*; born in *wedlock*.

MÄR'RIAGE-A-BLE (mä'r-rij-a-bl), *a.* That may be married; fit for wedlock; nubile.

MÄR-RÖÖN', *a.* [*marron, Fr.*] Of a chestnut color.

MÄR'RÖW (mä'r-rō), *n.* An oily substance in bones; the pith; essence or best part.

MÄR'ROW-BÖNE, *n.* A bone containing marrow.

MÄR'ROW-FÄT, *n.* A large rich pea.

MÄR'ROW-LÈSS (mä'r-rō-lēs), *a.* Void of marrow.

MÄR'ROW-Y (mä'r-rō-y), *a.* Pithy; full of marrow.

MÄR'RY, *interj.* Indeed; forsooth: — *by Mary.*

MÄR'RY, *v. a.* To join or unite in marriage.

MÄR'RY, *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state.

MÄRS, *n.* The heathen god of war: — a planet.

MÄRSH, *n.* A watery tract of land; a swamp.

MÄR'SHAL, *n.* A chief officer of arms or of an army; a field-marshal: — a police or city officer: — a master of ceremonies: — a herald.

MÄR'SHAL, *v. a.* To arrange; to rank in order.

MÄR'SHAL-LER, *n.* One who marshals.

MÄR'SHAL-SÈA, *n.* A prison in Southwark, Eng.

MÄR'SHAL-SHIP, *n.* The office of a marshal.

MÄRSH'Y, *a.* Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy.

MÄR-SÜ'PI-ÄL, *n.* One of the *marsupialia*, a class of quadrupeds, the female of which carries her young in a pouch, as the kangaroo. — Used also as an adjective; as, a *marsupial* animal.

MÄRT, *n.* A place of public traffic; a market.

MÄR-TÈN'LO, *a.* Noting a sort of circular tower.

MÄR'TEN, *n.* A large kind of weasel; martin.

MÄR'TIAL (mä'r'shāl), *a.* Warlike; given to war; suiting war; military; soldier-like.

Syn. — *Martial law, music; warlike appearance; military discipline; soldier-like conduct.*

MÄR'TIN, *n.* A swallow; martlet; marten.

MÄR-TI-NÈT', *n.* A kind of swallow: — a precise or strict military disciplinarian. — (*Naut.*) A small rope; martnet.

MÄR'TIN-GÄL, } *n.* A strap made fast to a horse's

MÄR'TIN-GÄLE, } girth. — (*Naut.*) A rope.

MÄR'TIN-MÄS, *n.* The feast of St. Martin, Nov. 11.

MÄR'TLET, *n.* A swallow; a martin.

MÄR'TNETS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Small lines fastened to the edge of a sail.

MÄR'TYR, *n.* One who is put to death for the truth, or on account of his belief.

MÄR'TYR, *v. a.* To put to death as a martyr.

MÄR'TYR-DÖM, *n.* The death of a martyr.

MÄR'TYR-O-LÖQ'I-CÄL, *a.* Relating to martyrs.

MÄR'TYR-ÖL'O-QIST, *n.* A writer of martyrology.

MÄR'TYR-ÖL'O-QY, *n.* A register of martyrs.

MÄR'VEL, *n.* Any thing astonishing; a wonder; a prodigy. See MIRACLE.

MÄR'VEL, *v. n.* To wonder; to be astonished.

MÄR'VEL-LOÜS, *a.* Wonderful; very strange; astonishing; extraordinary; not probable.

MÄR'VEL-LOÜS-LY, *ad.* Wonderfully.

MÄR'VEL-LOÜS-NESS, *n.* Wonderfulness.

MÄS'ELE [mä's'kl, Sm.; mä's'sl, Ja.], *n.* (*Her.*) A bearing in the form of a lozenge perforated.

MÄS'CV-LINE, *a.* Male; not feminine; manly. — (*Gram.*) Considered of the male sex.

MÄS'CV-LINE-LY, *ad.* In a masculine manner.

MÄS'CV-LINE-NESS, *n.* Resemblance of man.

MÄSH, *n.* A mixture; a mass; a mesh.

MÄSH, *v. a.* To beat into a mass; to mix.

MÄSH'Y, *a.* Produced by crushing or pressure.

MÄSK, *n.* [*masque, Fr.*] A disguise; a blind; a visor: — a revel.

MÄSK, *v. a.* To disguise as with a mask; to cover.

MÄSK, *v. n.* To revel; to be disguised.

MÄSK'ER, *n.* One who revels in a mask.

MÄS'LIN, *n.* A mixture of grain; meslin.

MÄS'ON (mä's'n), *n.* A builder in stone or brick: — a free-mason.

MÄSÖN'IC, *a.* Relating to masons, or free-masons.

MÄSÖN-RY, *n.* Work of a mason: — free-masonry.

MÄS'O-RÄÄ, *n.* A Hebrew work on the Bible, by several rabbins: — written also *Masura* and *Masura*.

MÄS-O-RÈT'IC, } *a.* Relating to or contained in

MÄS-O-RÈT'I-CÄL, } the Masorah.

MÄS'O-RITE, *n.* One of the authors of the Masorah.

MÄS-QUER-ÄDE' (mä's-ker-äd'), *n.* A diversion in which the company is masked; disguise.

MÄS-QUER-ÄDE', *v. n.* To assemble in masks.

MÄS-QUER-ÄD'ER, *n.* A person in a mask.

MÄSS (12), *n.* [*massa, L.*] A body; a lump; the bulk; the whole quantity: — a confused assemblage. — [*missa, L.; messe, Fr.*] The celebration of the Lord's supper in the Roman Catholic church. In high mass this service is accompanied with music.

MÄS'SÄ-CRE (mä's'sä-ker), *n.* Indiscriminate destruction; carnage; butchery; murder.

MÄS'SÄ-CRE (nä's'sä-ker), *v. a.* To butcher.

MÄS'SÄ-CRER, *n.* One who massacres.

MÄS'SE-TER, *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle of the lower jaw that assists in chewing.

MÄS'SI-CÖT, *n.* A yellowish oxide of lead.

MÄS'SI-NESS, MÄS'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Weight; bulk.

MÄS'SIVE, *a.* Heavy; weighty; bulky; massy.

MÄSS'-MÈET ING, *n.* A meeting of great multitudes or masses of people.

MÄS'SY, *a.* Bulky; heavy; massive.

MÄST (12), *n.* The elevated beam or timber of a vessel: — the fruit of the oak, beech, &c.

MÄST'ED, *a.* Furnished with masts.

MÄS'TER, *n.* One who has servants, persons, or things in subjection; a director: — a teacher of a school: — an owner: — a ruler: — a title in universities; as, *master* of arts: — an official title in law; as, *master* in chancery: — an appellation given to a boy in his minority; as, *master* Henry: — a term of respect, abbreviated to *Mr.*, and in pronunciation corrupted to *mis*ter.

MÄS'TER, *v. a.* To rule; to govern; to overpower.

MÄS'TER-KÈY', *n.* A key which opens many locks.

MÄS'TER-LY, *ad.* With the skill of a master.

MÄS'TER-LY, *a.* Artful; skilful; magisterial.

MÄS'TER-PIECE, *n.* A capital performance; skill.

MÄS'TER-SHIP, *n.* Office of master; rule; power.

MÄS'TER-STROKE, *n.* A capital performance.

MÄS'TER-Y, *n.* Dominion; rule; superiority; skill.

MÄS'TIC, *n.* The lentisk, a tree: — a gum or resin.

MÄS'TI-CÄTE, *v. a.* To chew with the teeth.

MÄS'TI-CÄTION, *n.* The act of chewing.

MÄS-TI-CA-TO-RY, *n.* A medicine to be chewed.

MÄS'TIFF, *n.* A large, fierce species of dog.

MÄST'LESS, *a.* Having no mast; bearing no mast.

MÄS'TO-DÖN, *n.* A huge quadruped, now extinct.

MÄS'TÖID, *a.* Shaped like the breast or nipple.

MÄS-TÖL'O-QY, *n.* Mammalogy; mazology.

MÄS-TYR-BÄTION, *n.* Self-pollution; onanism.

MÄT, *n.* A texture of sedge, flax, rushes, &c., used for wiping the feet.

MÄT, *v. a.* To cover with mats; to twist.

MÄT-A-DÖRE', *n.* A term at quadrille and ombre.

MÄTCH, *n.* Any thing that catches fire: — a contest; a game: — one equal to another; an equal: — a union by marriage.

MÄTCH, *v. a.* To be equal to; to suit; to marry.

MÄTCH, *v. n.* To be married; to suit; to tally.

MÄTCH'A-BLE, *a.* Suitable; fit to be joined.

MÄTCH'LESS, *a.* Having no equal; not alike.

MÄTCH'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a matchless manner.

MÄTCH'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being matchless.

MÄTCH'LOCK, *n.* A lock fired by a match.

MÄTCH'-MÄK-ER, *n.* One who makes matches.

MÄTE, *n.* A companion; an associate: — a second.

MÄTE, *v. a.* To match; to marry; to equal.

MÄTE'LESS, *a.* Having no mate or companion.

MÄ-TÈ'R-I-ÄL, *a.* Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual: — important; essential.

MA-TĒ'RI-ĀL, *n.*; *pl.* **MA-TĒ'RI-ĀLS**. Material substance; that of which any thing is made.
MA-TĒ'RI-ĀL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of materialists.
MA-TĒ'RI-ĀL-IST, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.
MA-TĒ'RI-ĀL-I-TY, *n.* Corporeity; material existence.
MA-TĒ'RI-ĀL-IZE, *v. a.* To form into matter.
MA-TĒ'RI-ĀL-LY, *ad.* In a material manner.
MA-TĒ'RI-ĀL-NESS, *n.* The state of being material.
MA-tē'ri-q mēd'i-ca, [*L.*] Substances used in medicine:—the branch of medical science which treats of the knowledge of medicines.
MA-TĒ'RI-ĒL, *n.* [*Fr.*] The provisions, arms, equipage, &c. of an army or navy.
MA-TĒ'RI-NAL, *a.* Befitting a mother; motherly.
Syn.—*Maternal* duties; *motherly* tenderness.
MA-TĒ'RI-NI-TY, *n.* State or relation of a mother.
MĀTH, *n.* A mowing; as, after-math.
MĀTH-E-MĀT'IC, { *a.* Relating to mathematics;
MĀTH-E-MĀT'IC-AL, } conformed to mathematics.
MĀTH-E-MĀT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* According to mathematics.
MĀTH-E-MĀ-TI'CIAN (māth-e-mā-tish'an), *n.* One who is versed in mathematics.
MĀTH-E-MĀT'ICS, *n. pl.* That science which treats of numbers and magnitude, or of whatever is capable of being numbered or measured.
MA-TĒ'SIS [mā-thē'sis, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. C.*; mā-thē'sis or māt'hē-sis, *Ja.*; māt'hē-sis, *K. Wb.*], *n.* [*Gr.*] The doctrine of mathematics.
MĀT'IN, *a.* Relating to or used in the morning.
MĀT'INŠ, *n. pl.* Morning worship or service.
MĀT'RASS, *n.* A chemical glass vessel.
MĀ'TRICE (mā'tris) [mā'tris, *S. W. P. J. Sm.*], *n.* [*matriz*, *L.*] The womb.
MĀ'TRICE (mā'tris) [mā'tris, *W. P. Sm.*], *n.* A mould for casting types, coins, &c.
MĀT'RJI-CIDE [mā'tre-sid, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; mā'tre-sid, *P.*], *n.* The murder of a mother:—the murderer of a mother.
MA-TRIC'U-LATE, *v. a.* To admit to membership.
MA-TRIC'U-LATE, *n.* One who is matriculated.
MA-TRIC'U-LATION, *n.* The act of matriculating.
MĀT'RJI-MŌ'NI-ĀL, *a.* Relating to marriage; nuptial.
MĀT'RJI-MŌ'NI-ĀL-LY, *ad.* Connubially.
MĀT'RJI-MŌ-NY, *n.* The union or state of husband and wife; nuptial state; wedlock; marriage.
MĀ'TRIX, *n.* [*L.*] Womb; a mould; a matrice.
MĀ'TRON [mā'tron, *S. W. P. J. E. Sm. C.*; mā't-run, *Wb.*], *n.* An elderly married woman.
MĀ'TRON-AGE, *n.* The state or quality of matrons; the body of matrons.
MĀ'TRON-AL or **MĀ'TRON-ĀL** [mā'trun-āl, *S. Ja. K. Sm.*; mā'trun-āl or mā-tro'nal, *W. F.*; mā'trun-āl or mā'trun-āl, *P.*; mā'trun-āl, *R. C. Wb. Ash.*], *a.* Suitable to a matron; motherly.
MĀ'TRON-LY [mā'tron-le, *S. W. P. J. E. Sm.*; mā'tron-le, *Wb.*], *a.* Motherly.
MA-TROSS, *n.* A sort of soldier in the artillery.
MĀT'TER, *n.* That which is visible or tangible; that which occupies space; body; substance extended, either solid, liquid, or æriform:—*pus*:—*subject*; *affair*; *business*:—*importance*.
Syn.—*The subject* of a discourse is the topic or question treated of; *the matter* consists of the words and thoughts.
MĀT'TER, *v. n.* To be of importance; to import.
MĀT'TING, *n.* Materials for mats.
MĀT'TOCK, *n.* A tool of husbandry; a pickaxe.
MĀT'TRESS [mā'tres, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; —*erroneously pronounced mā-trás'*], *n.* A quilted bed, stuffed with hair, wool, &c.
MĀT'U-RĀTE (mā'tyū-rāt), *v. a.* To ripen.
MĀT'U-RĀTION, *n.* The state of growing ripe.
MĀT'U-RĀ-TIVE [māch'u-rā-tiv, *W. J.*; mā'tyū-rā-tiv, *K. Sm.*; mā'tyū-rā-tiv, *S. P.*], *a.* Ripening.
MA-TŪRE, *a.* Having maturity; perfected by time; perfect in growth, in condition, or years; ripe; complete; well-digested.
MA-TŪRE, *v. a.* To ripen; to advance to ripeness.

MA-TŪRE, *v. n.* To become ripe or perfect.
MA-TŪRE'LY, *ad.* Ripely; completely; early.
MA-TŪRE'NESS, *n.* Mature state; maturity.
MĀT'U-RES'CENT, *a.* Approaching to maturity.
MA-TŪ'RI-TY, *n.* A mature state; ripeness.—(*Lat.*) The time when a note becomes due.
MĀT'U-TI-NAL, *a.* Relating to the morning.
MAUD'LIN, *a.* Drunk; fuddled; stupid. *Shak.*
MAUD'LIN, *n.* A perennial plant; milfoil.
MAU'GRE (māw'ger), *ad.* In spite of. *Shak.* [*R.*]
MAU'KIN, *n.* A drag to sweep an oven; malkin.
MAUL, *n.* A heavy, wooden hammer. See **MALL**.
MAUL, *v. a.* To beat harshly; to bruise; to maul.
MAUL'-STICK, *n.* A painter's stick on which he rests his hand while painting.
***MÄUND** or **MÄUND** [mänd, *W. Ja. Sm.*; mäwnd, *P. E. J. K. C.*], *n.* A hand-basket; a hamper.
***†MÄUND**, *v. n.* To mutter; to mumble.
***†MÄUN'DER** [män'der, *W. F. Ja. Sm.*; mäwn'der, *S. P. J. K.*], *v. n.* To murmur; to beg.
MAUN'DRI, *n.* A pick with two shanks.
MAUN'DY-THŪRS'DAY (mäun'de-thürs'de), *n.* The Thursday before Good Friday and Easter.
MÄU-SO-LĒ'AN, *a.* Relating to a mausoleum.
MÄU-SO-LĒ'UM [mäw-sō'le'um, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; mäw-sō'le-um, *Barclay*], *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* **MÄU-SO-LĒ'A**; *Eng. rarely* **MÄU-SO-LĒ'UMS**. A magnificent tomb or monument.
Mauvaise honte (mō-vāz'-ont'), [*Fr.*] False modesty.
MÄ'VIS, *n.* A thrush, or bird like a thrush.
MÄW, *n.* The stomach of animals:—*craw*.
MÄWK'ISH, *a.* Apt to give satiety or loathing.
MÄWK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Aptness to cause loathing.
MÄWKS, *n.* A large, awkward slattern. [*Low.*]
MÄWK'Y, *a.* Maggoty; full of maggots.
MÄW'-WORM (-würm), *n.* A worm in the stomach.
MÄX-IL-LAR or **MÄX'IL-LAR** [mäks-il-lar, *S. W. Ja.*; mäks-il-lar, *P. K. Sm. Wb.*], *a.* Maxillary.
MÄX'IL-LĀ-RY, *a.* Belonging to the jawbone.
MÄX'IM, *n.* A generally received and admitted truth or principle; a leading truth in morals; an adage; an aphorism; an *axiom*.
MÄX'IM-IST, *n.* A dealer in maxims.
MÄX'IL-MŪM, *n.*; *pl.* **MÄX'IL-MĀ**. [*L.*] The greatest quantity attainable in a given case;—opposed to *minimum*, the smallest.
MÄY (mä), *auxiliary verb.* [*i. NICHT.*] To be permitted; to be allowed; to be possible.
MÄY (mä), *n.* The fifth month of the year.
MÄV, *v. n.* To gather flowers on May morning.
MÄY'-DAY (mä'dä), *n.* The first day of May.
MÄY-FLOW'ER, *n.* A flower that blossoms in May.
MÄY'-GAME, *n.* A diversion; a sport; a play.
MÄYHEM (mä'hēm or män), *n.* (*Law.*) Act of maiming; lameness; maim.
MÄY'ING, *n.* The gathering of flowers in May.
MÄY'OR [mä'yr, *W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; mār, *S. K.*], *n.* The chief magistrate of a city.
MÄY'OR-AL-TY, *n.* The office of a mayor.
MÄY'OR-ESS, *n.* The wife of a mayor.
MÄY'-PÖLE, *n.* A pole to be danced round in May.
MÄZ'ARD, *n.* [*A jaw, Shak.*].—a sort of cherry.
MÄZE, *n.* A jaw or state of perplexity; a *labyrinth*; confusion; uncertainty; perplexity.
MÄZE, *v. a.* To bewilder; to confuse.
MÄZE, *v. n.* To be bewildered; to be confounded.
MÄZ'ED-NESS, *n.* Confusion; astonishment.
MA-ZÖL'O-GY, *n.* A branch of zoölogy, which treats of the mammalia; mammalogy.
MÄ'ZY, *a.* Perplexed with windings; confused.
MĒ, *pron.* The objective case of *I*.
MĒAD, *n.* A drink made of water and honey:—*meadow*;—used in poetry for *meadow*.
MĒAD'ÖW (mēd'ö), *n.* Grass land annually mown for hay:—in the *United States*, it is often limited to low or marshy land.
MĒA'GRE (mē'ger), *a.* Lean; thin; poor; barren.
MĒA'GRE-LY (mē'ger-le), *ad.* Poorly; thinly.
MĒA'GRE-NESS (mē'ger-nēs), *n.* Leanness.
MĒAL, *n.* A repeat:—the edible part of corn.

MĒAL/I-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being mealy.
MĒAL/-MĀN, *n.* One who deals in meal.
MĒAL/Y, *a.* Having or resembling meal.
MĒAL/Y-MŌŪTHĒD (mē'lē-mōūthd), *a.* Bashful; using soft words; suppressing the truth.
MĒAN, *a.* Wanting dignity; of low rank; *base*; contemptible; low; vile; *coarse*: — *middle*; intermediate; moderate.
MĒAN, *n.* A middle state between two extremes; a medium; a middle rate; mediocrity. — *Pl.* Income. See **MEANS**.
MĒAN, *v. n.* To have in mind; to purpose.
MĒAN, *v. a.* To purpose; to intend; to design.
MĒ-ĀN'DER, *n.* A maze; a labyrinth; a winding.
MĒ-ĀN'DER, *v. n.* To run with a winding course.
MĒ-ĀN'DROUS, *a.* Winding; meandering.
MĒAN'ING, *n.* That which is meant; design; purpose; intention; signification; the sense.
MĒAN'LY, *ad.* In a mean manner; basely.
MĒAN'NESS, *n.* Want of excellence; baseness.
MĒANS, *n. sing. & pl.* An instrument; method; way. — In this sense, it is commonly used in the singular number; as, "by *this* means." — *Pl.* Income; revenue.
MĒANT (mēnt), *i. & p.* From *Mean*.
MĒAN'TIME, *ad.* In the intervening time.
MĒAN'WHILE, *ad.* In the intervening time.
MĒAR (mēr), *n.* A measure of ground; mere. [*R.*]
MĒASE [mēs, *S. W. Ja. C.*; mēz, *P. K. Sm.*], *n.* The number five hundred; as, a *mease* of herrings.
MĒA'SLES (mē'zls), *n. pl.* A contagious disease.
MĒA'SLY (mē'zle), *a.* Infected with measles.
MĒAŠ'U-RA-BLE (mēzh'u-rā-bl), *a.* That may be measured: — moderate; small in quantity.
MĒAŠ'U-RA-BLE-NĒSS (mēzh'u-rā-bl-nēs), *n.* The quality of admitting to be measured.
MĒAŠ'U-RA-BLY (mēzh'u-rā-ble), *ad.* Moderately.
MĒAŠ'URE (mēzh'ūr), *n.* That by which any thing is measured; a standard: — proportion; degree; quantity: — moderation; limit: — metre: — musical time. — *Pl.* Proceedings; means to an end.
MĒAŠ'URE (mēzh'ūr), *v. a.* To compute by rule; to adjust; to proportion; to mark out; to allot.
MĒAŠ'URE-LESS (mēzh'ūr-lēs), *a.* Inmeasurable.
MĒAŠ'URE-MĒNT (mēzh'ūr-mēnt), *n.* Act of measuring; measure, mensuration.
MĒAŠ'UR-ER (mēzh'ūr-ēr), *n.* One who measures.
MĒAT, *n.* [† Food in general:] — flesh to be eaten.
MĒAT'-ŌF-FER-ING, *n.* An offering of food.
MĒAT/Y, *a.* Having meat; fleshy.
MĒ-ĒHĀN'IC, *n.* One employed in mechanical or manual labor; an artisan; an artificer.
MĒ-ĒHĀN'IC, *a.* Relating to mechanism or
MĒ-ĒHĀN'I-CAL, *a.* mechanics; employed in manual labor: — servile. — *Mechanical powers*, six in number, *viz.* the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, inclined plane, wedge, and screw.
MĒ-ĒHĀN'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* According to mechanism.
MĒ-ĒHĀN'I-CAL-NĒSS, *n.* Mechanism.
MĒĒH-A-NĪ'CIĀN (mēk-ā-nīsh'ān), *n.* A maker of machines; a mechanist.
MĒ-ĒHĀN'ICS, *n. pl.* The science of the laws of matter and motion; or the science which treats of forces and powers, and their action on bodies, either directly or by the operation of machinery.
MĒĒH'AN-IŠM, *n.* Action according to the laws of mechanics: — the construction of a machine.
MĒĒH'AN-IST, *n.* One versed in mechanics; a mechanician: — a machinist; a maker of machines.
MĒĒH'LIN, *n.* A kind of lace, made at Mechlin.
MĒ-ĒHŌ'A-CĀN or **MĒ-CHŌ'A-CĀN**, *n.* A large root or white jalap, a mild purgative.
MĒ-CŌ/NJ-ŪM, *n.* [*L.*] The expressed juice of the white poppy; opium.
MĒD'AL, *n.* An ancient coin: — a piece of metal stamped in honor of some person or event.
MĒ-DĀL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to medals.
MĒ-DĀL-LION (mē-dāl'yūn), *n.* A large medal.
MĒD'AL-LIST, *n.* A person skilled in medals: — one who gains a prize-medal.

MĒD'AL LŪR-QY, *n.* The art of making medals.
MĒD'DLE, *v. n.* To have to do; to interpose.
MĒD'DLER, *n.* One who meddles; a busy-body.
MĒD'DLE-SŌME, *a.* Intermeddling; officious.
MĒD'DLE-SŌME-NĒSS, *n.* Officiousness.
MĒD'DLING, *n.* Officious interposition.
MĒD'DLING, *p. a.* Interposing officiously.
MĒ'DI-A, *n.* [*L.*] *Pl.* of *Medium*.
MĒD'I-Ē'VAL, *a.* Relating to the middle ages: — written also *medieval*.
MĒ'DI-AL, *a.* Noting an average; mean.
MĒ'DI-ĀNT, *n.* (*Mus.*) An appellation given to the third above the key-note.
MĒ'DI-ĀTE, *v. n.* To interpose as a friend between two parties; to *intercede*: to interfere.
MĒ'DI-ĀTE, *v. a.* To effect by mediation.
MĒ'DI-ĀTE, *a.* Interposed; intervening; middle.
MĒ'DI-ĀTE-LY, *ad.* By a secondary cause.
MĒ-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* Act of mediating; *intervention*; interposition; intercession.
MĒ'DI-Ā-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One who interposes between two parties; an intercessor: — the Redeemer.
MĒ-DI-A-TŌ'R-I-AL, *a.* Belonging to a mediator.
MĒ-DI-Ā-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a mediator.
MĒ-DI-Ā'TRIX, *n.* [*L.*] A female mediator.
MĒD'I-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be healed.
MĒD'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to medicine; medicinal.
MĒD'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* Physically; medicinally.
MĒD'I-CA-MĒNT [mēd'ē-kā-mēnt, *S. P. J. Ja. Sm.* *Wb.*; mēd'ē-kā-mēnt or mē-dī-kā-mēnt, *W. F.*], *n.* Any thing used in healing; medicine.
MĒD-I-CA-MĒNT'AL, *a.* Relating to medicaments.
MĒD'I-CĀTE, *v. a.* To tincture with medicine.
MĒD-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of medicating.
MĒD'I-CĀ-TIVE, *a.* Tending to cure; medicinal.
MĒ-DI-C'I-NABLE, *a.* Medicinal; sanative.
***MĒ-DI-C'I-NAL** [mē-dis'ē-nāl, *P. F. K. Sm. C.* *Wb.*; mē-dis'ē-nāl or mē-d-e-sī'nāl, *S. W. J. Ja.*], *a.* Belonging to physic or medicine; healing; sanative.
***MĒ-DI-C'I-NAL-LY**, *ad.* In a medicinal manner.
***MĒD'I-CINE** [mēd'ē-sīn, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. C.*; mēd'sīn, *S. K.*; mēd'ē-sīn, *colloquially* mēd'sīn, *Sm.*], *n.* That branch of physic which relates to the healing of diseases; the art of healing: — a drug; physic; a remedy.
***MĒD'I-CINE**, *v. a.* To cure by medicine. *Shak.*
MĒ-DI'Ē-TY, *n.* The middle state or part; half.
MĒD'I-Ō-CRE (mē'dē-ō-kūr), *a.* Of moderate degree; middling; medial.
MĒD-I-Ō-CRIST, *n.* One of middling abilities.
MĒ-DI-Ō-CR'I-TY [mē-dē-ōk're-te, *P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; mē-dē-ōk're-te or mē-jē-ōk're-te, *W.*; mē-jōk're-te, *S.*], *n.* Moderate degree; middle rate, state, or degree; moderation. [*on.*]
MĒD'I-TĀTE, *v. a.* To plan; to scheme; to think
MĒD'I-TĀTE, *v. n.* To dwell in thought on any thing; to think; to contemplate.
MĒD-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* Deep thought; contemplation.
MĒD'I-TĀ-TIVE, *a.* Given to meditation; reflective.
MĒD-I-TER-RĀ'NE-AN, *a.* Encircled by land, as a sea; lying between lands.
MĒ'DI-ŪM [mē'dē-ūm, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; mē'dyūm, *S. E. F. K.*; mē'dē-ūm or mē-jē-ūm, *W.*], *n.* *pl.* **MĒ'DI-Ē-A**; Eng. **MĒ'DI-ŪMS**. A space or substance passed through: — the mean or middle state or degree; mean.
MĒD'LAR, *n.* A tree and the fruit of the tree.
MĒD'LEY (mēd'le), *n.* A mixture; mingled mass.
MĒD'LEY (mēd'le), *a.* Mingled; confused.
MĒ-DŪL'LAR, *a.* The same as *Medullary*.
MĒD'UL-LĀ-RY or **MĒ-DŪL'LA-RY** [mēd'ul-lā-re, *W. Ja. C. Wb.*; mē-dūl'lā-re, *S. P. K. Sm.*], *a.* Relating to the marrow or pith.
MĒ-DŪL'LINE, *n.* The pith of the sunflower, &c.
MĒED, *n.* A reward; recompense. [*Poetical.*]
MĒEK, *a.* Mild; not proud; gentle; humble.
MĒEK'EN (mē'kn), *v. a.* To make meek.
MĒEK'LY, *ad.* Mildly; gently; humbly.
MĒEK'NESS, *n.* Gentleness; mildness; humility.

MEER, *n.* & *a.* See MERE.

MEET, *a.* Fit; proper; qualified; suitable.

MEET, *v. a.* [*v. MET*; *pp. MEETING, MET.*] To come together from opposite directions; to come face to face; to join; to encounter; to find.

MEET, *v. n.* To encounter; to assemble.

MEET'ER, *n.* One who meets or accosts another.

MEET'ING, *n.* An assembly; interview; a conflux.

MEET'ING-HÖUSE, *n.* A house of public worship; chapel. See CHURCH.

MEET'LY, *ad.* Fitly; properly; suitably.

MEET'NESS, *n.* Fitness; propriety; suitability.

MEG'A-CÖSM, *n.* The great world; macrocosm.

MEG'A-SCOPE, *n.* An optical instrument.

ME'GRIM, *n.* A disorder of the head; vertigo.

MEI'Ö'S/S, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Rhet.*) A hyperbolic diminution, representing a thing less than it is.

MEL'AN-CHÖL-IC, *a.* Dejected; melancholy.

MEL'AN-CHÖL-I-NESS, *n.* State of being melancholy; melancholy.

MEL'AN-CHÖL-IST, *n.* A melancholy person. [*R.*]

MEL'AN-CHÖL-Y, *n.* A disease of the mind characterized by depression of spirits and apprehension of evil; gloomy state of mind; sadness; depression of spirits; *dejection*. See INSANITY.

MEL'AN-CHÖL-Y, *a.* Gloomy; dismal; dejected.

ME-LÄNGE' (me-lanzh'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A mixture.

MÉELEE (mā-lā'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A battle; a conflict.

MEL'I-LÖT, *n.* A species of trefoil or clover.

*MEL'IQ-RATE (mēl'yō-rāt) [mē'lē-q-rat, *W. P. J. Ja.*; mēl'yō-rāt, *S. E. F. K. Sm. C.*], *v. a.* To make better; to improve; to ameliorate.

*MEL'IQ-RÄTION (mēl'yō-rä'shun), *n.* Improvement; amelioration.

MEL-LIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Productive of honey.

MEL-LI-FI-CÄTION, *n.* Production of honey.

MEL-LIF'LU-ENCE, *n.* A flow of honey or sweetness.

MEL-LIF'LU-ENT, } *a.* Flowing as with honey;
MEL-LIF'LU-OÜS, } sweetly flowing.

MEL'LOW (mēl'lō), *a.* Soft; fully ripe: — drunk.

MEL'LOW (mēl'lō), *v. a.* To ripen: — to soften.

MEL'LOW, *v. n.* To grow mature; to ripen. [*ness.*]

MEL'LOW-NESS, *n.* Maturity; ripeness: — soft.

MEL'LOW-Y (mēl'lō-y), *a.* Soft; unctuous; mellow.

MEL'O-CQ-TÖN', *n.* A quince: — a yellow peach: — written also *melicotoun*, *malacatune*, *malacaton*, and *malagatune*.

*ME-LÖ'DI-OÜS [me-lō'dē-üs, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; me-lō'dyus, *S. E. F. K.*; me-lō'dē-üs or me-lō'jē-üs, *W.*], *a.* Having melody; musical; harmonious.

*ME-LÖ'DI-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Musically; harmoniously.

*ME-LÖ'DI-OÜS-NESS, *n.* Sweetness of sound.

MEL'O-DIZE, *v. a.* To make melodious.

MEL'O-DRA-MÄT'IC, *a.* Relating to a melodrama.

MEL'O-DRÄME [mēl'ō-drām, *Ja.*; mē'lō-drām, *Sm.*], *n.* A dramatic performance, in which songs are intermixed.

MEL'O-DY, *n.* An agreeable succession of sounds of a single voice; sweetness of sound; harmony; accordance; music.

Syn. — *Melody* of song, voice; *harmony* in a concert, or many parts combined; *accordance* of sounds; taste for music.

MEL'ON, *n.* A well-known plant and its fruit.

MELT, *v. a.* To dissolve; to make liquid: — to soften.

MELT, *v. n.* To become liquid; to be softened.

MELT'ER, *n.* One who melts metals, &c.

MELTING, *n.* Act of softening; intemperance.

MEM'BER, *n.* A part of any thing; a limb; a clause: — one of a society or community.

Syn. — The body has many *members*; the legs and arms are *limbs*; *member* of the body, of society; *limb* of a tree; *clause* of a sentence.

MEM'BERED (mēm'berd), *a.* Having limbs.

MEM'BER-SHIP, *n.* State of a member; union.

MEM-BRA-NÄ'CEOUS (mēm-bra-nä'shus), *a.* Consisting of membranes; membranous.

MEM'BRANE, *n.* [*membrana*, *L.*] A web of several sorts of fibres; a thin, elastic, white skin.

MEM-BRÄ'NE-OÜS, *a.* Same as *membranaceous*.

MÉM-BRA-NI'ER-OÜS, *a.* Producing membranes.

MÉM-BRA-NOÜS, *a.* Consisting of, or constructed like, membranes; membranaceous.

ME-MEN'TO, *n.* [*L.*] *Pl.* ME-MEN'TÖŞ. A memorial; a notice; a hint.

Me-mēntō' mō'rī, [*L.*] Remember death.

MĒ-MÖIR' (mē-möir' or mēm'wār) [mē-möir' or mēm'wār, *W. P. F. Ja. C.*; mē-möir' or mē-möir', *S.*; mēm'wār, *J. K. Sm.*], *n.* [*mémoire*, *Fr.*] An account of transactions familiarly written: — a biographical notice. See HISTORY.

MĒM-O-RÄ-BIL'I-A, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Things worthy of being recorded or remembered.

MĒM'O-RÄ-BLE, *a.* Worthy of remembrance; signal; illustrious; remarkable.

MĒM'O-RÄ-BLY, *ad.* In a memorable manner.

MĒM-O-RÄN'DUM, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* MĒM-O-RÄN'DA; Eng. MEM-O-RÄN'DUMŞ. A note to help the memory; a notice; a record.

MĒM'O-RÄ-TIVE, *a.* Tending to preserve memory.

ME-MÖRI-AL, *a.* Preserving memory.

ME-MÖRI-AL, *n.* Something to preserve the memory; a monument; record: — a written address, soliciting attention to something.

ME-MÖRI-ÄL-IST, *n.* One who signs a memorial.

ME-MÖRI-ÄL-IZE, *v. a.* To address by a memorial.

MĒM'O-RIZE, *v. a.* To record; to register.

MĒM'O-RY, *n.* The faculty of retaining or recollecting things past; recollection; reminiscence.

Syn. — *Recollection*, *reminiscence*, and *remembrance*, are operations or exertions of the memory. *Remembrance* is commonly applied to things which have just left the mind; *recollection* and *reminiscence*, to such things as have been longer out of mind or not thought of. *Retention* is literally the power of retaining in the mind.

MĒN, *n. pl.* of *Man*.

MĒN'ACE, *n.* A threat; denunciation.

MĒN'ACE, *v. a.* To threaten; to threaten.

MĒN'A-CER, *n.* One who menaces or threatens.

MĒN'A-CING, *n.* Act of threatening; a threat.

ME-NÄGE' (mē-nāzh'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A collection of animals; menagerie; menage.

MĒN-ÄG'E RIĒ (mē-nā'zhē-rē) or MĒN-ÄG'E RY [mē-nāzh'er-ē, *W. Ja.*; mē-nā'zhē-rē, *P. K. Sm.*; mē-nāzh'ē-rē, *E.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] A collection of animals; a place for animals.

MĒN'A-GÖGUE (mēn'a-gög), *n.* A medicine.

MĒND, *v. a.* To repair; to correct; to improve.

MĒND, *v. n.* To grow better; to improve.

MĒND'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being mended.

MĒN-DÄ'CIOUS (mēn-dä'shus), *a.* False; lying.

MĒN-DÄC'I-TY, *n.* A habit of lying; a falsehood.

MĒND'ER, *n.* One who mends.

MĒN'DI-CÄN-CY, *n.* Beggary; mendicity.

MĒN'DI-CÄNT, *n.* One who begs; a beggar.

MĒN'DI-CÄNT, *a.* Begging; poor.

MĒN-DI'C'I-TY, *n.* The life or state of a beggar.

MĒN'I-AL, *a.* Belonging to servants; low with respect to employment or office; servile.

MĒN'I-AL, *n.* One who labors in some low employment; a domestic servant; a drudge.

ME-NIN'QES, *n. pl.* (*Anat.*) Two membranes enveloping the brain, called *pia* and *dura mater*.

MĒN-IN-Q'I-TIS, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

ME-NIS'CUS, *n.* A lens concave on one side, and convex on the other.

ME-NÖL'O-GY, *n.* A register of months.

MĒN'SAL, *a.* Belonging to the table: — monthly.

MĒN'SEN, *n. pl.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) Monthly discharges

MĒN'STRU-AL, *a.* Monthly; lasting a month.

MĒN'STRU-ÄTE, *v. n.* To discharge the menses.

MĒN'STRU-ÄTION, *n.* Flow of the menses.

MĒN'STRU-OÜS, *a.* Having the monthly discharge.

MĒN'STRU-ÖM, *n.* *pl.* MĒN'STRU-Ä. [*L.*] A dissolving fluid; a solvent.

*MĒNS-Ü-RÄ-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being mensurable; mensurableness.

*MĒNS'U-RA-BLE (mēns'yū-rā-bl) [mēn'shū-rā-bl, *S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.*; mēn'sū-rā-bl, *Ja.*], *a.* That may be measured; measurable.

*MĒNS'U-RĀL (mēns'yū-rāl), *a.* Relating to measure.

*MĒNS-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act or art of measuring. — (*Geom.*) The art of ascertaining the extension, solidity, and capacity of bodies, by measuring lines and angles.

MĒN'TAL, *a.* Relating to the mind; intellectual.

MĒN'TAL-LY, *ad.* Intellectually; in the mind.

MĒN'THĀ, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; mint.

MĒN'TION, *n.* Act of mentioning; a notice; a recital, oral or written; a hint.

MĒN'TION, *v. a.* To name; to state; to express.

MĒN'TION-A-BLE, *a.* That may be mentioned.

MĒN'TŌR, *n.* [L.] A wise counsellor.

MĒN-TŌR-I-ĀL, *a.* Containing advice; monitorial.

MĒ-PHĪ'T-ĪC, *a.* Relating to or containing me-

phitis; phitis; foul; noxious.

MĒ-PHĪ'T-ĪS, *n.*; *pl.* MĒ-PHĪ'TĒS. [L.] A noxious

exhalation, as carbonic acid gas; mephitism.

MĒPHĪ-TISM, *n.* A noxious exhalation.

MĒR'CAN-TILE [mēr'kan-tīl, *W. J. F. Ja. Wb.*; mēr'kan-tīl, *S. E. K. Sm.*]: — sometimes incorrectly pronounced mēr-cān'tīl and mēr-cān-tīl', *a.* Relating to commerce; trading; commercial.

MĒR'CE-NA-RĪ-NESS, *n.* Venality; respect to hire.

MĒR'CE-NA-RY, *a.* Sold for money; venal; hired.

MĒR'CE-NA-RY, *n.* One serving for pay; a hireling.

MĒR'CER, *n.* One who sells silks and woollens.

MĒR'CER-SHIP, *n.* The business of a mercer.

MĒR'CER-Y, *n.* The trade of mercers; traffic.

MĒR'CHAN-DISE, *n.* Objects of commerce; commodities; wares; goods: — commerce; trade.

MĒR'CHAN-DISE, *v. n.* To trade; to traffic.

MĒR'CHANT, *n.* An importer or exporter of merchandise; a wholesale trader. — (*U. S.*) A retail trader; a shopkeeper.

MĒR'CHANT-A-BLE, *a.* Fit to be bought and sold.

MĒR'CHANT-LIKE, *a.* Like a merchant.

MĒR'CHANT-MĀN, *n.* A ship of trade.

MĒR'CI-FŪL, *a.* Compassionate; tender; kind.

MĒR'CI-FŪL-LY, *ad.* In a merciful manner.

MĒR'CI-FŪL-NESS, *n.* Tenderness; pity; mercy.

MĒR'CI-LESS, *a.* Void of mercy; pitiless; cruel.

MĒR'CI-LESS-LY, *ad.* In a merciless manner.

MĒR'CI-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of mercy or pity.

MĒR-CŪ'RĪ-ĀL, *a.* Containing mercury: — active.

MĒR-CŪ'RĪ-ĀL, *n.* A preparation of mercury.

MĒR-CŪ'RĪ-ĀL-IZE, *v. a.* To imbue with mercury.

MĒR'CU-RY, *n.* An ancient heathen deity: — a planet: — quicksilver: — sprightliness: — a plant.

MĒR'CU-RY, *v. a.* To wash with mercury.

MĒR'CY, *n.* Favor or kindness to one who deserves punishment; tenderness towards an offender; unmerited kindness; grace: — clemency; mildness.

MĒR'CY-SEAT, *n.* The propitiatory of the Jews.

MĒRE, *a.* This or that only; bare; pure; entire.

MĒRE, *n.* A pool; a lake: — a boundary; a ridge.

MĒRE'LY, *ad.* Simply; only; solely; absolutely.

MĒRE-TRĪ'CIŌUS (mēr-e-trīsh'us), *a.* Alluring by false show; false: — lewd; vile.

MĒRE-TRĪ'CIŌUS-NESS, *n.* False allurements.

MĒRGE, *v. a.* To immerse; to plunge; to immerge.

MĒRGE, *v. n.* To be swallowed, lost, or sunk.

MĒRGER, *n.* He or that which merges.

*MĒ-RĪD'I-ĀN [mē-rīd'ē-an, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; mē-rīd'yan, *E. F. K.*; mē-rīd'ē-an or mē-rīd'je-an, *W.*; mē-rīdzh'ūn, *S.*], *n.* Noon; midday: — the line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon: — the highest point.

*MĒ-RĪD'I-ĀN, *a.* Being at the point of noon; relating to midday or the highest point.

*MĒ-RĪD'I-Q-NĀL [mē-rīd'ī-q-nāl, *W. P. J. Ja. C.*; mē-rīd'yūn-āl, *S. F. K. Sm.*], *a.* Relating to the meridian; southern; southerly.

*MĒ-RĪD'I-Q-NĀL'I-TY, *n.* Position in the south.

*MĒ-RĪD'I-Q-NĀL-LY, *ad.* According to the meridian.

MĒ-RĪ'NŌ, *n.* [Sp.] A species of fine-woolled sheep: — a cloth made of fine wool.

MĒR'IT, *n.* Excellence deserving reward; desert

of good or evil; due reward; claim; right.

MĒR'IT, *v. a.* To deserve; to have a right to.

MĒR-I-TŌ'RĪ-OŪS, *a.* Having merit; worthy; deserving of reward.

MĒR-I-TŌ'RĪ-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In a deserving manner.

MĒR-I-TŌ'RĪ-OŪS-NESS, *n.* State of deserving well.

MĒRLE (mēr'l), *n.* A blackbird.

MĒR'LIN, *n.* A kind of hawk.

MĒR'LON, *n.* Part of a parapet in a fortification.

MĒR'MAID, *n.* A sea-woman; a fabled animal, the fore part woman, the hinder part fish.

MĒR'MĀN, *n.* A sea-man; the male of the mermaid.

MĒR'RĪ-LY, *ad.* Gayly; cheerfully; with mirth.

MĒR'RĪ-MENT, *n.* Mirth; gaiety; cheerfulness.

MĒR'RĪ-NESS, *n.* State of being merry; mirth.

MĒR'RY, *a.* Gay; jovial; cheerful; laughing.

MĒR'RY-ĀN'DREW (mēr'rē-ān'drū), *n.* A buffoon.

MĒR'RY-MĀK-ING, *n.* A festival; a jovial meeting.

MĒR'RY-MĒET-ING, *n.* A meeting for mirth.

MĒR'RY-THOUGHT (mēr'rē-thāwt), *n.* The forked breast-bone of fowls.

MĒR'SION, *n.* Act of merging; immersion.

MĒ-SEEMS', *impersonal verb.* It seems to me.

MĒ-SEM-BRY-ĀN'THE-MŪM, *n.* A plant and flower.

MĒS-EN-TER'IC, *a.* Relating to the mesentery.

MĒS-EN-TER-Y, *n.* A membrane in the intestines.

MĒS-E-RĀ'IC, *a.* Belonging to the mesentery.

MĒSH, *n.* Space between the threads of a net.

MĒSH, *v. a.* To catch in a net; to ensnare.

MĒSH'Y, *a.* Reticulated; like network.

MĒS'LIN, *n.* A mixture of different kinds of grain; maslin: — a union of flocks.

MĒS-MĒR'IC, *a.* Relating to mesmerism.

MĒS'MĒR-ISM, *n.* The art of causing a peculiar kind of sleep; — called also clairvoyance, animal magnetism, somnambulism, and magnetic sleep.

MĒS'MĒR-IST, *n.* One who practises mesmerism.

MĒS'MĒR-IZE, *v. a.* To put into a state of mesmeric sleep. — [From *Anthony Mesmer*.]

MESNE (mēn), *a.* (*Law.*) Middle; intermediate.

MĒ-SŌM'E-LĀS, *n.* [Gr.] A precious stone.

MĒSŌ'Q-TYPE, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of zoelite.

MĒSS, *n.* A dish; a portion of food: — an ordinary: — a company at the same table; a crew.

MĒSS, *v. n.* To eat; to feed together.

MĒS'SAGE, *n.* A notice or communication sent; an errand. — (*U. S.*) A communication from the president of the United States, or from a governor, on public affairs, to the legislature.

Syn. — Deliver a message: go on errand.

MĒS'SEN-GER, *n.* One who carries a message.

MĒS-SĪ'AH, *n.* The Anointed; Christ; the Saviour.

MĒS-SĪ'AH-SHIP, *n.* The office of Messiah.

MĒSSIEURS (mēsh'shōrz or mēsh'yērz) [mēs'shōrz, *S.*; mēsh'shōrz or mēsh-shōrz', *W.*; mēs'sērz, *P.*; mēsh-shōrz', *J.*; mēs-sērz', *E.* mēsh'yērz, *F.*; mēsh'shērz, *Ja.*; mēs'yērz, *Sm. C.*], *n.* [Fr.] *Pl.* of *Monsieur*. Sirs; gentlemen — It is the plural of *Mr.*; abbreviated to *Messrs.*

MĒSS'MĀTE, *n.* One who eats at the same table.

MĒS'SUĀGE (mēs'swāj), *n.* (*Law.*) A dwelling-house, adjoining land, offices, &c.

MĒS-TĪ'ZŌ, *n.* [Sp.] The offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and an American Indian.

MĒT, *i. & p.* From *Meet*.

MĒ-TĀB'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A transition.

MĒ-TĀB'Ō-LĀ, *n.* A change of time, air, or disease.

MĒ-TĀ-CĀR'PAL, *a.* Relating to the metacarpus.

MĒ-TĀ-CĀR'PUS, *n.* The hand without fingers.

MĒ-TĀCH'Ō-NISM, *n.* A date too late in time.

MĒ'TAGE, *n.* The measurement of coals; the price of measuring.

MĒ-T-A-GRAM'MA-TISM, *n.* Transposition of letters.

MĒT'AL (mēt'al or mēt'tl) [mēt'īl, *S. W. P. E. Wb.*; mēt'al, *F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; mēt'tl, *J.*], *n.* A firm, heavy, and hard substance, shining, opaque, and fusible by heat. The metals known to the an-

cients were seven, viz. gold, silver, iron, copper, mercury, lead, and tin.

MĒT-A-LĒP'SIS, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A taking one thing instead of another; continuation of a trope.

MĒT-A-LĒP'TIC, *a.* Relating to metalepsis.

MĒT-A-LĒP'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* By transposition.

MĒ-TĀL'IJC, *a.* Relating to, or containing, metal.

MĒT-AL-LĪF'ER-OŪS, *a.* Producing metals.

MĒT'AL-LĪNE [mĕt'al-līn, *W. J. C. Wb.*; mĕt'al-līn, *E. F.*; mĕ-tāl'līn, *S. Ash*; mĕ-tāl'līn or mĕt'al-līn, *Ja. K.*], *a.* Impregnated with metal; consisting of metal; metallic.

MĒT'AL-LIST, *n.* A worker in metals.

MĒT'AL-LIZE, *v. a.* To give metallic qualities to a substance.

MĒT-AL-LŌG'RA-PHIY, *n.* A description of metals.

MĒT'AL-LŌID, *n.* A non-metallic inflammable body, as sulphur:—a metallic base of a fixed alkali.

MĒT-AL-LŪR'GIC, *a.* Relating to metallurgy.

***MĒT'AL-LŪR-GĪST**, *n.* A worker in metals.

***MĒT'AL-LŪR-GY** [mĕt'al-lūr-jē, *W. P. E. F. K. Sm. Ash, Nares, Wb.*; mĕ-tāl'lūr-jē, *J. Ja. C.*; mĕ-tāl'lūr-jē, *S.*], *n.* The art of working metals.

MĒT-A-MŌR'PHIC, *a.* Changeable; varying.

MĒT-A-MŌR'PHOSE, *v. a.* To change the form of.

MĒT-A-MŌR'PHO-SER, *n.* A changer of forms.

MĒT-A-MŌR'PHO-SIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] *Pl.* **MĒT-A-MŌR'PHO-SĒS**. Change of form; transformation.

MĒT'Α-PHOR, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A comparison or simile comprised in a word; a figure of speech by which a word is transferred from a subject to which it properly belongs, to another, in such a manner that a comparison is implied, though not formally expressed:—as, “the silver moon” is a *metaphor*; “moon bright as silver,” a *comparison*.

MĒT'Α-PHOR'IJC, *a.* Partaking of metaphor;

MĒT'Α-PHOR'I-CAL, *a.* not literal; figurative.

MĒT'Α-PHOR'I-CAL LY, *ad.* Figuratively.

MĒT'Α-PHOR-IST or **MĒ-TĀPH'Q-RIST** [mĕ-tāf'q-rīst, *Todd*; mĕt'a-fōr-ist, *K. Wb.*; mĕt'a-fōr-ist, *Sm. R. C.*], *n.* A maker of metaphors.

MĒT'Α-PHRASE, *n.* A mere verbal translation.

MĒT'Α-PHRĀST, *n.* A maker of a metaphor; a verbal or literal translator; an interpreter.

MĒT'Α-PHRĀS'TIC, *a.* Literal in interpretation.

MĒT'Α-PHY'S'IC, *a.* Versed in metaphysics.

MĒT'Α-PHY'S'I-CAL, *a.* relating to metaphysics.

MĒT'Α-PHY'S'I-CAL LY, *ad.* In a metaphysical manner.

MĒT'Α-PHY-ŠI'CIAN (mĕt'a-fē-zīsh'ān), *n.* One versed in metaphysics.

MĒT'Α-PHY'S'ICS, *n. pl.* The science which regards the ultimate grounds of being, as distinguished from its phenomenal modifications:—a science which embraces all those inquiries which are conversant about objects other than physical or sensible; ontology:—the philosophy of mind as distinguished from that of matter; intellectual philosophy; psychology.

MĒT'Α-PLĀSM, *n.* A transposition of letters.

MĒ TĀS'TA-SIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] *Pl.* **MĒ-TĀS'TA-SĒS**. (*Med.*) The removal of the seat of a disease:—translation.

MĒT'Α-TĀR'SAL, *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus.

MĒT'Α-TĀR'SUS, *n.* (*Anat.*) The middle of the foot.

MĒ TĀTH'Ē-SIS, *n.* A transposition of letters, &c.

MĒTE, *v. a.* To measure; to reduce to measure.

MĒTE, *n.* A measure; a limit; a bound.

MĒ TEMP-SY-CHŌ'SIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] The transmigration of the soul from one body to another.

MĒTE-OR [mĕt'e-ur, *P. J. Ja. Sm. C.*; mĕt'iyur, *S. E. F.*; mĕt'e-ur or mĕt'chē-ur, *W.*], *n.* Any natural phenomenon in the atmosphere or clouds:—a luminous, transient body floating in the atmosphere; a fire-ball; a meteoric stone; aërolite.

MĒ-TE-ŌR'IC, *a.* Relating to meteors or aërolites.

MĒ-TE-ŌR'ITE, *n.* A meteoric stone; meteorolite.

MĒ-TE-ŌR'Q-LITE [mĕ-tē-ŏr'q-lit, *Sm.*; mĕt'e-q-rō-lit, *K. Wb.*], *n.* A meteoric stone; aërolite.

MĒ-TE-ŌR-Q-LŌG'IC, *a.* Relating to meteorology.

MĒ-TE-ŌR-Q-LŌG'I-CAL, *a.* relating to meteorology.

MĒ-TE-Q-RŌL'Q-GĪST, *n.* A man skilled in meteors.

MĒ-TE-Q-RŌL'Q-GY, *n.* The science of meteors; the science of the atmosphere and its various phenomena, particularly the state of the weather.

MĒ-TE-ŌR'Q-SCOPE, *n.* An astronomical instrument.

MĒT'ER, *n.* A measurer; as, a coal meter. [*ment.*]

MĒTE-WAND (mĕt'wōnd), *n.* A measuring-staff.

MĒ-THĒG'LIN, *n.* Drink made of honey and water.

MĒ THINKS', *v. impers.* I think; it seems to me.

MĒTH'OD, *n.* A regular order; disposition; system; arrangement; regularity; a manner; way.

MĒ-THŌD'IC, *a.* Relating to method; having method; exact; regular; orderly; formal.

Syn.—*Methodical* in business; *exact* in accounts; *regular* in conduct; *orderly* proceeding; *formal* manner.

MĒ-THŌD'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* According to method.

MĒT'QD-ISM, *n.* The principles of Methodists.

METH'QD-IST, *n.* One of a denomination of Christians, who date their rise from 1729.

MĒTH-QD-IST'IC, *a.* Relating to the Methodists.

MĒTH-QD-IST'IC-AL, *a.* odists.

MĒTH'QD IZE, *v. a.* To reduce to method; to regulate; to dispose in order.

MĒTH'QD-IZ ER, *n.* One who methodizes.

MĒ-THŌUGHT' (mĕ-thaw't'), *i.* From *Methinks*. I thought, it appeared to me.

MĒ-TŌN'IC, *a.* Relating to Meton, an Athenian:—noting a cycle of 19 years.

MĒT-Q-NŪM'I-CAL, *a.* Put for something else.

MĒT-Q-NŪM'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* By metonymy.

MĒ-TŌN'Y-MY or **MĒT'Q-NŪM-Y** [mĕ-tōn'ē-me, *P. J. F. C. Rees, Ash*; mĕt'q-nūm-ē, *S. E. K. Sm. Nares*; mĕ-tōn'ē-me or mĕt'q-nūm-ē, *W. Ja.*], *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure by which one word is put for another; as, *gray hairs*, for *old age*.

MĒT'Q-PĒ, *n.* A square space between triglyphs.

MĒT-Q-PŌS'CO-PĪST, *n.* One versed in metoposcopy.

MĒT-Q-PŌS'CO-PY, *n.* The study of physiognomy.

MĒ'TRE (mĕ'tēr), *n.* The subdivision of a verse: the measured arrangement of words in verse; verse; measure; numbers.

MĒT'RI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to metre or numbers.

MĒ-TRŌP'Q-LIS, *n.* The chief city of a country.

***MĒT-RO-PŌL'I TAN** [mĕt-rō-pŏl'ē-tan, *W. J. F. Ja. R. C. Wb.*; mĕ-tro-pŏl'ē-tan, *S. P. K. Sm.*], *n.* A bishop who presides over other bishops of a province; an archbishop.

***MĒT-RO-PŌL'I-TAN**, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis.

***MĒT-RO-PŌL'I-TIC**, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis.

***MĒT-RO-PŌL'I-TIC-AL**, *a.* tropolis; chief.

MĒTTLE (mĕt'tl), *n.* Temperament easily excited; spirit; sprightliness; courage.

MĒT'TLED (mĕt'tld), *a.* Courageous; full of ardor.

MĒT'TLE-SŌME (mĕt'tl-sūm), *a.* Lively; brisk.

MĒT'TLE-SŌME-LY (mĕt'tl-sūm-lē), *ad.* With spirit; briskly.

Mĕw'um tē tū'um, [*L.*] (*Law.*) Mine and thine.

MĒW (mū), *n.* A cage; an enclosure:—a sea-fowl. [*Nl.*] Buildings for horses and carriages.

MĒW (mū), *v. a.* To shut up; to confine:—to shed.

MĒW (mū), *v. n.* To moult:—to cry as a cat.

MĒWL (mūl), *v. n.* To cry or squall as a child.

MĒWL'ER (mūl'ēr), *n.* One who squalls or mews.

MĒ-ZĒ'RE-ON, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of spurge-laurel.

MĒZ'ZŌ RI-LĒ'VŌ (mĕt'zō-rē-lē'vō), *n.* [*It.*] Middle relief, or demi-relief.

MĒZ'ZŌ-TINT, *n.* Same as *mezotinto*.

MĒZ-ZŌ-TĪN'TŌ (mĕt'zō-tīn'tō or mĕz-zō-tīn'tō) [mĕt-sŏ-tīn'tō, *S. W. P. J. F.*; mĕt-zō-tīn'tō, *Ja. Sm. C.*; mĕz-zō-tīn'tō, *E. K. Wb.*], *n.* A kind of engraving on copper.

MĪ'ĀSM [mĪ'āzm, *S. W. K. Sm. Wb.*; mĕ'āzm, *Ja.*], *n.* Noxious exhalations or effluvia.

MĪ-ĀS'MA, *n.* *pl.* **MĪ-ĀS'MA-TA**. [*Gr.*] Noxious effluvia or exhalation; miasma.

MĪ-ĀS'MAL, *a.* Relating to miasma; miasmatic.

MĪ-ĀS-MĀT'IC, *a.* Noxious; infectious; tainted.

MÍ'CA, *n.* A shining mineral substance.

MÍ-CA'CEOUS (mí-ká'shūs), *a.* Relating to mica.

MICE, *n.*; *pl.* of *Mouse*.

MICH'ÆL-MAS (mík'el-mas), *n.* The feast of the archangel Michael, the 29th of September.

†MICH'ER (mích'er, *S. P. Sm.*; mích'er, *W.*), *n.*

A thief; a skulker; a lazy loiterer.

MIC'KLE (mík'kl), *a.* Much; great. [*Scotland*.]

MÍ'CRQ-CŌSM [mí'krq-kōzin, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*

K. Sm. R.], *n.* A little world: — man considered

as an epitome of the macrocosm, or the great world.

MÍ-CRQ-CŌS'MÍ-CAL, *a.* Relating to a microcosm.

MÍ-CRŌG'RA-PHY [mí-krōg'ra-fē, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*

Sm.; mí'krq-gráf-ē, *S. K.*], *n.* A description of

very minute objects.

MÍ-CRŌM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument contrived to

measure small spaces or distances.

MÍ'CRQ-SCŌPE [mí'krq-skōp, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*

K. Sm. R.; mík'rq-skōp, *Ash*], *n.* An optical

instrument for viewing the smallest objects.

MÍ-CRQ-SCŌP'IC, } *a.* Relating to a microscope;

MÍ-CRQ-SCŌP'Í-CAL, } very minute.

MÍD, *a.* Middle; equally between two extremes:

— used in composition; as, *mid-day*.

MÍD'DAY (míd'dā), *a.* Meridional; being at noon.

MÍD'DAY (míd'dā), *n.* Noon; meridian.

MÍD'DLE (míd'dl), *a.* Equally distant from the

two extremes; intermediate; central. — *Middle*

ages, a period comprising about 700 or 1,000 years,

from the 5th or the 8th century to the 15th century

of the Christian era.

MÍD'DLE, *n.* The part equidistant from two ex-

trems; the centre; the midst.

MÍD'DLE-AGED (míd'dl-ajd), *a.* Placed, or being,

about the middle of life.

MÍD'DLE-MAN, *n.* A man who has the charge of

selling goods or of renting lands.

MÍD'DLE-MOST, *a.* Being in the middle.

MÍD'DLING, *a.* Of middle rank; moderate.

MÍD'DLING-LY, *ad.* Passably; indifferently.

MIDGE (mídj), *n.* An insect; a gnat.

MÍD'LAND, *a.* Surrounded by land; interior.

MÍD'LEG, *n.* The middle of the leg.

MÍD'LENT, *n.* The middle of Lent.

MÍD'NIGHT (míd'nít), *n.* Twelve o'clock at night.

MÍD'NIGHT, *a.* Being in the middle of the night.

MÍD'RÍB, *n.* The middle rib or vein of a leaf.

MÍD'RÍEF, *n.* The diaphragm.

MÍD'SHIP-MAN, *n.* A kind of naval cadet, or infe-

rior young officer, on board a ship of war.

MÍD'SHIPS, *ad.* (*Naut.*) In the middle of a ship.

MÍDST, *n.* The middle. — *a.* Middle.

MÍDST, *prep.* Poetically used for *amidst*.

MÍD'STREAM, *n.* The middle of the stream.

MÍD'SUM-MER, *n.* The summer solstice, June 21.

MÍD'WAY, *n.* The middle of the way.

MÍD'WAY, *a.* Being in the middle.

MÍD'WAY, *ad.* In the middle of the passage.

MÍD'WIFE, *n.* A woman who assists women in

childbirth.

MÍD'WIFE-RY [míd'fí-re, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*

míd'wí-re, *K. Sm.*; míd'wí-re, *Wb.*], *n.* The

art of assisting women in childbirth.

MÍD'WIN-TER, *n.* The winter solstice, Dec. 21-23.

MÍEN (mén), *n.* Air, look, manner; aspect.

MÍEF, *n.* A slight resentment. [*Colloquial*.]

MÍEF, *v.* *a.* To give a slight offence.

MÍGHT (mít), *i.* From *May*. Could; had power.

MÍGHT (mít), *n.* Power; strength; force.

MÍGHT'Í-LY (mí'te-le), *ad.* Powerfully; strongly.

MÍGHT'Í-NESS (mí'te-nés), *n.* Power; greatness.

MÍGHT'ÍY (mí'te), *a.* Strong; powerful; great.

MÍ'GEN-O-NÉTTE' (mín-yo-nét'), *n.* [*mignonnette*,

Fr.] A fragrant, annual flower.

MÍ'GRÁTE, *v.* *n.* To remove to another country.

MÍ-GRÁ'TION, *n.* Change of residence; removal.

MÍ'GRA-TO-RY, *a.* Changing residence.

MÍLCH, *a.* Giving milk; as, "a *mílc* cow."

MÍLD, *a.* Kind; tender; soft; gentle; not acrid.

MÍL'DEW (míl'dū), *n.* A disease in plants.

MÍL'DEW (míl'dū), *v.* *a.* To taint with mildew.

MÍLD/LY, *ad.* In a mild manner; gently.

MÍL'DNESS, *n.* Gentleness; clemency; mercy.

Syn. — *Mildness* and *gentleness* are opposed to harshness; *clemency* and *lenity*, to severity; *mercy* to cruelty.

MÍLE, *n.* A measure of distance; 320 rods.

MÍLE'AGE, *n.* Fees for travel by the mile.

MÍLE'-STONE, *n.* A stone set to mark the miles.

MÍL'FŌIL, *n.* A plant; the yarrow.

MÍL-Í-Á'RÍ-A, *n.* Military or eruptive fever.

MÍL-Í-Á-RY (míl'ya-re), *a.* Small; like millet-seed.

MÍL'Í-TÁNT, *a.* Fighting; engaged in warfare.

MÍL'Í-TÁ-RÍ LY, *ad.* In a soldierly manner.

MÍL'Í-TÁ-RY, *a.* Relating to an army, or to arms,

or to war; warlike; *martial*; soldierly.

MÍL'Í-TÁ-RY, *n. pl.* The soldiery; the army.

MÍL'Í-TATE, *v. n.* To oppose; to operate against.

MÍ-LÍ'Í-TIA (míl'lish'ya), *n.* A body of citizens en-

rolled for military exercise.

MÍLK, *n.* The liquor with which females feed their

young from the breast: — juice of plants.

MÍLK, *v. a.* To draw milk by the hand; to suck.

MÍLK'EN (mílk'kn), *a.* Consisting of milk.

MÍLK'ER, *n.* One that milks or gives milk.

MÍLK'Í-NESS, *n.* Resemblance of milk: — softness.

MÍLK'MAID, *n.* A woman employed in the dairy.

MÍLK'MAN, *n.* A man who sells milk.

MÍLK'PAIL, *n.* A pail for receiving milk.

MÍLK'PÁN, *n.* A vessel in which milk is kept.

MÍLK-PŌR RIDGE, } *n.* Food made by boiling milk

MÍLK-PŌT'TAGE, } with water and meal or flour.

MÍLK'-SCŌRE, *n.* An account of milk received

MÍLK'SŌP, *n.* Bread steeped in milk: — a soft,

mild, simple, effeminate man.

MÍLK'-TOOTH, *n.* The first fore tooth of a foal.

MÍLK'WĒED, *n.* A plant of several varieties.

MÍLK'-WHÍTE, *a.* White as milk.

MÍLK'Y, *a.* Made of, or like, milk; soft; gentle.

MÍLK'Y-WAY (mílk'e-wā), *n.* The galaxy.

MÍLL, *n.* An engine for grinding corn, &c.

MÍLL, *v. a.* To grind; to comminute; to stamp.

MÍLL'-CŌG, *n.* The tooth of a mill wheel.

MÍLL'-DĀM, *n.* A dam to flow water for a mill

MÍL-LE-NA'RÍ-AN, *n.* A believer in the millennium.

MÍL-LE-NARY, *n.* The space of 1000 years.

MÍL-LE-NARY, *a.* Consisting of a thousand.

MÍL-LĒN'NÍ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium.

MÍL-LĒN'NÍ-AL-ÍST, *n.* A millenarian; a chiliast.

MÍL-LĒN'NÍ-UM, *n.* [*L.*] A thousand years: — a

thousand years of Christ's reign on earth.

MÍL-LE-PĒD, *n.* An animal of a thousand, or of

many, feet; a wood-louse; the palmer worm.

MÍL-LE-PŌRE, *n.* A sort of coral or lithophyte.

MÍL-LE-PŌ-RÍTE, *n.* A fossil millepore.

MÍL'LER, *n.* One who attends a mill.

MÍL'LER'S-THŪMB (míl'lerz-thúmb), *n.* A small

fish.

MÍL-LĒS'Í-MAL, *a.* Thousandth.

MÍL'LET, *n.* A plant and grain: — a kind of fish.

MÍLL'-HŌRSE, *n.* A horse that turns a mill.

MÍL-LÍ-Á-RY, *a.* Relating to, or denoting, a mile.

MÍLLÍ-NER, *n.* One who makes and sells head-

dresses, caps, &c. for women.

MÍL'Í NĒR-Y, *n.* The work or wares of milliners.

MÍL-LÍ-NĒT, *n.* A sort of coarse, thin muslin.

MÍL'LÍON (míl'yun), *n.* Ten hundred thousand.

MÍL'LÍON-ÁRY, *a.* Consisting of millions.

MÍLLIONNAIRE (míl-yun-ár'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A man

possessed of property of the value of one or more

millions.

MÍL'LÍONTH (míl'yunth), *a.* Ordinal of a million.

MÍLL'PŌND, *n.* A pond dammed up for a mill.

MÍLL'RACE, *n.* A current of water to drive a

mill-wheel.

MÍLL'REA or MÍLL'REĒ, *n.* A Portuguese coin.

MÍLL'-STŌNE, *n.* A stone by which corn is ground.

MÍLL'-TŌŌTH, *n.* A grinder; a double tooth.

MÍLT, *n.* The sperm of the male fish; the spleen.

MÍLT, *v. a.* To impregnate the roe of the female

fish.

MÍLT'ER, *n.* The male of any fish.

MILT'WORT (-wür't), *n.* A plant; spleenwort.
MIL'VINE, *n.* A raptorial bird; the kite.
MIME, *n.* A mimic; a buffoon: — a farce.
MJ-MÉT'IC or **MJ-MÉT'I-CAL**, *a.* Imitative; apish.
MIM'IC, *v. a.* [*i.* MIMICKED; *pp.* MIMICKING, MIMICKED.] To imitate for sport; to ape.
MIM'IC, *n.* A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon.
MIM'IC, *a.* Relating to mimicry; imitative;
MIM'I-CAL, *a.* acting the mimic.
MIM'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a mimical manner.
MIM'IC-RY, *n.* Burlesque or playful imitation.
MJ-MÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* A writer of farces.
MJ-MÖ'SA, *n.* (*Bot.*) The sensitive plant.
MIM'U-LŪS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants.
MJ-NÄ'CIOUS (mē-nä'shus), *a.* Full of threats.
MJ-NÄ'C-I-TY, *n.* A disposition to use threats.
MJ-NÄ-RĒT, *n.* A spire in Saracen architecture.
MIM'A-TO-RY [mim'a-tūr-e, *W. P. J. F. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; mī'nä-tūr-e, *S. E. Ja.*], *a.* Threatening.
MINCE, *v. a.* To cut into small parts; to palliate.
MINCE, *v. n.* To act, walk, or speak with affected delicacy or nicety.
MINCED-PIE' (minst-pī'), *n.* A pie made of
MINCE-PIE' (mīus-pī'), *n.* minced meat, &c.
MINC'ING, *p. a.* Acting or speaking affectedly.
MINC'ING-LY, *ad.* In small parts; affectedly.
MIND, *n.* The intelligent or intellectual faculty in man; *soul*: the understanding: — choice: — opinion.
MIND, *v. a.* To mark; to attend; to regard. [*ion*.]
MIND, *v. n.* To incline; to be disposed.
MIND'ED, *a.* Disposed; inclined; affected.
MIND'FUL, *a.* Attentive; heedful; observant.
Syn.—Mindful of instructions: *attentive* to study; *heedful* of advice; *observant* of rules.
MIND'FUL-LY, *ad.* Attentively; heedfully.
MIND'FUL-NESS, *n.* Attention; regard.
MIND'LESS, *a.* Inattentive; regardless; stupid.
MINE, *pron. poss.* From I. Belonging to me.
MINE, *n.* A place in the earth containing minerals or ores: — a cavern under a fortification.
MINE, *v. n.* To dig mines or burrows.
MINE, *v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy.
MIN'ER, *n.* One who digs in mines.
MIN'ER-AL, *n.* An inorganic substance found in the earth; matter dug out of mines; a fossil.
MIN'ER-AL, *a.* Consisting of fossil bodies.
MIN'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One skilled in minerals.
MIN'ER-AL-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* Act of mineralizing.
MIN'ER-AL-IZE, *v. a.* To change into a mineral; to combine with a mineral.
MIN'ER-AL-IZ-ER, *n.* That which mineralizes.
MIN-ER-A-LOG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to mineralogy.
MIN-ER-AL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in mineralogy.
MIN-ER-AL'O-GY, *n.* The science which teaches the properties, composition, and relations of minerals or mineral substances, and the art of distinguishing and describing them. [*pound*]
MIN'GLE (mīng'gl), *v. a.* To mix; to join; to combine.
MIN'GLE, *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with.
MIN'GLER (mīng'gl-er), *n.* One who mingles.
MJ-IARD (mīn'yārd), *a.* Soft; dainty.
MJ-I-ATE, *v. a.* To paint or tinge with vermilion.
MJ-I-A-TÜRE or **MJ-I-A-TÜRE** [mīn'e-tür, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; mīn'it chür, *S.*, mīn'e-ä-tür, *P. C.*; mīn'yä-tür, *E.*], *n.* A portrait, picture, or representation in a small compass.
MJ-I-KIN, *a.* Small; diminutive.
MJ-I-KIN, *n.* A darling: — a small pin.
MJ-IM, *n.* A dwarf: — a short note in music: — a short poem: — a small type, now called *minion*: — a small liquid measure: — a small fish.
MJ-I-MŪS, *n.*; *pl.* **MJ-I-MÄ**. [*L.*] The smallest quantity possible; — opposed to *maximum*.
MJ-I-MŪS, *n.* [*L.*] A being of the least size.
MIN'ION (mīn'yūn), *n.* A servile favorite; a low, mean dependant: — a small printing type.
MIN'ION-STIP, *n.* The state of a favorite.
†MIN'IOUS (mīn'yūs), *a.* Of the color of vermillion.
†MIN'ISH, *v. a.* To lessen; to diminish.
MIN'IS-TER, *n.* One who ministers or serves; a servant: — one who administers; an administra-

tor, a high officer of the state: — an ambassador, a delegate, an agent: — a *clergyman*; a priest; a pastor.

MIN'IS-TER, *v. a.* To give; to supply; to afford.
MIN'IS-TER, *v. n.* To attend; to serve; to afford.
MIN-IS-TĒR-I-AL, *a.* Relating to a minister or ministry: — attendant; done under another.
MIN-IS-TĒR-I-AL-LY, *ad.* In a ministerial manner.
MIN-IS-TRÄNT, *v. n.* Attendant; acting at command.
MIN-IS-TRÄ'TION, *n.* Agency; service; office.
MIN-IS-TRY, *n.* The office of a minister; service; agency: — the ecclesiastical function: — the body of ministers of a state.
MJ-N'ŪM or **MIN-IUM**, *n.* [*L.*] Red lead.
MINK, *n.* A small animal, valued for its fur.
MIN'NÖW (mīn'nō), *n.* A very small fish; *min-un*: — a pink.
MJ-NÖR, *a.* Inferior; less; smaller; lower.
MJ-NÖR, *n.* One under age. — (*Logic*). The second or particular proposition of a syllogism.
MJ-NÖR'LV, *n.* State of being a minor, or under age: — the less number; — opposed to *majority*.
MIN'O-TÄUR [mīn'ō-täur, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; mī'nō täur, *S. K.*], *n.* A fabulous monster.
MIN'STER, *n.* A monastery: — a cathedral church.
MIN'STREL, *n.* A player upon instruments, a musician; a poet and singer, a bard.
MIN'STREL-SY, *n.* Music: — a band of musicians.
MINT, *n.* A place for coining money: — a plant.
MINT, *v. a.* To coin; to stamp: — to invent.
MINT'AGE, *n.* Coinage: — duty paid for coining.
MINT'ER, *n.* A coiner, an inventor.
MINT'MÄN, *n.* One skilled in coining.
MINT'MÄS-TER, *n.* One who presides in coining.
MIN'U-END, *n.* (*Arith.*) The number from which another number is to be subtracted.
MIN'U-ÉT, *n.* A stately, regular dance.
MIN'UM, *n.* A short or half note. See *MINIM*.
MJ-N'US, *a.* [*L.*] Less: — noting subtraction.
MJ-NÜS'GÜLE, *n.* A small or minute sort of letter used in MSS., in the middle ages.
MJ-NÜTE or **MJ-NÜTE'** [mē-nüt', *S. W. J. F. K.*; mī-nüt', *Ja. Sm.*], *a.* Very small; little; slender; trifling: — particular; *circumstantial*.
***MJ-NÜTE** (mīn'ut or mīn'it) [mīn'nüt, *J. Ja.*; mīn'it, *S. E. F. K.*; mīn'it or mīn'nüt, *W. Sm.*], *n.* The 60th part of an hour: — the 60th part of a degree: — a short note, a memorandum: — the first draught of a writing.
***MJ-NÜTE**, *v. a.* To set down in short notes.
***MJ-NÜTE-BOOK** (-bāk), *n.* A book of short hints.
***MJ-NÜTE-GLÄSS**, *n.* A glass measuring minutes.
***MJ-NÜTE-GÜN**, *n.* A gun discharged every minute.
***MJ-NÜTE-HÄND**, *n.* A hand pointing to minutes.
***MJ-NÜTE-LY**, *a.* Happening every minute.
MJ-NÜTE'LY, *ad.* To a small point; exactly; nicely.
***MJ-NÜTE-MÄN**, *n.* A man enlisted as a soldier, and bound to march at a minute's notice.
MJ-NÜTE'NESS, *n.* Extreme smallness.
MJ-NÜ'TI-Ē (mē-nü'shē-ē), *n. pl.* [*L.*] Minute divisions or things; the smallest particulars.
MINX, *n.* A pert, wanton girl: — a she puppy.
MJ-NY, *a.* Relating to mines; subterraneous.
MJ-O-CÈNE, *a.* (*Geol.*) Relating to the second division of the tertiary epoch.
Mj-räb'i-le dī'ty, [*L.*] Wonderful to be told.
MJ-RÄ-CLE [mīr'ä-kl, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; mēr'ä-kl, *S.*], *n.* An event which cannot be explained by the laws of nature, or a deviation from the established laws of nature; an effect above human power; a prodigy; a wonder: — a sort of theatrical representation.
Syn.—A *miracle* (as the raising of the dead to life) is supernatural. A *monster*, such as a calf with two heads, is unnatural, that is, contrary to the common course of nature, and is styled a *lusus naturæ*. A *prodigy* is an unusual effort of nature, as an elevation of a volcanic island from the sea. *Wonders* and *marvels* excite admiration or amazement, as the feats of jugglers.
MJ-RÄC'U-LOUS, *a.* Done by miracle; supernatural.

MI-RÁC'Ů-LOŮS-LY, *ad.* In a miraculous manner.
MI-RÁC'Ů-LOŮS-NESS, *n.* State of being miraculous.

MIR-A-DŌR', *n.* [Sp.] A balcony or gallery.
MIR-RĀGE' (mē-rāzh'), *n.* [Fr.] An optical illusion, presenting an image of water in sandy deserts, or apparently elevating objects into the air.

MIRE, *n.* Mud; dirt at the bottom of water.

MIRE, *v. a.* To whelm in the mud; to soil.

MIR'Ī-NESS, *n.* Dirtiness; fullness of mire.

†MIRK/SOME (mirk'sun), *a.* Dark; obscure.

MIRK'Y, *a.* Dark; gloomy. See MURKY.

MIR'ROR, *n.* A looking-glass; — a pattern.

MIR'ROR, *v. a.* To exhibit by use of a mirror.

MIRTH, *n.* Merriment; jollity; hilarity; *gayety*.

MIRTH'FUL, *a.* Merry; gay; joyful; cheerful.

MIRTH'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a merry manner; merrily.

MIRTH'LESS, *a.* Joyless; cheerless.

MIR'Y, *a.* Deep in mud; muddy; full of mire.

MIR'ZĀ, *a.* A Persian title; a prince.

MIS, a Saxon prefix, of the same origin as the verb *to miss*; denoting *error*, *mistake*, or *wrong*; as, *judge*, *misjudge*.

MIS-ĀC-CEP-TĀ'TION, *n.* A misunderstanding.

MIS-ĀD-VĒNT'ŪRE (mis-ād-vēnt'yur), *n.* A mischance; misfortune; bad fortune.

MIS-ĀD-VĪSED' (mis-ād-vīzd'), *a.* Ill-directed.

MIS-ĀIMED' (mis-āmd'), *a.* Not aimed rightly.

MIS-ĀL-LĒGE', *v. a.* To cite falsely as a proof.

MIS-ĀL-LĒ'ANCE, *n.* An improper association.

MIS-ĀN-THRŌPE, *n.* A hater of mankind.

MIS-ĀN-THRŌP'IC, } *a.* Partaking of misan-

MIS-ĀN-THRŌP'IC-AL, } thropy; hating mankind.

MIS-ĀN-THRŌ-PĪST, } *a.* A hater of mankind.

MIS-ĀN-THRŌ-PY, } *n.* Hatred of mankind; — op-

posed to *philanthropy*.

MIS-ĀP-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* A wrong application.

MIS-ĀP-PLY', *v. a.* To apply incorrectly.

MIS-ĀP-PRE-HĒND', *v. a.* To misunderstand.

MIS-ĀP-PRE-HĒN'SION, *n.* A misunderstanding.

MIS-ĀP-PRŌ-PRI-ATE, *v. a.* To appropriate wrong.

MIS-ĀR-RĀNGE', *v. a.* To arrange wrong.

MIS-ĀS-CRIBE', *v. a.* To ascribe falsely.

MIS-ĀS-SIGN' (mis-ās-sīn'), *v. a.* To assign wrong.

MIS-BE-CŌME' (mis-be-kūm'), *v. a.* Not to become; to be unseemly to.

MIS-BE-GŌT'TEN, *p. a.* Unlawfully begotten.

MIS-BE-HĀVE', *v. n.* To act ill or improperly.

MIS-BE-HĀVE', *v. a.* To conduct ill or improperly.

MIS-BE-HĀVED' (mis-be-hāvd'), *a.* Ill-bred.

MIS-BE-HĀV'ĪOR (mis-be-hāv'yur), *n.* Ill conduct.

MIS-BE-LIĒF' (mis-be-lēf'), *n.* A wrong belief.

MIS-BE-LIĒVE', *v. n.* To believe wrong.

MIS-BE-LIĒV'ER, *n.* One who believes wrong.

MIS-BE-STŌW', *v. a.* To bestow wrong.

MIS-CĀL-CU-LĀTE, *v. a.* To reckon wrong.

MIS-CĀL-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* A wrong computation.

MIS-CĀLL', *v. a.* To name or call improperly.

MIS-CĀR'RIAGE (mis-kār'ij), *n.* The act of mis-

carrying; failure; ill-conduct; — abortion.

MIS-CĀR'RY, *v. n.* To fail: — to have an abortion.

MIS-CĀST', *v. a.* To cast erroneously or wrong.

MIS-CEL-LĀ'NE-ŌUS, *a.* Composed of various

kinds; diversified; various; mixed.

MIS-CEL-LĀ'NE-ŌUS-NESS, *a.* A mixed state.

MIS'CEL-LĀ-NY [mis'sel-la-ne, S. W. P. J. E. F.

Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; mis-sel-la-ne, Kenrick], *n.*

A collection of various literary pieces or other

matters; a mixture; a medley.

MIS-CEL-LI-NĀ'RĪ-AN, *n.* A writer of miscellanies.

MIS-CHANCE', *n.* Ill-luck; misfortune; mishap.

MIS-CHĀNGE', *v. a.* To charge erroneously.

MIS'CHIEF (mis'chif), *n.* Evil, intentional or un-

intentional; harm; hurt; injury.

MIS'CHIEF-MĀK'ER, *n.* One who causes mischief.

MIS'CHIEF-MĀK'ING, *a.* Causing harm.

*MIS'CHIEV-ŌUS [mis'che-vūs, S. W. J. E. F. Ja.

K. Sm. Wb.; mis'che-vūs or mis'che'vūs, P.], *a.*

Harmful; hurtful; injurious; noxious; wicked.

*MIS'CHIEV-ŌUS-LY (mis'che-vūs-le), *ad.* Hurt-

fully.

*MIS'CHIEV-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* Hurtfulness.

MISPH'NA or MISH'NA, *n.* [Heb.] The text of the Jewish Talmud.

MIS-CHŌŌSE', *v. a.* To choose erroneously.

MIS-CĪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* An unfair or false citation.

MIS-CITE', *v. a.* To cite or quote wrong.

MIS-CLĀIM', *n.* A mistaken claim.

MIS-CŌN-PŪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* A false reckoning.

MIS-CŌN-PŪTE', *v. a.* To compute erroneously.

MIS-CŌN-CĒITE', *n.* Wrong conceit; false opinion.

MIS-CŌN-CĒIVE' (mis kou-sēv'), *v. a.* To con-

ceive wrong; to misjudge.

MIS-CŌN-CĒP'TION, *n.* A wrong notion or idea.

MIS-CŌN-DUCT', *n.* Bad conduct; ill behavior.

MIS-CŌN-DŪCT', *v. a.* To manage amiss.

MIS-CŌN-JĒCT'ŪRE (mis-kon-jēkt'yur), *n.* A

wrong guess or conjecture.

MIS-CŌN-JĒCT'ŪRE, *v. n.* To guess wrong.

MIS-CŌN-STRŪCT'ION, *n.* A wrong construction.

MIS-CŌN-STRŪE, *v. a.* To interpret wrong.

MIS-CŌUN'SEL, *v. a.* To advise wrong.

MIS-CŌUNT', *v. a.* To count or reckon wrong.

MIS-CŌUNT', *v. n.* To make a false reckoning.

MIS-CŌUNT', *n.* An erroneous reckoning.

†MIS'CRE-ANCE, *n.* Infidelity; false faith.

MIS'CRE-ANT, *n.* [†An infidel]: — a vile wretch.

MIS-DĀTE', *v. a.* To date erroneously.

MIS-DEĒD', *n.* An evil action; a fault; an offence.

MIS-DEĒM', *v. a.* To judge wrong; to mistake.

MIS-DE-MEAN', *v. a.* To behave ill.

MIS-DE-MEAN'OR (mis-de-me'nur), *n.* An offence

less atrocious than a *crime*; misconduct.

MIS-DI-RĒCT', *v. a.* To direct or guide amiss.

MIS-DŌ', *v. a. & n.* To do wrong; to commit.

MIS-DŌ'ER, *n.* An offender; a malefactor.

MIS-DŌ'ING, *n.* An offence; deviation from right.

MIS-EM-PLŌY', *v. a.* To employ or use wrong.

MIS-EM-PLŌY'MENT, *n.* Improper application.

MIS-EN'TRY, *n.* A wrong entry.

MĪ'SER, *n.* A wretch covetous to excess; a person

excessively penurious; a churl.

MĪ'SER-A-BLE, *a.* Unhappy; wretched; worthless.

MĪ'SER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being miserable.

MĪ'SER-A-BLY, *ad.* Unhappily; wretchedly.

MĪ'SER-LY, *a.* Very avaricious; niggardly.

MĪ'SER-Y, *n.* State of being miserable; wretched-

ness; calamity; misfortune.

MIS-ĒS'TI-MATE, *v. a.* To estimate wrong.

MIS-FĀSH'ION (mis-fāsh'un), *v. a.* To form wrong.

MIS-FĒA'SHANCE, *n.* (Law.) A misdeed; malfea-

sance; a wrong act.

MIS-FŌRM', *v. a.* To form ill; to misshape.

MIS-FŌRT'UNE (mis-fort'yun) [mis-for'chun, W.

J.; mis-for'tun, F. Ja. Sm.; mis-for'chun, S. J.

mis-for'tyūn, E. K.; mis-for'tun, P.], *n.* Evil

fortune; calamity; ill luck; mischance; evil.

MIS-GĪVE', *v. a.* To give wrong: — to fill with

doubt; — used with the reciprocal pronoun.

MIS-GĪV'ING, *n.* Doubt; distrust; hesitation.

MIS-GŌT'TEN (mis-gōt'in), *n.* Unjustly obtained.

MIS-GŌV'ERN (mis-gūv'ern), *v. a.* To govern ill.

MIS-GŌV'ERN-ANCE, *n.* Misgovernment.

MIS-GŌV'ERN-MĒNT, *n.* Bad government.

MIS-GRŌUND', *v. a.* To found falsely.

MIS-GŪID'ANCE (mis-gūd'ans), *n.* False direction.

MIS-GŪIDE' (mis-gūd'), *v. a.* To guide wrong.

MIS-HĀP', *n.* Ill chance; ill luck; a calamity.

MIS-HEAR', *v. n.* To hear imperfectly or wrong.

MISH'MĀSH, *n.* Mixture; a hotchpotch.

MISH'NA, *n.* See MISCHNA.

MIS-IM-PRŌVE'MENT, *n.* Ill use or employment.

MIS-IN-FĒR', *v. a.* To infer wrong.

MIS-IN-FŌRM', *v. a.* To inform wrong; to deceive

MIS-IN-FŌR-MĀ'TION, *n.* False intelligence.

MIS-IN-FŌRM'ER, *n.* One who misinforms.

MIS-IN-STRŪCT', *v. a.* To instruct improperly.

MIS-IN-STRŪCT'ION, *n.* Ill instruction.

MIS-IN-TĒR'PRET, *v. a.* To interpret wrong.

MIS-IN-TĒR-PRE-TĀ'TION, *n.* A wrong interpreta-

tion or explanation.

MIS-JŌIN', *v. a.* To join unfitly or improperly.

MIS-JUDGE', *v. a.* To judge wrong; to mistake.
 MIS-JUDGE', *v. n.* To judge incorrectly.
 MIS-LAY', *v. a.* To lay in a wrong place.
 MIS-LAY'ER, *n.* One who puts in a wrong place.
 MIS'LE (miz'zl), *v. n.* To rain in minute drops;
 — written also *mistle* and *mizzle*.
 MIS'LE (miz'zl), *n.* Small rain; mizzle.
 MIS-LEAD', *v. a.* [*i.* MISLED; *pp.* MISLEADING, MIS-
 LED.] To lead or guide wrong; to delude.
Syn. — *Misled* by bad advice; *deluded* by false
 hopes, or by fanaticism.
 MIS-LEAD'ER, *n.* One who misleads.
 MIS'LE-TÖE (miz'zl-tō), *n.* See MISTLETOE.
 MIS-LIKE', *v. a. & n.* To disapprove; to dislike.
 MIS-LIKE', *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.
 MIS-MAN'AGE, *v. a.* To manage ill.
 MIS-MAN'AGE-MENT, *n.* Ill management.
 MIS-MARK', *v. a.* To mark with the wrong token.
 MIS-MATCH', *v. a.* To match unsuitably.
 MIS-NAME', *v. a.* To call by the wrong name.
 MIS-NÖ'MER, *n.* (*Law.*) A wrong name, by which
 an indictment is vacated: — a misnaming.
 MIS-OB-SERVE', *v. a.* To observe wrong or ill.
 Mİ SÖG'Ä MİST, *n.* A hater of marriage.
 MIS-SÖG'Ä MY, *n.* Hatred of marriage.
 *Mİ SÖG'Y-NİST, *n.* A hater of women.
 *Mİ-SÖG'Y-NY [mē-sōg'e-nē, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*
C.; mē-sōg'e-nē, *S.*], *n.* Hatred of women.
 MIS-PER-SUADE', *v. a.* To persuade wrong.
 MIS-PICK'EL, *n.* (*Min.*) Arsenical pyrites.
 MIS-PLACE', *v. a.* To put in a wrong place.
 MIS-POINT', *v. a.* To point or punctuate wrong.
 MIS-PRINT', *v. a.* To print wrong.
 MIS-PRINT', *n.* An error of the press.
 MIS-PRİŞ'İON (mīs-prizh'un), *n.* [*†* Scorn. *Shak.*]
 — (*Law.*) Neglect; negligence. — *Misprision of*
treason is the concealment of known treason.
 MIS-PRO-CĒD'ING, *n.* An irregular proceeding.
 MIS-PRO-NÖUNCE', *v. a. & n.* To pronounce in-
 correctly or improperly.
 MIS-PRO-NÜN-Çİ-Ä'TİON (mīs-prō-nün-shē-ä'shun),
n. A wrong pronunciation.
 MIS-PRO-PÖR'TİON, *v. a.* To join without propor-
 tion or symmetry.
 MIS-QUO-TÄ'TİON, *n.* A wrong quotation.
 MIS-QUOTE' (mīs-kwōt'), *v. a.* To quote falsely.
 MIS-RE-Çİ'TAL, *n.* A wrong recital.
 MIS-RE-CİTE', *v. a.* To recite erroneously.
 MIS-RĒCK'ON (mīs-rĕk'ku), *v. a.* To reckon wrong.
 MIS-RE-LÄTE', *v. a.* To relate inaccurately.
 MIS-RE-LÄ'TİON, *n.* A false account; an inaccurate
 narrative.
 MIS-RE-MĒM'BER, *v. a.* To remember incorrectly.
 MIS-RE-PORT', *v. a.* To give a false account of.
 MIS-RE-PORT', *n.* A false account or rumor.
 MIS-RĒP-RE-ŞĒNT', *v. a.* To represent wrong.
 MIS-RĒP-RE-ŞĒN-TÄ'TİON, *n.* A false represen-
 tation; a false account.
 MIS-RĒP-RE-ŞĒNT'ER, *n.* One who misrepresents.
 MIS-RŪLE', *n.* Tumult; confusion; disorder.
 MISS, *n.* A young girl: — the title of an unmarried
 woman; as, "Miss Smith."
 MISS, *n.* Loss; want; mistake; omission.
 MISS, *v. a.* Not to hit; to mistake: — to omit.
 MISS, *v. n.* Not to succeed; to fail; to mistake.
 MIS'SAL, *n.* The Romish mass-book.
 MIS'SAY', *v. n. & n.* To say wrong or ill.
 MIS'SĒL-TÖE (miz'zl-tō), *n.* See MISTLETOE.
 MIS-SĒRVE', *p. a.* To serve unfaithfully.
 MIS-SHÄPE', *v. a.* [*i.* MISSHAPED; *pp.* MISSHAPING,
 MISSHAPEO or MISSHAPEN.] To shape ill.
 MIS'SİLE, *a.* That may be thrown, as a weapon.
 MIS'SİON (mish'un), *n.* Act of sending or being
 sent: — a delegation; commission: — a body of
 persons sent to perform any service.
 MIS'SİON-A-RY (nīsh'un-ä-rē), *n.* A person sent,
 especially one sent to propagate religion.
 MIS'SİON-Ä-RY, *a.* Relating to missions.
 MIS'SİVE, *a.* Such as is sent; sent abroad.
 MIS'SİVE, *n.* A letter sent: — a messenger.
 MIS-SPEAK' (mīs-spēk'), *v. a. & n.* To speak wrong.

MIS-SPĒLL', *v. a.* To spell wrong.
 MIS-SPĒLL'ING, *n.* Erroneous orthography.
 MIS-SPĒND', *v. a.* [*i.* MISSPENT; *pp.* MISSPENDING,
 MISSPENT.] To spend ill; to waste.
 MIS-STATE', *v. a.* To state wrong.
 MIS-STÄTE'MENT, *n.* An erroneous statement.
 MIST, *n.* A small, thin rain, not perceived in drops;
 vapor; fog: — any thing that dims or darkens.
Syn. — A mist falls; *vapor* and *fog* rise.
 MIST, *v. a.* To cloud; to cover with a vapor.
 MIS-TÄK'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be mistaken.
 MIS-TAKE', *v. a.* [*i.* MISTOOK; *pp.* MISTAKING, MIS-
 TAKEN.] To conceive wrongly; to misunderstand.
 MIS-TAKE', *v. n.* To err; not to judge right. —
 To be mistaken (mīs-tä'kn), to err; to miscon-
 ceive.
 MIS-TAKE', *n.* A misconception; an error.
 MIS-TÄ'KEN-LY, *ad.* Erroneously; incorrectly.
 MIS-TÄK'ER, *n.* One who conceives wrong.
 MIS-TEÄCH' (mīs-tĕch'), *v. a.* [*i.* MISTAUGHT; *pp.*
 MISTEACHING, MISTAUGHT.] To teach wrong.
 MIS-TĒLL', *v. a.* [*i.* MISTOLD; *pp.* MISTELLING, MIS-
 TOLD.] To tell wrong; to relate erroneously.
 MIS'TER. The pronunciation of the title *Mr.*, the
 abbreviation of *Master*. See MASTER.
 MIS-TĒRM', *v. a.* To term erroneously.
 MIS'TŪL, *a.* Clouded, as with a mist.
 MIS-THİNK', *v. a.* To think ill; to think wrong.
 MIS-Tİ-LY, *ad.* With mist; darkly; obscurely.
 MIS-TİME', *v. a. & n.* To time wrong; not to
 adapt properly with regard to time.
 MİST'L-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being misty.
 MIS-Tİ'TLE, *v. a.* To call by a wrong title.
 MİŞ'TLE (miz'zl), *v. n.* To rain. See MISLE.
 MİŞ'TLE-TÖE (miz'zl-tō), *n.* A parasitical shrub
 or plant growing on trees.
 MIS-TÖLD, *i. & p.* From *Mistell*.
 MIS-TOOK' (mīs-tūk'), *i.* From *Mistake*.
 MIS-TRÄIN', *v. a.* To educate or train wrong.
 MIS-TRÄNS-LÄTE', *v. a.* To translate incorrectly.
 MIS-TRÄNS-LÄ'TİON, *n.* An incorrect translation.
 MIS-TRĒAT'MENT, *n.* Ill treatment.
 MIS-TRESS, *n.* A woman who governs; an in-
 structress: — a woman beloved and courted: —
 a concubine: — a title of respect to a married
 woman: — in this last sense, it is commonly ab-
 breviated to *Mrs.*, and pronounced *mīs'sis*.
 MIS-TRİ'AL, *n.* (*Law.*) A false or erroneous trial.
 MIS-TRŪST', *n.* Suspicion; want of confidence.
 MIS-TRŪST', *v. a.* To suspect; to doubt; to re-
 gard with suspicion or distrust. [*ful*]
 MIS-TRŪST'FŪL, *a.* Diffident; doubting; distrust-
 ful.
 MIS-TRŪST'FŪL-LY, *ad.* With suspicion.
 MIS-TRŪST'FŪL-NĒSS, *n.* Diffidence; doubt.
 MIS-TŪNE', *v. a.* To tune amiss; to put out of tune.
 MIS-TŪTOR, *v. a.* To instruct amiss.
 MİST'Y, *a.* Filled with mists; clouded; obscure.
 MIS-ÜN-DĒR-STÄND', *v. a.* To misconceive.
 MIS-ÜN-DĒR-STÄND'ING, *n.* Erroneous under-
 standing; error: — dissension; disagreement.
 MIS-ŪS'AGE, *n.* Abuse; ill use; bad treatment.
 MIS-ŪSE', *v. a.* To use improperly; to abuse.
 MIS-ŪSE', *n.* Wrong or erroneous use; abuse.
 MIS-WĒD', *v. a. & n.* To wed improperly.
 MIS-WRITE' (mīs-rīt'), *v. a.* To write incorrectly.
 MIS-WROUGHT' (mīs-räwt'), *p.* Badly wrought.
 MİTE, *n.* A small insect: — any thing small.
 MİTH-RI-DÄTE, *n.* An old medicine or antidote.
 MİT'I-GÄ-BLE, *a.* Capable of mitigation.
 MİT'I-GÄNT, *a.* Lenient; lenitive.
 MİT'I-GÄTE, *v. a.* To render mild, less painful, or
 less severe; to temper: to alleviate; to assuage.
 MİT-I-GÄ'TİON, *n.* Alleviation; an assuaging.
 MİT'I-GÄ-TİVE, *a.* Lenitive; tending to alleviate.
 MİT'I-GÄ-TOK, *n.* One who mitigates; an appeaser.
 MİT'RE (mī'tēr), *n.* An ornament for the head
 worn by the pope and cardinals; also on solemn
 occasions by Protestant archbishops and bishops;
 a kind of episcopal crown.
 Mİ'TRED (mī'terd), *a.* Adorned with a mitre.
 MİT'TEN, *n.* A cover for the hand; a glove.

MIT-TI-MŪS, *n.* [L.] (*Law.*) A kind of writ:— a warrant for committing to prison.

MITTS, *n. pl.* (*Commerce.*) Mittens; gloves.

MIX, *v. a.* [*i.* MIXED; *pp.* MIXING. MIXED; — *i.* & *p.* sometimes MIXT.] To unite to something else; to blend; to mingle.

Syn.—Water and wine are *mixed*; various things are *mingled* together; colors are *blended*.

MIX, *v. n.* To be united into one mass.

†**MIX'EN**, *n.* A dunghill; a laystall. *Chaucer.*

MIX'ER, *n.* One who mixes; a mingler.

MIX-TI-LIN'E-AR, *a.* Consisting of lines part of which are straight and part curved.

MIXT'ION (mixt'yun), *n.* A mixture.

MIXT'URE (mixt'yur), *n.* Act of mixing; a mixed mass; a compound.

MIZ'MAZE, *n.* A labyrinth; a maze.

MIZ'ZEN (miz'zn), *n.* The hindmost sail of a ship.

MIZ'ZEN-MAST, *n.* The mast at the stern of a ship, which supports the mizzen or hindmost sail.

MIZ'ZLE (miz'zl), *v. n.* To rain small rain; to misle.

MIZ'ZLE, *n.* Small rain; mist; misle.

MNE-MON'IC (nē-mōn'ik), } *a.* Assisting the

MNE-MON'I-CAL (nē-mōn'e-kal), } memory.

MNE-MON'ICS (nē-mōn'iks), *n. pl.* The art of improving and using the memory.

MŌAN (mōn), *v. a. & n.* To lament; to grieve.

MŌAN, *n.* Lamentation; audible sorrow.

MŌAN'FUL, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.

MŌAT (mōt), *n.* A canal round a house or castle.

MŌAT (mōt), *v. a.* To surround with canals.

MŌB, *n.* A crowd; a rabble; a rout; a tumultuous and disorderly assemblage:— a woman's cap, called also *mob-cap*.

MŌB, *v. a.* To harass; to overbear by tumult.

†**MŌ-BILE** [mō-bēl', *W. P. Ja. K.*: mōb'il, *Sm.*], *n.* The populace; a mob.— *a.* Movable.

MŌ-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Activity; fickleness; inconstancy.

MŌB'LE or **MŌ'BLE** [mōb'bl, *S. J. Sm. Wb.*; mō'bl, *W. J. F.*], *v. a.* To wrap up as in a hood.

MŌ-BŌC'RA-CY, *n.* Government by the mob.

MŌC'CA-SŌN (mōk'ka-sŏn), *n.* An Indian shoe or cover for the foot:— written also *moccasin*.

MŌ'CHA-STŌNE, *n.* A dendritic or moss agate.

MŌCK, *v. a.* To deride; to ridicule; to mimic.

MŌCK, *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport.

MŌCK, *n.* Ridicule; a flier; a sneer; mimicry.

MŌCK, *a.* False; counterfeit; not real.

MŌCK'ER, *n.* One who mocks; a scoffer.

MŌCK'ER-Y, *n.* Scorn; ridicule; sport; derision.

MŌCK'ING, *n.* Scorn; derision; an insult.

MŌCK'ING-BIRD, *n.* A bird which imitates others.

MŌ'DAL, *a.* Relating to the form or mode.

MŌ-DĀL'I-TY, *n.* Difference in mode or form.

MŌDE, *n.* Method; form; fashion; state:— a thin silk:— the variation of a verb. See *Moode*.

MŌD'EL [mōd'el, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; mōd'dl, *Wb.*], *n.* A representation; a copy to be imitated; example; a pattern; a standard.

Syn.—*Model* of a building; representation or picture of an object; copy of a writing; copy, example, or pattern to be imitated; standard to judge by; specimen of art or skill.

MŌD'EL, *v. a.* To plan; to shape, mould, or form.

MŌD'EL-ER, *n.* One who models; planner.

MŌD'ER-ATE, *a.* Observing a due mean between extremes; middling; temperate; not excessive; mild; reasonable; deliberate.

MŌD'ER-ATE, *v. a.* To regulate; to restrain; to still; to repress:— to preside over.

MŌD'ER-ATE, *v. n.* To become quiet:— to preside.

MŌD'ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* With moderation.

MŌD'ER-ATE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being moderate.

MŌD'ER-Ā'TION, *n.* State of being moderate; forbearance; calmness; restraint; frugality.

MŌD'ER-Ā-TŌR, *n.* One who moderates or presides.

MŌD'ER-Ā-TŌR-SHĪP, *n.* Office of moderator.

MŌD'ERN, *a.* Late; recent; not ancient; *new*.

MŌD'ERN, *n.* A person of modern times.

MŌD'ERN-IŚM, *n.* A modern practice or idiom.

MŌD'ERN-IŚT, *n.* One who admires the moderns.

MŌD'ERN-IZE, *v. a.* To render modern.

MŌD'ERN-IZ-ER, *n.* One who modernizes.

MŌD'ERN-NĒSS, *n.* State of being modern.

MŌD'EST, *a.* Restrained by a sense of propriety; not arrogant; diffident:— *humble*:— chaste.

MŌD'EST-LY, *ad.* Not arrogantly; chastely.

MŌD'ES-TY, *n.* State of being modest; propriety; moderation; decency; diffidence; chastity.

MŌD'I-I-CŪM, *n.* [L.] A small portion; a pittance.

MŌD'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be modified.

MŌD-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of modifying; state of being modified: form.

MŌD'I-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which modifies.

MŌD'I-FY, *v. a.* To qualify; to shape; to soften.

MŌ-DĪL'ION (mō-dil'yun), *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornament in columns; a console or bracket.

MŌ'DISH, *a.* Conformed to the mode; fashionable.

MŌ'DISH-LY, *ad.* In the mode; fashionably.

MŌ'DISH-NĒSS, *n.* An affectation of the fashion.

MŌD'Y-LĀTE (mōd'yū-lāt) [mōd'ū-lāt, *J. F. Ja.*; mōd'ū-lāt or mōd'jū-lāt, *W.*; mōd'jū-lāt, *S.*], *v. a.* To infect or adapt, as the voice or sounds; to form sound to a certain key.

MŌD'Y-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of modulating; melody.

MŌD'Y-LĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who modulates; a tuner.

MŌD'YULE (mōd'yul) [mōd'jūl, *S. W.*; mōd'ail, *J. F. Ja.*], *n.* A representation; a model.

MŌ'DUS, *n.* [L.] *L. pl.* *MŌ'DI*; Eng. *MŌ'DUS-EŞ*.

Mode.— (*Law.*) A compensation for tithes.

MŌ'dus ōp-e-rūn'di, [L.] Manner of operating.

MŌ-GŪL', *n.* The title of the emperor of the Moguls.

MŌ'HAIR, *n.* Soft hair, or stuff made of the hair.

MŌ-HĀM'ME-DĀN, *n.* A follower of Mohammed; a Mahometan. See *MAHOMETAN*.

MŌ-HĀM'ME-DĀN-IŚM, *n.* The religion of Mohammed; Mahometanism; Islam.

MŌH'SITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized titanate of iron; a hard, rare mineral.

MŌI'DŌRE [mōi-dŏr', *S. W. J. E. Ja. K.*; mōi'dŏr, *P. Sm. Wb. Johnson, Ash*], *n.* A Portuguese coin, rated at about £1 7s. sterling.

MŌI'E-TY, *n.* Half; one of two equal parts.

MŌIL, *v. a.* To daub with dirt; to defile. [*R.*]

MŌIL, *v. n.* To labor; to toil; to drudge. [*R.*]

MŌIST, *a.* Moderately wet; damp; juicy.

MŌIS'TEN (mōi'sn), *v. a.* To make damp; to wet.

MŌIST'NESS, *a.* Dampness; moderate wetness.

MŌIST'URE (mōist'yur), *n.* Humidity.

Syn.—*Moisture* of the earth; *humidity* of the atmosphere; *dampness* of linen.

MŌ'LAR, *a.* Having power to grind; grinding.

MŌ'LAR, *n.* A double, molar, or grinding tooth.

MŌ-LĀ-RY, *a.* Grinding, as teeth; molar.

MŌ-LĀS'SĒS, *n.* [*melassa*, *IL.*; *melasse*, *Fr.*] A sirup which drains from sugar; treacle.

MŌLD, *n.* A form; a matrix. See *MOLLD*.

MŌLE, *n.* A soft excrescence of the skin; a spot; a mark; a mound:— a small animal.

MŌLE'CAST, *n.* A hillock cast up by a mole.

MŌ-LĒ'C'Y-LĀR, *a.* Relating to molecules.

MŌL'E-CŪLE [mōl'e-kūl, *W. Ja. K. Sm.*; mōl'kūl, *Wb.*], *n.* A small mass; a minute particle.

MŌLE'HILL, *n.* A hillock thrown up by moles.

MŌ-LĒST', *v. a.* To disturb; to trouble; to vex.

MŌL-ĒS-TĀ'TION, *n.* A disturbance; a vexation.

MŌ-LĒST'ER, *n.* One who molests or disturbs.

MŌLE'TRACK, *n.* The course of a mole under ground.

MŌL'LĀH, *n.* A high judge in Turkey.

MŌL'LIENT or **MŌL'LĒ-ENT** [mōl'yent, *S. W. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; mōl'le-ent, *P.*], *a.* Softening.

MŌL'LĒ-FĒ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be softened.

MŌL-LĒ-FĒ-CĀ'TION, *n.* A softening; mitigation.

MŌL'LĒ-FĒ-ER, *n.* He or that which softens.

MŌL'LĒ-FY, *v. a.* To soften; to assuage; to quiet.

MŌL-LŪS'CA, *n. pl.* [L.] (*Zool.*) A class of animals having soft bodies, as vermes and shell-fish; mollusks.

MŌL-LŪS'CAN, } *a.* Relating to the mollusca or

MŌL-LŪS'COUS, } mollusks.

MÖL/LÛSK, n. (*Zool.*) One of the mollusca; an animal having a soft body and no internal skeleton.

MÖL/TEN (mö'l/tən), *p. a.* Melted; made of metal.

MÖ/LÝ, n. A sort of wild garlic.

MO-LÝB'DEN, n. (*Min.*) Sulphuret of molyb-

MÖL-YB-DE'NA, n. denum, a mineral ore.

MO-LÝB'DE-NOÛS, a. Relating to molybdena.

MÖL-YB-DE'NUM, n. (*Min.*) A sort of brittle metal, mineralized by sulphur.

MÖ'MENT, n. The most minute part of time; an instant: — *importance*: — momentum.

MÖ'MEN-TA-RÝ-LÝ, ad. Every moment. [*sitory.*

MÖ'MEN-TA-RÝ, a. Lasting for a moment; *trans-*

MÖ-MÉN'TOÛS, a. Important; weighty.

MO-MÉN'TUM, n.; pl. MO-MÉN'TA. [L.] The motion or force of a moving body; impetus.

MÖM'MER-Y, n. Foolery. See MUMMERY.

MÖN'A-EHAL, a. Monastic; relating to monks.

MÖN'A-EHÍSM, n. State of monks; monastic life.

MÖN'AD [mö'n/ad, *S. P. E. Sm.*; mön'ad or mö'nad, *W.*], *n.* An indivisible particle; atom.

MO-NÄD'IC, a. Relating to, or having the na-

MO-NÄD'I-CAL, a. ture of, monads.

MÖN'AREH, n. A sovereign; an emperor; a king.

Syn. — A monarch is the ruler of an absolute

or limited monarchy, and he may be styled a

sovereign or a potentate, and have different titles.

The following are the titles of the monarchs of

Europe: emperor, czar, or sultan, the ruler of an

empire; king or queen, of a kingdom; prince, of a

principality; grand-duke, of a grand-duchy; duke,

of a duchy; and pope, of the popedom.

MO-NÄRCH'AL, a. Suiting a monarch; regal.

MO-NÄRCH'IC, a. Relating to a monarch or

MO-NÄRCH'I-CAL, a. to monarchy; vested in a

single ruler; regal.

MÖN'AREH-IST, n. An advocate for monarchy.

MÖN'AREH-IZE, v. n. To play the king.

MÖN'AREH-Y, n. The government of a single per-

son; a kingdom; empire.

MÖN-AS-TÉ'RÍ-AL, a. Relating to a monastery.

MÖN'AS-TÉ-RÝ [mö'n/as-tér-ē, *S. P. E. Ja. K. Sm.*;

mön'as-tér-ē or mön'as-tré, *W. F.*; mön'as-tré,

J.], *n.* A house appropriated to monks; a convent; an abbey; a cloister.

MO-NÄS'TIC, n. A monk; a recluse.

MO-NÄS'TIC, a. Pertaining to monks or nuns;

MO-NÄS'TI-CAL, a. religiously recluse.

MO-NÄS'TI-CAL-LÝ, ad. In a monastic manner.

MO-NÄS'TI-CÍSM, n. A monastic life or condition.

MÖN'DAY (mün'dē), *n.* The 2d day of the week.

MÖN'E-TA-RÝ, a. Relating to money.

MÖN'EY (mün'ē), *n.* Metal coined for traffic;

coin: — bank-notes exchangeable for coin.

MÖN'EY-BÄG (mün'ē-bäg), *n.* A large purse.

MÖN'EY-BRÖ'KER, n. A money-changer.

MÖN'EY-CHÄNG'ER, n. A broker in money.

MÖN'EYED (mün'id), *a.* Rich in money.

MÖN'EY-LESS, a. Wanting money; penniless.

MÖN'EY-SCRIBE'NER (mün'ē-skriv'nēr), *n.* One

who raises money for others.

MÖN'EY'S-WORTH (mün'iz-würth), *n.* Something

worth the cost; full value.

MÖN'GER (müng'gēr), *n.* A dealer; a seller. —

Now used only in composition, as *fishmonger*.

MÖN'GREL (müng'grel), *a.* Of a mixed breed.

MÖN'GREL, n. Any thing of a mixed breed.

MO-NÍL'I-FÖRM, a. Formed like a necklace.

MO-NÝ'TION, n. A hint; admonition.

MÖN'I-TÍVE, a. Admonitory; instructive.

MÖN'I-TÖR, n. One who admonishes or warns: —

one who observes or inspects students in a school.

— (*Geol.*) A species of fossil lizard or saurian. —

(*Naut.*) A small fishing-vessel.

MÖN-I-TÖ'RÍ-AL, a. Relating to a monitor.

MÖN'I-TÖ-RÝ, a. Giving admonition or instruction.

MÖN'I-TRÉSS, n. A female monitor.

MÖNK (müngk), *n.* One of a religious community,

withdrawn from intercourse with the world, and

living in a monastery.

MÖNK'ER-Y, n. The life and state of monks.

MÖNK'EV (müng'kē), *n.* An ape; a baboon.

MÖNK'HOOD (müngk'höd), *n.* State of a monk.

MÖNK'ISH, a. Monastic; pertaining to monks.

MÖN'Ö-EHÖRD, n. An instrument of one string.

MÖN'Ö-CÖT-Y-LÉ'DQÑ, n. (*Bot.*) A plant having only one seed-lobe.

MO-NÖC'Y-LAR or **MO-NÖC'Y-LOÛS, a.** One-eyed.

MÖN'Ö-CÜLE, n. (*Ent.*) An insect having but one

eye.

MÖN'Ö-DÄC'TÝL-OÛS, a. Having one finger or toe.

MÖN'Ö-DIST, n. A writer or singer of monodies.

MÖN'Ö-DÖN, n. The sea-unicorn; narwhal.

MÖN'Ö-DÝ, n. A poem sung by one person only.

MO-NÖG'A-MIST, n. One who disallows second

marriages.

MO-NÖG'A-MÝ, n. Marriage of one wife only.

MÖN'Ö-GRÄM, n. One character or cipher: — a

character compounded of several letters.

MÖN'Ö-GRÄPH, n. An account of a single thing.

MÖN'Ö-GRÄPH'IC, a. Relating to monography.

MO-NÖG'RA-PHY, n. A description or representa-

tion drawn in lines, without colors: — an account

of, or treatise on, a single thing.

MÖN'Ö-LÍTH, n. An obelisk or monument formed

of a single stone.

MÖN'Ö-LÍTH'IC, a. Consisting of only one stone.

MÖN'Ö-LÖGUE (mö'n'ö-lög), *n.* A soliloquy.

MO-NÖM'A-EHY, n. A duel; a single combat.

MÖN'Ö-MÄ'NÍ-A, n. Insanity on one subject only.

MÖN'Ö-MÄ'NÍ-ÄC, n. One affected with mono-

mania.

MÖN'OME, n. A quantity having but one name.

MO-NÖP'A-THY, n. Solitary suffering.

MÖN'Ö-PÉT'A-LOÛS, a. (*Bot.*) Having but one

petal or leaf.

MÖN-NÖPH'THÖNG or **MÖN'OPH'THÖNG** [mö-nöp'-

thöng, *Sm.*; mön'of-thöng, *C.*], *n.* A simple

vowel sound of two letters.

MÖN-OPH'THÖN'GAL, a. Relating to a monoph-

thong, or two letters having but one sound.

MO-NÖP'Ö-LIST, n. One who monopolizes.

MO-NÖP'Ö-LÍZE, v. a. To buy up so as to be the

only purchaser and seller; to obtain the whole of;

to engross.

MO-NÖP'Ö-LÍZ-ER, n. A monopolist.

MO-NÖP'Ö-LÝ, n. The exclusive possession of

any thing; sole right of selling or possessing.

MO-NÖP'TE-RÄL, a. (*Arch.*) Having but one wing.

MÖN'ÖP-TÖTE [mö'n'öp-töt, *S. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*;

mön'öp-töt or mö-nöp'töt, *W. P.*], *n.* (*Gram.*) A

noun used only in one case.

MÖN'Ö-SPÉR'MOÛS, a. Having only one seed.

MÖN'Ö-SPHÉR'I-CAL, a. Having a single sphere.

MÖN'Ö-STÍEH, n. A composition of one verse.

MÖN'Ö-STRÖPH'IC, a. Having only one strophe.

MÖN'Ö-SÝL-LÄB'IC, a. Having only one syl-

MÖN'Ö-SÝL-LÄB'I-CAL, a. lable.

MÖN'Ö-SÝL-LÄB-LE, n. A word of only one syl-

lable.

MÖN'Ö-THE-ÍSM, n. A belief in only one God.

MÖN'Ö-THE-IST, n. A believer in monotheism.

MÖN'Ö-THE-IST'IC, a. Relating to monotheism.

MÖN'Ö-TÖNE, n. Uniformity of sound.

MÖN'Ö-TÖN'I-CAL, a. Having an unvaried sound.

MO-NÖT'Ö-NOÛS, a. Having monotony; wanting

variety in cadence; uniform in sound.

MO-NÖT'Ö-NOÛS-LÝ, ad. With uniform tone.

MO-NÖT'Ö-NÝ, n. Uniformity of sound or tone; an

irksome sameness in speaking.

MONSIEUR (mö-seä' or mös-yür' or mön-sēr') [mö'sü, *F.*; möngs-yör' or mös-yür', *Sm.*; mös'ür, *Wb.*], *n.*; *pl.* **MESSEURS.** [*Fr.*] Sir; the

compellation of a French gentleman: — formerly

the title of the French king's oldest brother.

See **MESSEURS.**

MÖN-SÖÖN, n. A periodical wind, being a modifica-

cation of the trade winds.

MÖN'STER, n. Something unnatural or horrible;

an unnatural production. See **MIRACLE.**

MÖN-STRÖS'I-TÝ, n. State of being monstrous.

MÖN'STROUS, *a.* Unnatural; strange; shocking.
 MÖN'STROUS-LY, *ad.* Shockingly; horribly.
 MÖN'STROUS-NESS, *n.* Monstrosity.
 MÖN-TÄN'IC, *a.* Relating to mountains.
 MÖN'TËTH, *n.* A vessel to wash glasses in.
 MÖNTH (münth), *n.* One of the twelve divisions of the year: — the space of four weeks.
 MÖNTH'LY, *a.* Happening every month.
 MÖNTH'LY, *ad.* Once in a month.
 MÖNTH'S-MIND', *n.* An eager desire or longing.
 MÖN'U-MËNT, *n.* Some structure erected as a memorial; a memorial; a tomb; a pillar.
Syn. — Tombstones, mausoleums, and pillars are monuments; the Lord's supper is a memorial of his death; — an address to the legislature is a memorial.
 MÖN-U-MËNT'AL, *a.* Memorial; sepulchral.
 MÖN-U-MËNT'AL-LY, *ad.* In memorial.
 MÖÖD, *n.* Temper or state of mind; disposition; form. — (*Gram.*) The manner of conjugating or inflecting a verb; called also *mode*.
 MÖÖD'I-LY, *ad.* Sadly; pensively; peevishly.
 MÖÖD'I-NESS, *n.* Peevishness; vexation.
 MÖÖD'Y, *a.* Out of humor; peevish; sad; pensive.
 MÖÖN, *n.* The luminary of the night: — a month.
 MÖÖN-BEAM, *n.* A beam or ray of lunar light.
 MÖÖN'-CÄLF (mön'käf), *n.* A monster; a dolt.
 MÖÖN'-EYED (mön'id), *a.* Dim-eyed; purblind.
 MÖÖN'-ISH, *a.* Like the moon; variable; moony.
 MÖÖN'-LESS, *a.* Not enlightened by the moon.
 MÖÖN'-LIGHT (mön'lit), *n.* The light of the moon.
 MÖÖN'-LIGHT, *a.* Illuminated by the moon.
 MÖÖN'SHINE, *n.* The lustre or light of the moon.
 MÖÖN'SHIN-Y, *a.* Illuminated by the moon.
 MÖÖN'STÖNE, *n.* A species of felspar; adularia.
 MÖÖN'STRÜCK, *a.* Affected by the moon.
 MÖÖN'Y, *a.* Lunated; having a crescent.
 MÖÖR, *n.* A marsh; a fen; a bog: — a native of Barbary in Africa; a blackamoor. [*fixed*]
 MÖÖR, *v. a. & n.* To fasten by anchors: — to be moored.
 MÖÖR-AGE, *n.* A place or station for mooring.
 MÖÖR'-CÖCK, *n.* The male of the moor-hen.
 MÖÖR'-GAME, *n.* Red game; grouse.
 MÖÖR'-HËN, *n.* A species of grouse.
 MÖÖR'INGS, *n. pl.* Anchors, chains, &c. laid across a harbor or river, to confine a ship.
 MÖÖR'ISH, *a.* Fenny; marshy: — denoting Moors.
 MÖÖR-LAND, *n.* A marsh; a fen; watery ground.
 MÖÖR-STÖNE, *n.* A whitish kind of granite.
 MÖÖR'Y, *a.* Marshy; fenny; watery; moorish.
 MÖÖSE, *n.* The largest animal of the deer kind.
 MÖÖT, *v. a.* To discuss; to debate: — to plead in a mock cause, or for exercise.
 MÖÖT, *v. n.* To argue upon a supposed cause.
 MÖÖT, *a.* Disputable; unsettled; as, a moot case.
 MÖÖT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be mooted.
 MÖÖT'ER, *n.* A disputer of moot points.
 MÖÖT'ING, *n.* Exercise of pleading a mock cause.
 MÖP, *n.* A utensil for cleaning floors, &c.
 MÖP, *v. a.* To rub or clean with a mop.
 MÖPE, *v. n.* To be stupid or dull; to drowse.
 MÖPE, *n.* A drone; a stupid, spiritless person.
 MÖPE'-EYED (MÖP'id), *a.* Short-sighted.
 MÖ'PISH, *a.* Spiritless; inattentive; dejected.
 MÖ'PISH-NESS, *n.* Dejection; inactivity.
 MÖP'PET or MÖP'SEY, *n.* A puppet made of rags; a doll: — a girl.
 MÖ-RÄINE', *n.* [*Fr.*] An accumulation of stones, gravel, and debris, by glaciers.
 MÖR'AL, *a.* Relating to rational beings, and their duties to each other, as right or wrong: — relating to morality: — obligatory in its nature: — subject to a moral law; accountable: — voluntary: — probable; supported by the customary course of things, as moral evidence, moral certainty: — good as estimated by a standard of right and wrong; virtuous; just; honest.
 MÖR'AL, *n.* The instruction of a fable, &c.
 MÖR'AL-IST, *n.* A teacher of morals; a moral man.
 MÖ-RÄL'I-TY, *n.* Doctrine of human duty; ethics.
Syn. — "Moral philosophy, morality, ethics, cas-

uistry, and natural law, mean all the same thing; namely, that science which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it." *Paley*. — Of these terms, the least scientific and most popular is *morality*, which is very commonly used as synonymous with *morals*, to signify the practice of the duties of life. *Casuistry* is the science which resolves or decides cases of conscience.

MÖR-ÄL-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* Moral reflection.

MÖR'ÄL-IZE, *v. a.* To apply or explain in a moral sense.

MÖR'ÄL-IZE, *v. n.* To discourse on moral subjects.

MÖR'ÄL-IZ-ER, *n.* One who moralizes.

MÖR'ÄL-LY, *ad.* In an ethical or moral manner.

MÖR'ÄLS, *n. pl.* The practice of the duties of life; *morality*.

MÖ-RÄSS', *n.* A fen; a bog; a moor; a marsh.

MÖ-RÄSS'Y, *a.* Moorish; marshy; fenny.

MÖ-RÄ'VI-ÄN, *n.* One of a denomination of Christians, called the United Brethren.

MÖR'BID, *a.* Diseased; sickly; ill; unsound.

MÖR'BID-NESS, *n.* The state of being morbid.

MÖR-BIF'IC or MÖR-BIF'I-CAL, *a.* Causing disease.

MÖR-BIL'LOUS, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to the measles.

MÖR-BÖSE', *a.* Diseased; morbid. [*R.*]

MÖRCEAU (mör-sö'), *n.* [*pl.* MÖRCEAUX (mör-söz').] [*Fr.*] A small piece, a morsel.

MÖR-DÄ'CIOUS (mör-dä'shüs), *a.* Biting; acrid.

MÖR-DÄC'I-TY, *n.* A biting quality.

MÖR'DANT, *a.* Tending to fix; biting.

MÖR'DANT, *a.* A substance to fix colors in cloth.

MÖR-DI-CÄ'TION, *n.* The act of corroding or biting.

MÖRE, *a.* [*Comparative of Many, Much, and Some.*]

Greater in number or quantity; added.

MÖRE, *ad.* To a greater degree; again.

MÖRE, *n.* A greater quantity or degree.

MÖ-RËEN', *n.* A kind of stuff used for curtains, &c.

MÖ-RËL', *n.* A plant: — a kind of cherry; morello.

MÖRE-LAND, *n.* A mountainous or hilly country.

MÖ-RËL'LÖ, *n.* A species of acid, juicy cherry.

MÖRE-Ö'VER, *ad.* Besides; over and above; also.

MÖ-RËSQUE' (mör-rësk'), *n.* A species of ornamental painting, in which foliage, flowers, and fruits are combined.

MÖ-RËSQUE', *a.* [*moresque, Fr.*] Done after the

MÖ-RËSK', } manner of the Moors: — applied

to painting and sculpture.

MÖR-GÄ-NÄT'IC, *a.* Applied to a marriage, otherwise called a *left-handed* marriage.

MÖRGUE' (mörg), *n.* [*Fr.*] A place where dead bodies are exposed in order to be recognized.

MÖR'INE, *n.* The coloring principle of fustic.

MÖR'I-ÖN, *n.* A helmet; armor for the head.

MÖR-IS'CÖ, *n.* A Moorish dance or dancer; morris-dance: — the Moorish language.

MÖR'LING, *n.* Wool from a dead sheep.

MÖR'MON, *n.* One of a religious sect, founded by

Joseph Smith, about 1830: — a web-footed bird.

MÖRN, *n.* The first part of the day; morning.

MÖRN'ING, *n.* First part of the day: early part.

MÖRN'ING, *a.* Being in the early part of the day.

MÖRN'ING-STÄR, *n.* The planet Venus.

MÖR-RÖC'CÖ, *n.* A fine sort of leather.

MÖ-RÖSE', *a.* Sour of temper; peevish; sullen.

MÖ-RÖSE'LY, *ad.* Sourly; peevishly.

MÖ-RÖSE'NESS, *n.* Sourness; peevishness.

MÖR'PHEW (mör'fü), *n.* A scurf on the face.

MÖR'PHEW, *v. a.* To cover with scurf.

MÖR'PHI-A, } The narcotic principle of opium;

MÖR'PHINE, } an alkaloid extracted from opium.

MÖR-PHÖL'O-GY, *n.* That department or division

of the science of botany which treats of the meta-

morphosis of organs.

MÖR'RIS, *n.* A kind of play; morris-dance.

MÖR'RIS-DÄNCE, *n.* A Moorish dance, in which

bells were fixed to the feet.

MÖR'RÖW (mör'rö), *n.* The day after the present.

MÖRSE, *n.* A sea-bore or walrus.

MÖR'SËL, *n.* A mouthful; a piece; a bite; a meal.

MÖRT, *n.* A tune at the death of game: — a salmon

in its third year.

MÖR'TAL, *a.* Subject to death; *deadly*: fatal; causing death; *final*:—not venial:—human.
MÖR'TAL, *n.* A man; a human being.
MÖR-TÄL'I-TY, *n.* State of being mortal; death; frequency of death; number of deaths in proportion to population:—human nature.
MÖR'TAL-IZE, *v. a.* To make mortal.
MÖR'TAL-LY, *ad.* Hopelessly; fatally; extremely.
MÖR'TAR, *n.* A vessel in which substances are pounded:—a cannon for throwing bombs:—cement used in building with brick or stone.
MÖRT'GÄGE (mö'r'gaj), *n.* (*Law.*) A pledge; a grant of an estate in fee as security for a debt.
MÖRT'GÄGE (mö'r'gaj), *v. a.* To make over or pledge to a creditor as security for a debt.
MÖRT-GÄ-GĒĒ' (mö'r-gä-jē'), *n.* A person to whom a mortgage is given.
MÖRT-GÄGE-ÖR' (mö'r-gaj-ör'), *n.* (*Law.*) One who gives a mortgage:—correlative of *mortgagee*:—written also *mortgagor*.
MÖRT'GÄ-GĒR (mö'r'gä-jēr), *n.* One who gives a mortgage.
MÖR-TĒF-ER-OÜS, *a.* Fatal; destructive.
MÖR-TĒ-FĒ-CÄ'TION, *n.* Act of mortifying; state of being mortified; humiliation:—a gangrene.
MÖR-TĒ-FĒD, *p. a.* Subdued; humbled; vexed.
MÖR-TĒ-FĒD-NĒSS, *n.* State of being mortified.
MÖR-TĒ-FĒ-ER, *n.* One who mortifies.
MÖR-TĒ-FĒ, *v. a.* To affect with gangrene:—to subdue; to humble; to depress; to chagrin.
MÖR-TĒ-FĒ, *v. n.* To gangrene; to be subdued.
MÖR-TĒ-FĒ-ING, *p. a.* Tending to mortify.
MÖR-TISE, *n.* A hole cut in wood for a tenon.
MÖR-TISE, *v. a.* To cut or make a mortise in.
MÖR'TAIN, *n.* (*Law.*) An alienation of lands and tenements:—an unalienable estate.
MÖR'T-U-A-RY, *n.* A burial place. — (*Law.*) A gift left at death to a church or clergyman.
MÖR'T-U-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to sepulture.
MO-SÄ'IC, *n.* (*Painting.*) A representation of objects by means of minute pieces of colored glass, or in pebbles, marbles, tiles, or shells.
MO-SÄ'IC, *a.* Relating to Moses:—noting a mosaic.
MO-SÄ'I-CAL, *a.* painting or representation of objects in small pebbles, cockles, &c.
MÖS'LEM, *n.* A Mussulman; a Mahometan.
MÖSQUE (mösk), *n.* A Mahometan temple.
MÖS-QUĒ'TÖ (mös-kē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* MÖS-QUĒ'TÖS. [*mosquito*, Sp.] A small, troublesome insect; a kind of gnat.—It is variously written, *mosquito*, *musquito*, *musqueto*, *musketoe*, &c.
MÖSS (21), *n.* A vegetable growing on trees, &c.
MÖSS, *v. a.* To cover with moss.
MÖSS-CLÄD, *a.* Covered with moss.
MÖSS-GRÖWN (mö's'grön), *a.* Covered with moss.
MÖSS-NĒSS, *n.* State of being covered with moss.
MÖSS-TRÖÖP-ER, *n.* One who subsists by rapine.
MÖSSY, *a.* Overgrown or covered with moss.
MÖST, *a.* [The superlative of *Many* and *Much*.] Greatest in number; greatest in quantity.
MÖST, *ad.* In the greatest or highest degree.
MÖST, *n.* The greatest number or quantity.
MÖS'TICK, *n.* See MAUL-STICK.
MÖST'LY, *ad.* For the greatest part; chiefly.
Mot du guet (mö'du-gä'), *n.* [Fr.] A watchword.
MÖTE, *n.* A small particle of matter; a spot.
MÖTE, *v.* Must; night. *Spenser*.
MO-TĒT', *n.* [Fr.] A kind of sacred air; a hymn.
MÖTH (21, 97), *n.*; *pl.* MÖTHS. A small insect which eats cloth and fur; a consumer.
MÖTH'EAT-EN (möth'e-tñ), *a.* Eaten by moths.
MÖTH'ER (möth'er), *n.* A female parent; that which has produced any thing:—a slimy substance in liquors.
MÖTH'ER, *a.* Native; natural; vernacular.
MÖTH'ER-HOOD (möth'er-hüd), *n.* State of a mother. [or wife].
MÖTH'ER-IN-LÄW, *n.* The mother of a husband.
MÖTH'ER-LĒSS, *a.* Destitute of a mother.
MÖTH'ER-LY, *a.* Relating to a mother; maternal.
MÖTH'ER-ÖF-PĒARL', *n.* The shell of the pearl-oyster.

MÖTH'ER-WIT, *n.* Native wit; common sense.
MÖTH'ER-Y, *a.* Full of mother; slimy.
MÖTH'Y, *a.* Full of moths.
MÖ'TION (mö'shun), *n.* The act of moving; act of changing place; *movement*; gait; action:—a proposal or proposition made in a public assembly.
MÖ'TION, *v. n.* To make proposal; to move. [R.]
MÖ'TION-LĒSS, *a.* Being without motion.
MÖ'TIVE, *a.* Causing motion; tending to move.
MÖ'TIVE, *n.* That which determines the choice; reason for acting; cause; *principle*; design.
MO-TĒV'I-TY, *n.* Power or act of moving.
MÖT'LEY (mö't'le), *a.* Mingled of various colors.
MÖ'TO-RY, *a.* Giving motion; moving.
MÖT'TÖ, *n.* [It.] *Pl.* MÖT'TÖES. A sentence prefixed to a work, book, or essay.
MÖULD (möld), *n.* Concreted matter; a spot:—the upper stratum of earth; earth; soil:—the matrix in which any thing is cast; a model; a cast; a form.
MÖULD (möld), *v. n.* To gather mould; to rot.
MÖULD (möld), *v. a.* To form; to shape; to model.
MÖULD'ABLE, *a.* That may be moulded.
MÖULD'BOARD (möld'börd), *n.* A wooden board on a plough to turn over the furrow.
MÖULD'ER (möld'er), *n.* One who moulds.
MÖULD'ER, *v. n.* To be turned to dust.
MÖULD'ER, *v. a.* To turn to dust; to crumble.
MÖULD'Ē-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being mouldy.
MÖULD'ING (möld'ing), *n.* An ornamental line in wood; a cavity or projection.
MÖULD'WÄRP, *n.* A mole; a small animal.
MÖULD'Y, *a.* Covered with or having mould.
MÖULT (mölt), *v. n.* To shed or change the feathers; to lose feathers; to shed hair; to mew.
MÖULT, *n.* A shedding of feathers; moulting.
MÖULT'ING, *n.* A shedding of feathers.
MÖÜND, *n.* A rampart; a fence; a bank of earth.
MÖÜND, *v. a.* To fortify with a mound.
MÖÜNT, *n.* A mountain; an artificial hill.
MÖÜNT, *v. n.* To ascend; to get on horseback.
MÖÜNT, *v. a.* To raise aloft; to ascend; to climb.
MÖÜNT'ABLE, *a.* That may be ascended.
MÖÜNTAIN (möün-tin), *n.* A vast protuberance of the earth; a very large hill; mount.
Syn.—*Mountain* is often applied to a range of mountains; *mount* to a single summit.—*The White Mountains*; *Mount Washington*.
MÖÜNTAIN, *a.* Relating to mountains.
MÖÜN-TAIN-ĒER, *n.* An inhabitant of a mountain.
MÖÜN-TAIN-OÜS (möün'tin-üs), *a.* Full of mountains; hilly:—large as mountains; huge.
MÖÜN-TAIN-OÜS-NĒSS, *n.* The being mountainous.
MÖÜN'TANT, *a.* Rising on high. *Shak.* [R.]
MÖÜN'TE-BÄNK, *n.* A quack; a boastful pretender.
MÖÜN'TE-BÄNK, *v. a.* To cheat by false boasts.
MÖÜNT'ED, *p. a.* Seated on horseback:—furnished with guns:—raised; finished and embellished.
MÖÜNT'ER, *n.* One who mounts.
MÖÜNT'ING, *n.* An ascent:—an embellishment.
MÖURN (mörn), *v. n.* To grieve; to be sorrowful.
MÖURN (mörn), *v. a.* To grieve for; to lament.
MÖURN'ER, *n.* One who mourns; a lamenter.
MÖURN'FUL, *a.* Causing sorrow; sorrowful; sad.
MÖURN'FUL-LY, *ad.* Sorrowfully; with sorrow.
MÖURN'FUL-NĒSS, *n.* Sorrow; show of grief.
MÖURN'ING, *n.* Sorrow; the dress of sorrow.
MÖURN'ING, *p. a.* Indicating sorrow or grief.
MÖURN'ING-LY, *ad.* With a sorrowful appearance.
MÖÜSE, *n.*; *pl.* MICE. A little animal which inhabits houses and granaries.
MÖÜSE (möüz), *v. n.* To catch mice; to be sly.
MÖÜSE'-CÖL-QRED, *a.* Of the color of a mouse.
MÖÜSE'-ĒAR, *n.* A plant with a downy leaf.
MÖÜSE'-HÖLE, *n.* A small hole made by mice.
MÖÜS'ER, *n.* One that catches mice, or mouses.
MÖÜSE'-TRÄP, *n.* Trap for catching mice.
MÖUS-TÄCHE' (mös-täsh'), *n.* [Fr.] The hair on the upper lip. See MUSTACHE.
MÖÜTH (97), *n.*; *pl.* MÖÜTHS. The aperture in

the head at which the food is received and the voice emitted:—the opening of a vessel; entrance:—the instrument of speaking:—a cry; a voice.

MÖÜTH, *v. n.* To speak big; to vociferate.

MÖÜTH, *v. a.* To utter with an affected voice.

MÖÜTHED (*möüthd*), *a.* Furnished with a mouth.

MÖÜTH'FÜL, *n.*; *pl.* **MÖÜTH'FÜLS**. As much as the mouth holds at once; a small quantity.

MÖÜTH'-PIECE, *n.* Part of an instrument for the mouth:—one who speaks for several persons.

MÖV'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be moved; not fixed.

MÖV'Ä-BLE-NESS, *n.* Possibility to be moved.

MÖV'Ä-BLES, *n. pl.* Personal goods; furniture.

MÖV'Ä-BLY, *ad.* So that it may be moved.

MÖVE, *v. a.* To put in motion; to actuate:—to propose; to incite; to persuade.

MÖVE, *v. n.* To change place; to walk; to stir.

MÖVE, *n.* Act of moving; movement.

MÖVE'MENT, *n.* The manner of moving; a motion; a march; excitement; disturbance.

Syn.—*Motion* denotes the act of moving; *movement*, more particularly the manner of moving.—*The army is in motion; motion of the earth; movement of a machine; march of an army; movement or excitement of the mind.*

MÖV'ENT, *n.* That which moves another. [*R.*]

MÖV'ER, *n.* The person or thing that moves.

MÖV'ING, *p. a.* Changing place:—exciting; pathetic; touching; affecting.

MÖW, *n.* A heap or mass of hay or grain.

MÖW (*mö*), *v. a.* [*i.* **MOWED**, *pp.* **MOWING**, **MOWED** or **MOWN**.] To cut with a scythe; to cut down.

MÖW'BÜRN, *v. n.* To ferment in the mow.

MÖW'ER (*mö'er*), *n.* One who cuts with a scythe.

MÖW'ING, *n.* The act of cutting with a scythe.

MÖWN (*möñ*), *p.* From *Mow*.

MÖX'Ä, *n.* An Indian moss used for the gout:—a cottony substance used in cauterizing.

MÜCH, *a.* Large in quantity:—long in time.

MÜCH, *ad.* In or to a great degree; by far; often.

MÜCH, *n.* A great deal; abundance.

MÜ'CID, *a.* Slimy; musty; mouldy.

MÜ'CID-NESS, *n.* Sliminess; mustiness.

MÜ'CIL-AGE, *n.* A slimy or viscous mass or body.

MÜ-CI-LÄQ'Ä-NOÜS, *a.* Slimy; viscous; ropy.

MÜ-CI-LÄQ'Ä-NOÜS-NESS, *n.* Sliminess; viscosity.

MÜ-CIP'Ä-ROÜS, *a.* Secreting or producing mucus.

MÜCK, *n.* Dung for manure; manure; filth.

MÜCK, *v. a.* To manure with muck; to dung.

MÜCK'Ä-NESS, *n.* Nastiness; filth.

MÜCK'WORM (*-würm*), *n.* A worm bred in dung:—a miser.

MÜCK'Y, *a.* Consisting of muck; filthy.

MÜ'COVS, *a.* Relating to mucus; slimy.

MÜ'COVS-NESS, *n.* Slime; viscosity.

MÜ'CRÖ, *n.* [*L.*] A sharp point.

MÜ'CRÖ-NÄT-ED, *a.* Narrowed to a sharp point.

MÜ'CU-LENT, *a.* Viscous; slimy.

MÜ'CVS, *n.* [*L.*] The fluid that flows from the nose:—any slimy liquor or moisture.

MÜD, *n.* Dirt or soil mixed with water; mire.

MÜD, *v. a.* To bury in mud; to pollute with dirt.

MÜD'DI-LY, *ad.* Turbidly; with foul mixture.

MÜD'DI-NESS, *n.* The state of being muddy.

MÜD'DLE, *v. a.* To make turbid; to foul:—to make partially drunk: to stupefy.

MÜD'DLE, *v. n.* To be dirty or confused.

MÜD'DLE, *n.* A confused or turbid state.

MÜD'DY, *a.* Turbid; foul with mud; dull.

MÜD'DY, *v. a.* To make muddy; to cloud.

MÜD'WÄLL, *n.* A wall built with mud.

MÜE (*mü*), *v. a.* To moult; to change feathers; to mew. See *Mew*.

MÜ-ËZ'ZIN, *n.* An officer or clerk, in Mahometan countries, who calls the people to prayers.

MÜFF, *n.* A soft, warm cover for the hands.

MÜF'IN, *n.* A kind of light cake.

MÜF'LE, *v. a.* To conceal; to wrap; to cover

MÜF'LE, *n.* A cover of a test or copper:—a

chemical vessel:—the naked part of an animal's nose.

MÜF'FLER, *n.* A cover for the face.

MÜF'TI (*mü'te*), *n.* A Mahometan high-priest.

MÜG, *n.* A vessel or cup to drink from.

MÜG'GY or **MÜG'GISH**, *a.* Moist; damp; close.

MÜ-LÄT'TÖ, *n.*; *pl.* **MÜ-LÄT'TÖES**. One born of parents of whom one is white and the other black.

MÜL'BER-RY, *n.* A tree, and the fruit of the tree.

MÜLCH, *n.* Straw, leaves, litter, &c., half rotten.

MÜLCH, *v. a.* To cover with rotten straw or litter.

MÜLCT, *n.* A pecuniary penalty or fine.

MÜLCT, *v. a.* To punish with fine or forfeiture.

MÜLCT'U-Ä-RY, *a.* Punishing with fine.

MÜLE, *n.* An animal generated between a he-ass and a mare, or a horse and a she-ass:—a hybrid plant:—a machine for spinning cotton.

MÜ-LET-ËER', *n.* A mule-driver; a horse-boy.

MÜ-LI-ËB'RI-TY, *n.* Womanhood; effeminacy.

MÜL'ISH, *a.* Like a mule; obstinate as a mule.

MÜLL, *n.* A snuff-box:—a species of muslin.

MÜLL, *v. a.* To soften and reduce the spirit of; to heat, sweeten, &c., as wine.

MÜL'LER, *n.* He or that which mulls:—a stone or instrument for grinding powder or colors.

MÜL'LET, *n.* A sea-fish, valued for food.

MÜL'LI-GRÜBS, *n. pl.* A twisting of the intestines.

MÜL'LION (*mü'lyun*), *n.* [*Arch.*] An upright post or bar in a window-frame.

MÜLSE, *n.* Wine boiled with honey.

MÜLT-ÄNG'Ü-LÄR, *a.* Many-cornered; polygonal.

MÜLT-ÄNG'Ü-LÄR-LY, *ad.* Polygonally.

MÜLT-ÄNG'Ü-LÄR-NESS, *n.* State of being polygonal.

MÜLT-TI-CÄP'SU-LÄR, *a.* Having many capsules.

MÜLT-TI-CÄ'VOUS, *a.* Full of holes or cavities.

MÜLT-TI-DËN'TATE, *a.* Having many teeth.

MÜLT-TI-FÄ'R-I-OÜS, *a.* Having great multiplicity; diversified; numerous; manifold.

MÜLT-TI-FÄ'R-I-OÜS-LY, *ad.* With multiplicity.

MÜLT-TI-FÄ'R-I-OÜS-NESS, *n.* Multiplied diversity.

MÜLT-TI-FID, *a.* Having many divisions.

MÜLT-TI-FI-DOÜS [*mül-ti'fē-dūs*, *P. Sm. Wb. Ash*; *mül-te'fī'dūs*, *Ja.*], *a.* Divided into many parts.

MÜLT-TI-FLO'ROÜS [*mül-te'flō'rūs*, *K. Sm.*; *mül'ti'flō-rūs*, *Wb.*], *a.* Having many flowers.

MÜLT-TI-FOLD, *a.* Diversified; manifold.

MÜLT-TI-FÖRM, *a.* Having various shapes or forms.

MÜLT-TI-FÖRM'I-TY, *n.* Diversity of forms.

MÜLT-TI-LÄT'ER-ÄL, *a.* Having many sides.

MÜLT-TI-LIN'E-ÄL, *a.* Having many lines.

MÜLT-TI-LÖC'Ü-LÄR, *a.* Having many cells.

MÜLT-TI'L'O-QUËNCE, *n.* Loquacity.

MÜLT-TI'L'O-QUÜS, *a.* Very talkative; loquacious.

MÜLT-TI-NÖ'MI-ÄL, *a.* Having many names.

MÜLT-TI'Ä-ROÜS, *a.* Bringing many at a birth.

MÜLT-TI'ÄR-TITE, *a.* Divided into many parts.

MÜLT-TI-PËD, *n.* An insect with many feet.

MÜLT-TI-PLE, *n.* A number which exactly contains another number several times; as, 12 is a multiple of 3.—*A common multiple* is a multiple of two or more numbers; 12 is a common multiple of 3 and 4.

MÜLT-TI-PLI-Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be multiplied.

MÜLT-TI-PLI-Ä-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being multipliable. [*plied*].

MÜLT-TI-PLI-CÄND', *n.* The number to be multiplied. [*plied*].

MÜLT-TI-PLI-CÄTE or **MÜLT-TI-PLI-CÄTE** [*mül'ti'plē-kät*, *S. P.*; *mül'ti'plē-kät*, *W. Ja.*; *mäl'tē-plē-kät*, *Sm. C. Wb.*], *a.* Consisting of more than one.

MÜLT-TI-PLI-CÄ'TION, *n.* The act of multiplying; state of being multiplied.—(*Arith.*) The process of finding the amount of a given number, called the *multiplicand*, when repeated a certain number of times, expressed by the *multiplier*.

MÜLT-TI-PLI-CÄ-TÖR, *n.* The number multiplied by.

MÜLT-TI-PLI-CÄ-TY, *n.* State of being many; many.

MÜLT-TI-PLI-ER, *n.* He or that which multiplies.

MÜLT-TI-PLY, *v. a.* To increase in number; to in-

crease by generation: — to increase by arithmetical multiplication.

MŪL-TI-PLŪ, *v. n.* To grow in number; to increase.

MŪL-TI-PŌ-TĒNT, *a.* Having manifold power.

MŪL-TI-SIL'I-QUOŪS, *a.* Having many pods.

MŪL-TIS'Ō-ŌŪS, *a.* Having many sounds.

MŪL-TI-TŪDE, *n.* A great number; a great many; a throng; a crowd; the populace. [*dinous*]

MŪL-TI-TŪ'DI-NA-RŪ, *a.* Numerous; multitu-

MŪL-TI-TŪ'DI-ŌŪS, *a.* Numerous; manifold.

MŪL-TI-VĀLVE, *a.* Having many valves.

MŪL-TŌC'Ū-LAR, *a.* Having more eyes than two.

MŪL'tum in pār'vō, [*L.*] Much in little.

MŪLT'ŪRE (mŭlt'yur), *n.* Act of grinding; a grist: — toll for grinding.

MŪM, *interj.* Silence; hush. — *a.* Silent.

MŪM, *n.* Ale brewed with wheat; a strong malt liquor made in Germany.

MŪM'BLE, *v. n.* To speak inwardly; to mutter.

MŪM'BLE, *v. a.* To utter imperfectly; to mumble.

MŪM'BLER, *n.* One who mumbles. [*gently*]

MŪM'CHANCE, *n.* A game at hazard with dice: — one stupid and silent: — a fool.

MŪMM, *v. n.* To mask; to frolic in disguise.

MŪM'MER, *n.* A masker; a jester; a player.

MŪM'MER-Y, *n.* A masking; farcical show; frolic in masks: — folly; foolery.

MŪM-MI-FI-CĀ'TIŌN, *n.* The making of mummies.

MŪM'MI FŌRM, *a.* Having the form of a mummy.

MŪM'MI-FŪ, *v. a.* To make a mummy of.

MŪM'MY, *n.* A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming: — a sort of wax.

MŪMP, *v. a.* To nibble; to bite quick: — to beg.

MŪMP'ER, *n.* One who mumps: — a beggar.

MŪMP'ISH, *a.* Sullen; obstinate.

MŪMPS, *n. pl.* Sullenness: — a disease in which the glands about the throat are swelled.

MŪNCH, *v. a. & n.* To chew eagerly and greedily.

MŪNCH'ER, *n.* One who munches.

MŪN'DĀNE, *a.* Belonging to this world; earthly.

MŪN'DA-TO-RŪ, *a.* Having the power to cleanse.

MŪN'MY, *n.* A name for iron pyrites.

MŪN-DI-FI CĀ'TIŌN, *n.* The act of cleansing.

MŪN-DIF'I-CA-TIVE, *a.* Having power to cleanse.

MŪN-DIF'I-CA-TIVE, *n.* A medicine to cleanse.

†MŪN'DI-FŪ, *v. a.* To cleanse; to make clean.

MŪN-DŪN'GŪS, *n.* Stinking tobacco. [*Low*]

†MŪ-NER-A'TIŌN, *n.* See REMUNERATION.

MŪNGREL, *a.* Of mixed breed. See MONGREL.

MŪ-NIC'I-PAL, *a.* Belonging to a municipality, corporation, or city: — relating to a state, kingdom, or nation.

MŪ-NIC'I-PĀL'I-TY, *n.* A district and its inhabitants; the government of a city, &c.

MŪ-NIF'I-CENCE, *n.* Act of giving bounty; beneficence; liberality; generosity; *bounty*.

MŪ-NIF'I-CENT, *a.* Liberal; generous; *beneficent*.

MŪ-NIF'I-CENT-LY, *ad.* Liberally; generously.

MŪ-NI-MĒNT, *n.* A fortification; a strong-hold defence. — (*Law*). A deed; a record; charter.

MŪ-NI'TIŌN (mŭ-nish'un), *n.* Fortification: — ammunition; materials for war.

MŪN'JĒET, *n.* Indian madder.

MŪNS, *n. pl.* A term for the month and chaps.

MŪRAGE, *n.* Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MŪRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a wall.

MŪR'DER, *n.* The act of killing a human being unlawfully, and with premeditated malice.

MŪR'DER, *v. a.* To kill a man unlawfully, and with malice prepense; to *kill*: to destroy.

MŪR'DER-ER, *n.* One who is guilty of murder.

MŪR'DER-ĒSS, *n.* A woman who commits murder.

MŪR'DER-ŌŪS, *a.* Bloody; guilty of murder.

MŪR'DER-ŌŪS-LY, *ad.* In a bloody or cruel manner.

MŪRI-ATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of muriatic acid and a base: — common salt is a *muriate* of soda.

MŪRI-AT-ED, *a.* Having muriatic acid; *hriny*.

MŪRI-AT'IC, *a.* Partaking of the nature of brine.

MŪRI-CITE, *n.* (*Conch.*) A genus of shells.

MŪRI-FŌRM, *a.* Like bricks in a wall.

MŪ'RINE, *n.* A small quadruped; a mouse.

MŪ'RINE (mŭ'rin), *a.* Of or relating to mice.

MŪRK, *n.* The husks of fruit: — darkness. *Shak*.

MŪR'KY, *a.* Dark; cloudy; wanting light.

MŪR'MUR, *n.* A low, continued noise: — a complaint.

MŪR'MUR, *v. n.* To make a low, continued noise: — to grumble.

MŪR'MUR-ER, *n.* A grumbler; a repiner.

MŪR'MUR-ING, *n.* A low sound; a murmur.

MŪR'MUR-ING-LY, *ad.* With a low sound.

MŪR'MUR-ŌŪS, *a.* Exciting murmur; murmuring.

MŪR'RAIN, *n.* A plague among cattle.

MŪR'REY (mŭ'r're), *a.* (*Her.*) Sanguine; darkly red.

MŪR'RHINE (mŭr'rin), *n.* A sort of stone or porcelain: — a delicate sort of ancient ware.

MŪR'RHINE, *a.* Made of murrhine-stone.

MŪR'RI-ON, *n.* A helmet. See MORION.

MŪR'THER, *n. & v.* See MURDER.

MŪS'CA-DEL, *n.* A kind of sweet grape: — a sweet wine: — a sweet pear.

MŪS'CA-DINE [mŭs'kă-dīn, *S. W. J. F. K. R. C.*, mŭs'kă-dīn, *Ja. Sm.*], *n.* A sweet grape: — a sweet wine; a sweet pear; muscadell.

MŪS'CĀT, } *n.* A sweet grape: — a sweet wine.

MŪS'CA-TĒL, } Same as *muscadel* and *muscadine*.

MŪS'CLE (mŭs'sl), *n.* A fleshy fibre, the organ of motion in animals: — a bivalve shell-fish; mussel.

MŪS-CŌS'I-TY, *n.* Mossiness. [*R.*]

MŪS-CŌ-VĀ'DŌ, *n.* A sort of unrefined sugar.

MŪS'CU-LAR, *a.* Relating to the muscles; composed of muscles; brawny; strong.

MŪS-CU-LĀR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being muscular.

MŪS'CU-LOŪS, *a.* Full of muscles; muscular.

MŪSE, *n.* One of nine ancient sister goddesses, fabled to preside over the fine arts: — the power of poetry: — deep thought.

MŪSE, *v. a.* To think on; to meditate.

MŪSE, *v. n.* To think; to ponder; to meditate.

MŪSE'FUL, *a.* Musing; silently thoughtful.

MŪ'S'ER, *n.* One who muses: — one absent of mind.

MŪ-ŠĒTTE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A musical instrument.

MŪ-ŠĒ'UM [mŭ-zē'um, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.*], *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* MŪ-ŠĒ'A; *Eng.* MU-ŠĒ'UMS. A collection, a cabinet, or a repository of curiosities. — Erroneously pronounced *mu'se-um*.

MŪSH, *n.* Food made of the flour of maize boiled in water; hasty-pudding.

MŪSH'RŌOM, *n.* A spongy plant: — an upstart.

MŪ'SIC, *n.* The art of combining sounds agreeable to the ear; the science of harmonical sounds; instrumental or vocal harmony; *melody*.

MŪ'SI-CAL, *a.* Harmonious; melodious.

MŪ'SI-CAL-LY, *ad.* Harmoniously; melodiously.

MŪ'SI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Harmony.

MŪ-ŠI'CIAN (mŭ-zish'an), *n.* One skilled in music.

MŪ'SIC-MĀS'TER, *n.* One who teaches music.

MŪŠ'ING, *n.* Meditation; contemplation.

MŪSK, *n.* A strong perfume: — the animal that produces musk; musk-deer: — a flower.

MŪSK, *v. a.* To perfume with musk.

MŪSK-CĀT, *n.* The musk or musk-deer.

MŪS'RET, *n.* A soldier's hand-gun: — a hawk.

MŪS-KET-ĒER, *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

MŪS-KET-ŌŌN, *n.* A blunderbuss; a short gun.

MŪS-KET-RY, *n.* Muskets collectively.

MŪS'KI-NESS, *n.* The state of being musky.

MŪSK'MĒL-ŌN, *n.* A melon of musky odor.

MŪSK'RĀT, *n.* An American animal; musquash.

MŪSK'Y, *a.* Having the perfume of musk.

MŪS'LIN, *n.* A fine, thin stuff made of cotton.

MŪS-LIN-ĒT', *a.* A coarse muslin; a cotton stuff.

MŪS'QUASH (mŭs'kwōsh), *n.* An American quadruped valued for its fur; muskrat.

MŪS-QUITŌ (mŭs-kē'tō), *n.* See MOSQUITO.

MŪS'RŌL, *n.* The noseband of a horse's bridle.

MŪS'SEL (mŭs'sl), *n.* A shell-fish. See MUSCLE.

MŪS'SUL-MĀN, *n.* [*Ar.*] *pl.* MŪS'SUL-MĀNŠ. A Mohammedan or Mahometan.

MŪS'SUL-MĀN-ISH, *a.* Mohammedan.

MŪST, *v. auxiliary and defective.* To be obliged.

MŪST, *v. a. & n.* To make or grow mouldy.
 MŪST, *n.* New wine not fermented.
 MŪS-TĀCHE', *n.; pl.* MŪS-TĀ'CHEŞ or MŪS-TĀ'-CHEŞ [mus-tā'shiz, *S. W. P. J. F. C.*: mus-tā'shiz, *Ja. Sm. R.*], *n.* The hair, when suffered to grow, on the upper lip.
 MŪS'TARD, *n.* A plant and its seed; a condiment.
 MŪS'TER, *v. a.* To bring together; to review.
 MŪS'TER, *v. n.* To assemble; to meet together.
 MŪS'TER, *n.* A review or a register of forces.
 MŪS'TER-MĀS'TER, *n.* An officer who takes an account of troops, and superintends musters.
 MŪS'TER-RÖLL, *n.* A register of forces.
 MŪS'TI-NĒSS, *n.* State of being musty; mould.
 MŪS'TY, *a.* Mouldy; spoiled with damp or age.
 MŪ-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Changeableness; inconstancy.
 MŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* Subject to change; *changeable*; variable; fickle; unstable; inconstant.
 MŪ'TA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Changeableness; instability.
 MŪ-TĀ'TI'ON, *n.* Change; alteration.
 MŪ-tā'tis mu-tā'n'dis, [*L.*] After making the necessary changes.
 MŪTE, *a.* Silent; not speaking; *dumb*; not vocal.
 MŪTE, *n.* One who is speechless:—a utensil to deaden sound:—a letter not vocal.—The mutes are *b, p, t, d, k* and *c* and *g* hard.
 MŪTE, *v. n.* To dung, as birds.—*n.* Dung of birds.
 MŪTE/LY, *ad.* Silently; not vocally.
 MŪTE/NESS, *n.* State of being mute; silence.
 MŪ'TI-LĀTE, *v. a.* To deprive of an essential part; to cut off, as a limb; to maim.
Syn.—A man who has lost a limb is *mutilated*; one who has a broken limb is *maimed*.
 MŪ'TI-LĀTE, *a.* Deprived of some part; mutilated.
 MŪ-TI-LĀ'TI'ON, *n.* Act of mutilating; deprivation.
 MŪ-TI-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who mutilates.
 MŪ-TI-NĒER', *n.* One guilty of mutiny.
 MŪ-TI-NOŪS, *a.* Exciting mutiny; seditious.
 MŪ-TI-NOŪS-LY, *ad.* Seditiously; turbulently.
 MŪ-TI-NOŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Seditiousness; turbulence.
 MŪ'TI-NY, *v. n.* To rise against authority, particularly naval or military authority.
 MŪ'TI-NY, *n.* An insurrection against naval or military authority; sedition.
 MŪ'TER, *v. n.* To murmur; to grumble.
 MŪ'TER, *v. a.* To utter or speak indistinctly.
 MŪ'TER, *n.* A murmur; an obscure utterance.
 MŪ'TER-ER, *n.* One who mutters; a grumbler.
 MŪ'TON (mūt'n), *n.* The flesh of sheep when dressed for food:—a sheep.
 MŪ'TON-CHÖP, *n.* A slice of mutton for broiling.
 *MŪ'TU-AL (mūt'yū-əl) [mūt'chū-əl, *S. W. J.*; mūt'yu-əl, *P. F. Ja. K. Sm.*], *a.* Each acting in return to the other; reciprocal; interchangeable.
Syn.—Mutual supposes sameness of condition at the same time; *reciprocal* supposes a succession of returns.—*Mutual* affection; *reciprocal* duties or relations.
 *MŪT-U-ĀL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being mutual.
 *MŪT'U-AL-LY, *ad.* Reciprocally; in return.
 MŪT'ŪLE, *n.* (*Arch.*) A square block, or sort of modillion of the Doric order.
 MŪZ'ZLE, *n.* The nose or mouth of an animal or of any thing:—a fastening for the mouth.
 MŪZ'ZLE, *v. a.* To bind the mouth.
 MŪZ'ZY, *a.* Forgetful; half-drunk. [*Local, Eng.*]

MŪ or MŪ (mī or mē:—mī, when distinct) [mī, *Ja. E. R. Wb.*; mī or mē, *S. W. P. F. Sm.*], *pron. poss. & adj.* Belonging to me.
 MŪ-CÖL'O-ŪY, *n.* A treatise on the fungi.
 MŪ'E-LÖN, *n.* (*Anat.*) The spinal marrow; spinal cord.
 MŪN-HĒER', *n.* [sir, among the Dutch.] A cant term for a Dutchman.
 MŪ-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of the muscles.
 MŪ-ÖL'O-ŪY, *n.* The doctrine of the muscles.
 MŪ'ÖPE, *n.* A near-sighted person; myope.
 MŪ'OPS, *n.* A near-sighted person; myope.
 MŪ'O-PY, *n.* Shortness of sight.
 MŪ-Ö'SIS, *n.* (*Med.*) Contraction of the pupil.
 MŪR'I-AD, *n.* Ten thousand:—any great number.
 MŪR'I-A-PÖD, *n.* An articulate animal having many jointed feet.
 MŪR-I-O-RĀ'MA, *n.* An optical machine presenting a great variety of views.
 MŪR'I-DÖN, *n.* A rough soldier; a ruffian.
 MŪ-RÖP'A-LĀN, *n.* A kind of dried fruit or plum.
 MŪ-RÖP'O-LIST, *n.* One who sells unguents, &c.
 MŪRRH (mūr), *n.* A strong aromatic gum.
 MŪR'RHINE, *n.* A stone. See MURRHINE.
 MŪR'TI-FÖRM, *a.* Having the shape of myrtle.
 MŪR'TLE (mūr'tl), *n.* A fragrant tree or shrub.
 MŪ'SĒLE' (mē'sēlf' or mī'sēlf'), *pron.* I or me, with emphasis.
 MŪS'TA-GÖGUE (mūs'ta-gög), *n.* One who interprets divine mysteries:—a keeper of church relics.
 †MŪS-TE'R-I-ĀL, *a.* Mysterious.
 MŪS-TE'R-I-ĀREH, *n.* One presiding over mysteries.
 MŪS-TE'R-I-OŪS, *a.* Full of mystery; unexplained; inexplicable; obscure; secret.
 MŪS-TE'R-I-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Obscurely; enigmatically.
 MŪS-TE'R-I-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Obscurity; perplexity.
 MŪS-TE'R-Y, *n.* Something secret, unexplained, inexplicable, or above human intelligence; an enigma:—a trade:—a kind of ancient drama.
 MŪS'TIC, *n.* One of a sect or class of Christians; one imbued with mysticism.
 MŪS'TIC, } *a.* Partaking of mysticism; ob-
 MŪS'TI-CAL, } scure; secret; dark.
 MŪS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a mystical manner.
 MŪS'TI-CAL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being mystical.
 MŪS'TI-CISM, *n.* A belief in a direct intercourse between God and the human mind; the doctrine of the Mystics.
 MŪS-TI-FI-CĀ'TI'ON, *n.* Act of mystifying or rendering mysterious.
 MŪS'TI-FY, *v. a.* To involve in mystery.
 MŪTH, *n.* A fabulous story; a fable.
 MŪTH'IC or MŪTH'I-CAL, *a.* Fabulous.
 MŪTHÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* A writer of fables.
 MŪTH-O-LÖG'I-CAL [mūth-ö-löd'je-kal, *W. J. F. Sm. R. C.*; mī-thö-löd'je-kal, *S. P. Ja. K.*], *a.* Relating to mythology.
 MŪTH-O-LÖG'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a mythological manner.
 MŪTHÖL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in mythology.
 MŪTHÖL'O-GIZE, *v. n.* To explain mythology.
 MŪTHÖL'O-ŪY, *n.* A system of fables; the fabulous history of the gods of the heathens.—*Classical mythology* is that of Greece and Rome.
 MŪX'INE or MŪX'ON, *n.* A fish, the mullet.

N.

N is a liquid, semivowel, and nasal letter. As an abbreviation, it stands for *north* and *number*.—*N. S.* New Style. *N. B.* [Nota bene.] Note well.
 NĀB, *v. a.* To catch suddenly; to seize; to knob.
 NĀ'BIT, *n.* A powdered sugar-candy.
 NĀ'BÖB [nā'böh, *F. J. Sm. Wb. Ash*; nā-böb', *S.*], *n.* The title of an East-Indian prince.
 NĀCK'ER, *n.* A collar-maker; a harness-maker.

NĀ'CRE (nā'kūr), *n.* [Fr.] Mother-of-pearl.
 NĀ'CRITE, *n.* A mineral of pearly lustre.
 NĀ'DIR, *n.* The point opposite to the zenith.
 NĀG, *n.* A small horse; a horse.
 NĀ'ĪAD (nā'yad), *n.* [naias, pl. naiades, *L.*] *Pl* Naiads. A water-nymph.—(*Conch.*) A freshwater shell-fish.
 NĀ'ĪANT, *a.* (*Her.*) Represented as swimming.

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, *long*; Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, *short*; Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, *obscure*.—FARE, FĀR, FĀST, ĀLL, HĒIR, HĒR,

NAIL, n. A horny substance on the human fingers and toes: — a claw; a talon: — an iron spike: — a stud or boss: — 2½ inches, or a 16th of a yard.

NAIL (nāl), v. a. To fasten with nails.

NAIL/ER, n. One who nails: — a nail-maker.

NAIL/ER-Y, n. A nail manufactory.

NA'IVE (nā'ēv), a. [naif, *nawe*, Fr.] Having native simplicity; ingenuous.

NA'IVETE (nā'ēv-tā'), n. [Fr.] Native simplicity; unconscious frankness; ingenuousness.

NĀ'KED, a. Uncovered; unclothed; bare; not hidden: — open; defenceless: — plain: — mere.

NĀ'KED-LY, ad. Without covering; simply.

NĀ'KED-NESS, n. Nudity; want of covering.

NĀM'BY-PĀM'BY, a. Affected and finical. [*Low*.]

NĀME, n. That by which a person or thing is called; appellative; title; an appellation: — person: — character: — reputation; repute; fame.

NĀME, v. a. To give a name to; to nominate.

Syn. — Persons and things are *named*; persons only are *nominated*. A duke is *styled* his grace: — he was *denominated* a tyrant; he was *nominated* to office; books are *entitled*; persons and acts are *characterized*.

NĀME'LESS, a. Destitute of a name.

NĀME'LY, ad. Particularly; to mention by name.

NĀME'SAKE, n. One who has the same name.

NĀN-KĒEN', n. A kind of yellowish or buff-colored cotton cloth; — written also *nankin*.

NĀP, n. Slumber; a short sleep: — down on cloth.

NĀP, v. n. To sleep; to be drowsy or secure.

NĀPE, n. The joint of the neck behind.

ĤNĀ'PER-Y, n. Linen for the table. *Skelton*.

NĀPH'THĀ (nāp'thā), n. [L.] A bituminous and very inflammable fluid, which exudes from the earth on the shores of the Caspian Sea, &c.

NĀP'KIN, n. A cloth to wipe the hands, &c.

NĀP'LESS, a. Having no nap; threadbare.

NĀP'PI-NESS, n. The quality of having a nap.

NĀP'PY, a. Frothy; spumy: — hairy; full of down.

NĀR-CĪS'SUS, n. [L.] *L. pl. NAR-CĪS'SI*; Eng.

NĀR-CĪS'SUS-EŚ, a. A genus of plants; a daffodil.

NĀR-CŌ'SIS, n. [Gr.] (*Med.*) Privation of sense.

NĀR-CŌT'IC, n. (*Med.*) A drug producing lethargy, stupor, drowsiness, or sleep.

NĀR-CŌT'IC, a. Producing sleep, drowsiness,

NĀR-CŌT'IC-AL, a. or stupefaction; soporific.

NĀR-CŌT'IC-AL-LY, ad. By producing torpor.

NĀR-CŌT'IC-NESS, n. A narcotic quality.

NĀR-CŌ-TINE, n. The narcotic principle of opium.

NĀR-CŌ-TISM, n. Insensibility; narcosis.

NĀRD, n. An aromatic plant; spikenard; an ointment prepared from it.

NĀR'RĀTE [nār'rāt, W. J. Ja. R. Wb.; nār-rāt', S. P. F. K. Sm. C.], v. a. To give an account of; to relate; to tell; to recite.

NĀR-RĀ'TION, n. The relation of a series of events; a narrative; an account; recital.

NĀR-RĀ-TIVE, a. Relating; apt to relate or tell.

NĀR-RĀ-TIVE, n. A relation; an account; a story.

NĀR-RĀ-TIVE-LY, ad. By way of relation.

NĀR-RĀ-TOR, n. A teller; a relater.

NĀR-RĀ-TŌ-RY, a. Giving a relation of things. [*R.*]

NĀR'RŌW (nār'rō), a. Not wide; not broad; contracted; straitened: — near; close: — covetous.

NĀR'RŌW (nār'rō), v. a. To contract; to limit.

NĀR'RŌW, a. A strait or narrow passage between highlands or islands.

NĀR'RŌW-ING, n. Act of making narrow; a narrow part or place.

NĀR'RŌW-LY, ad. Contractedly; nearly.

NĀR'RŌW-MĪND'ED, a. Illiberal: — avaricious.

NĀR'RŌW-NESS, n. Want of extent: — poverty.

NĀR'WHĀL, n. The sea-unicorn; a cetacean.

NĀ'SĀL, a. Belonging to the nose: — uttered through the nose.

NĀ'SĀL, n. A medicine operating through the nose: — a letter or sound uttered as through the nose. — The nasals are *m, n, ŋ*. The nasal sound in English is the sound of *ng*, as in *ring*.

NĀS'CENT, a. Beginning to grow; increasing.

NĀSH, a. Weak; feeble. [*Local*.] See *NESH*.

NĀS'TI-LY, ad. Dirtily; filthily; nauseously.

NĀS'TI-NESS, n. Dirt; filth; grossness.

NĀS'TY, a. Dirty; filthy; sordid; nauseous.

NĀ'TAL, a. Relating to nativity or birth; *native*.

NĀT-A-LĪ'TIAL (nāt-a-līsh'al), a. Relating to

NĀT-A-LĪ'TIOUS (nāt-a-līsh'us), a. a birthday.

NĀ'TANT, a. (*Bot.*) Lying on the water; floating.

NĀ-TĀ'TION, n. The act of swimming.

NĀ-TĀ-TŌ'RĪ-AL, a. Adapted to swimming.

NĀ'TĀ-TŌ-RY, a. Enabling to swim; swimming

NĀ'TION, n. A people distinct from others; a people inhabiting the same country, and born under the same government.

Syn. — Nation denotes connection of birth; people, that of common subordination. The people of Saxony are a portion of the German nation.

***NĀ'TION-AL (nāsh'un-al) [nāsh'un-al, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.; nā'shun-al or nāsh'un-al, K.; nā'shun-al, Wb.], a.** Relating to a nation; public; general; not private.

***NĀ'TION-AL-ISM, n.** A national idiom or phrase.

***NĀ-TION-AL-I-TY (nāsh'un-al'ē-te), n.** Quality of being national; national bias.

***NĀ'TION-AL-IZE, v. a.** To distinguish nationally.

***NĀ'TION-AL-LY (nāsh'un-al-le), ad.** By nation.

***NĀ'TION-AL-NESS, n.** Nationality.

NĀ'TIVE, a. Produced by nature; natural; not artificial; *natal*; born in; born with; not foreign; indigenous; original.

Syn. — Native land, inhabitants, &c.; *natural* productions; *natal* hour; *indigenous* animals; *original* inhabitants.

NĀ'TIVE, n. One born in any place or country.

NĀ'TIVE-LY, ad. Naturally; not artificially.

NĀ'TIVE-NESS, n. State of being native.

NĀ-TIV'I-TY, n. Birth; time or place of birth

NĀ'TRON, n. A native carbonate of soda.

***NĀT'U-RAL (nāt'yur-al, 24) [nat'chur-al, S.; nāt'chur-al, W. J.; nāt'ū-rāl, E. Ja.; nāt'yur-al, K.], a.** Produced by nature; not acquired: — tender: — not forced; unaffected: — illegitimate; as a *natural* son: — opposed to *violent*; as, a *natural* death: — relating to the productions of nature; as, *natural* history: — relating to the powers of nature and the properties of natural bodies; as, *natural* philosophy: — discoverable by reason; not revealed; as, *natural* religion.

***NĀT'U-RAL, n.** An idiot; a fool.

***NĀT'U-RAL-ISM, n.** Mere state of nature: — the religion of mere nature.

***NĀT'U-RAL-IST, n.** One versed in natural history.

***NĀT'U-RAL-I-ZĀ'TION, n.** Act of naturalizing.

***NĀT'U-RAL-IZE, v. a.** To invest with the privileges of a native citizen; to make *natural*; to accommodate; to adapt.

***NĀT'U-RAL-LY, ad.** Unaffectedly; spontaneously

***NĀT'U-RAL-NESS, n.** State of being natural.

NĀ'TURE (nāt'yur, 24) [nā'chur, S. J.; nā'chūr, W.; nāt'ūr, F. C.; nāt'yur, Ja. K.; nāt'ūr, colloquially nā'chōr, Sm.], n. The visible creation, with the laws by which it is governed; the system of the world; the universe: — the imaginary soul of the universe: — native state: — natural affection; natural feeling; disposition; constitution: — sort; birth: — adaptation to reality.

NAUGHT (nāwt), a. Bad; corrupt; worthless.

NAUGHT (nāwt), n. Nothing. — It is often written *nought* to distinguish it from *naught*, bad.

NAUGHT-TI-LY (nāwt'ē-le), ad. Corruptly; badly.

NAUGHT-TI-NESS (nāwt'ē-nes), n. Wickedness.

NAUGHT-TY (nāwt'ē), a. Bad; wicked; corrupt.

NĀU'NA-CHY, n. A naval combat; a mock sea-fight.

NĀU'SE-A (nāw'she-a), n. [L.] Disposition or tendency to vomit; sickness; loathing.

NĀU'SE-ATE (nāw'she-āt), v. n. To feel disgust.

NĀU'SE-ATE (nāw'she-āt), v. a. To loathe.

NĀU'SEOUS (nāw'shus), a. Causing disgust; disgusting; loathsome; disgusting.

NĀU'SEOUS-LY (nāw'shus-le), ad. Loathsomely.

NĀU'SEOUS-NĒSS (nāw'shyus-nēs), *n.* Disgust.
NĀU'TIC, } *a.* Relating to ships, navigation, or
NĀU'TI-CAL, } sailors; naval; maritime; marine.
NĀU'TI-LŪS, *n.* [L.] *L. pl.* **NĀU'TI-LĪ**; Eng.
NĀU'TI-LŪS-EŠ. A shell-fish furnished with
something analogous to oars and a sail.
NĀ'VAL, *a.* Relating to ships or a navy; nautical;
maritime.
NAVE, *n.* The middle part of a wheel; a hub; —
the middle part or body of a church.
NĀ'VEL (nā'vl), *n.* The middle point of the belly.
NĀ'VEL-STRĪNG, *n.* The umbilical cord.
NĀ'VEW, *n.* A plant like a small turnip.
NĀ-VIC'Ū-LAR, *a.* Relating to boats or vessels.
NĀV'I-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be navigated.
NĀV'I-GA-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Capacity of navigation.
NĀV'I-GĀTE, *v. n.* To sail; to pass by water.
NĀV'I-GĀTE, *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats.
NĀV-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act or art of navigating
ships; naval science: — ships collectively.
NĀV'I-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One who navigates; a seaman.
NĀ'VY, *n.* An assemblage of ships; a fleet.
NAY (nā), *ad.* No: — not only so, but more.
NAY (nā), *n.* A denial; a refusal. [*R.*]
NĀZ-A-RĒNE', *n.* One of Nazareth; a Christian.
NĀZ'Ā-RITE, *n.* A Jew separated to the Lord by a
vow, and devoted to religious duties.
NĒ-A-CŌ'MI-AN, *n.* (*Geol.*) Noting a group of
cretaceous rocks.
NEAL, *v. a.* To temper by heat. See **ANNEAL**.
NEAP (nēp), *a.* Low; as, *neap tide*. — The *neap*
tides are the lowest tides, and take place four or
five days before new and full moon: — opposed to
spring tides.
NEAP, *n.* The tongue or pole of a cart. [*Local.*]
NĒ-A-PŌL'I-TAN, *a.* Relating to Naples.
NĒ-A-PŌL'I-TAN, *n.* A native of Naples.
NEAR, *a.* Not far distant in time, place, or degree;
nigh; close; dear; intimate.
Syn. — A *near* relation; *near* home; *near* or
nigh a place; *dear* friend; *intimate* acquaintance;
close connection.
NĒAR (nēr), *prep.* Close to; nigh; not far from.
NEAR, *ad.* Almost; not far off; within a little.
NEAR, *v. a.* (*Nuat.*) To approach; to be near to.
NEAR, *v. n.* To draw near; to approach.
NEAR'LY, *ad.* At no great distance: — almost.
NEAR'NESS, *n.* State of being near; closeness.
NEAR-SĪGH'TĒD (nēr-sīt'ed), *a.* Seeing but a
short distance; short-sighted.
NEAT, *n.* A cow or ox; as "a *neat's* tongue."
NEAT, *a.* Very clean; cleanly; nice; pure: —
free from impure words: — clear, after deductions:
— in this last sense, now written *net*.
NEAT'-CĀT-TLE, *n.* Oxen and cows.
NEAT'HĒRD, *n.* One who has the care of cattle.
NEAT'LY, *ad.* With neatness; cleanly.
NEAT'NESS, *n.* Cleanliness; pureness.
NĒB, *n.* The nose; beak; bill of a bird. See **NĒB**.
NĒB'Ū-LA, *n.*; *pl.* **NĒB'Ū-LE**. [*L.*] A cloudy
appearance; a little cloud: — a dark spot; a film.
NĒB'Ū-LAR, *a.* Relating to nebulae.
NĒB'Ū-LŌS'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being nebulous.
NĒB'Ū-LOUS, *a.* Having nebulae; misty; cloudy.
NĒCES-SĀ'RĪ-AN, *a.* See **NECESSITARIAN**.
NĒCES-SĀ-RĪES, *n. pl.* Things indispensable.
Syn. — *Necessaries* of life; *necessities* of nature.
NĒCES-SĀ-RĪ-LY, *ad.* Inevitably; not freely.
NĒCES-SĀ-RĪ-NESS, *n.* State of being necessary.
NĒCES-SĀ-RY, *a.* That must be; indispensable;
needful; essential; inevitable; requisite.
NĒCES-SĀ-RY, *n.* Something that is indispensable
or needed: — a privy; a jakes.
NĒCES-SĪ-TĀ'RĪ-AN, *n.* One who holds the doc-
trine of philosophical necessity.
NĒCES-SĪ-TĀTE, *v. a.* To make necessary.
NĒCES-SĪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* Fatal compulsion.
NĒCES-SĪ-TOUS, *a.* Being in want; poor; needy.
NĒCES-SĪ-TOUS-NĒSS, *n.* Poverty; want; need.
NĒCES-SĪ-TY, *n.* State of being necessary; com-
pulsion; fatality: — want; need; poverty.

NĒCK, *n.* The part between the head and body.
NĒCK/CLŌTH, *n.* A handkerchief for the neck.
NĒCKED (nēk'ed or nēkt), *a.* Having a neck.
NĒCK'ER-CHĪEF (nēk'ker-chīf), *n.* A kerchief.
NĒCK/LACE, *n.* A woman's neck ornament.
NĒC-RŌ-LŌG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to necrology.
NĒC-RŌL'O-GĪST, *n.* A writer of necrology.
NĒC-RŌL'O-GY, *n.* A register or an account of
persons deceased; an obituary.
NĒC'RO-MĀN-CER, *n.* A conjurer; an enchanter.
NĒC'RO-MĀN-CY, *n.* Enchantment; conjuration.
NĒC-RŌ-MĀN'TIC, *a.* Relating to necromancy.
NĒC-RŌ-MĀN'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* By conjuration.
NĒ-CRŌPH'A-GŌUS, *a.* Feeding on dead animals.
NĒ-CRŌP'O-LĪS, *n.* A city of the dead; cemetery.
NĒ-CRŌ'SIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] A disease of the bones.
NĒCTAR, *n.* [*Gr.*] The feigned drink of the gods.
NĒC-TĀ'RE-AL, *a.* Partaking of or resembling
nectar.
NĒC-TĀ'RE-AN, } nectar; delicious; nectareous.
NĒCTARED (nēk'tard), *a.* Imbued with nectar.
NĒC-TĀ'RE-OUS, *a.* Resembling nectar; delicious.
NĒC-TĀ'RĪ-AL, *a.* Relating to a nectarium or nectary.
NĒC-TĀ-RINE, *a.* Sweet as nectar; delicious.
NĒC-TĀ-RINE, *n.* A fruit like the peach.
NĒC-TĀ'RĪ-ŪM, *n.* (*Bot.*) Nectary. See **NECTARY**.
NĒCTAR-OUS, *a.* Sweet as nectar; nectarine.
NĒCTARY, *n.* (*Bot.*) The melliferous part of a
flower; the organ that secretes the honey.
NĒED, *n.* Exigency; necessity: — want; poverty.
NĒED, *v. a.* To want; to require; to lack.
NĒED, *v. n.* To be in want; to be wanted.
NĒED'ER, *n.* One who wants any thing.
NĒED'FUL, *a.* Necessary; requisite; wanted.
NĒED'FUL-LY, *ad.* Necessarily.
NĒED'FUL-NĒSS, *n.* Necessity.
NĒED'LY, *ad.* In poverty; poorly.
NĒED'I-NĒSS, *n.* State of being needy; poverty.
NĒE'DLE, *n.* A small instrument for sewing: — a
small steel pointer in the mariner's compass: —
any thing like a needle.
NĒE'DLE, *v. a. & n.* To form needle-shaped crys-
tals.
NĒE'DLE-FŪL, *n.* What is put into a needle at
[once].
NĒE'DLE-MĀK'ER, *n.* One who makes needles.
NĒED'LESS, *a.* Unnecessary; not requisite.
NĒED'LESS-LY, *ad.* Unnecessarily; without need.
NĒED'LESS-NĒSS, *n.* Unnecessariness.
NĒE'DLE-WORK (nē'dl-wŭrk), *n.* The business
of a seamstress; embroidery by the needle.
NĒEDS, *ad.* Necessarily; indispensably.
NĒED'Y, *a.* Poor; necessitous; indigent.
NE'ER (nār) [nār, *W. Ja. K. Sm.*; nār, *P.*; nēr, *S.*],
ad. A contraction for *never*.
NE-Ē'RĪ-OUS, *a.* Wicked; abominable; vile.
NE-Ē'RĪ-OUS-LY, *ad.* Abominably; wickedly.
NE-GĀ'TION, *n.* Act of denying; a denial: — the
contrary to affirmation.
NEG'A-TIVE, *a.* Implying negation; opposed to
affirmative; denying; implying denial.
NEG'A-TIVE, *n.* A proposition that denies; a word
or particle that denies; as, *not*.
NEG'A-TIVE, *v. a.* To dismiss by negation; to
decide against; to reject.
NEG'A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* With or by denial.
NEG-LĒCT', *v. a.* To omit by carelessness or de-
sign; not to notice or do; to slight.
Syn. — An opportunity is *neglected*: a word or
date, *omitted*; an acquaintance, *slighted*.
NEG-LĒCT', *n.* Inattention; slight; negligence.
NEG-LĒCT'ER, *n.* One who neglects.
NEG-LĒCT'FUL, *a.* Heedless; careless; inattentive.
NEG-LĒCT'FUL-LY, *ad.* With heedless inattention.
NEG-LĒCT'ING-LY, *ad.* Carelessly; inattentively.
NEG-LĒCT'IVE, *a.* Inattentive; neglectful.
NĒG-LĒ-GE'F (nēgle-zhā'), *n.* [*négligé*, *Fr.*] A
sort of old-fashioned gown.
NĒG'LĪ-GĒNCE, *n.* Inattention; carelessness.
NĒG'LĪ-GĒNT, *a.* Careless; heedless; inattentive.
Syn. — *Negligent* in business; *careless* of the
future; *heedless* or *inattentive* to what is passing.
NĒG'LĪ-GĒNT-LY, *ad.* Carelessly; heedlessly.

NE-GŌ-TI-A-BYL / I-TY (nē-gō-shē-a-bīl'ē-tē), *n.* The quality of being negotiable.

NE-GŌ-TI-A-BLE (nē-gō-shē-a-bl), *a.* That may be negotiated, transferred, or exchanged.

NE-GŌ-TI-ANT (nē-gō-shē-ant), *n.* A negotiator.

NE-GŌ-TI-ATE (nē-gō-shē-āt), *v. n.* To have intercourse of business; to traffic; to treat.

NE-GŌ-TI-ATE (nē-gō-shē-āt), *v. a.* To conclude by treaty or agreement; to manage.

Syn. — *Negotiate* a peace; *manage* or *transact* business.

NE-GŌ-TI-Ā-TION (nē-gō-shē-ā-shun), *n.* The act of negotiating; a matter negotiated; a treaty.

NE-GŌ-TI-Ā-TOR (nē-gō-shē-ā-tur, *W. P. J. A. K. Sm.*; nē-gō-shā'tur, *S.*), *n.* One who negotiates.

NE/GRESS, *n.* A female of the black race of Africa.

NE/GRŌ, *n.* One of the black race of Africa.

NE/GVS, *n.* A mixture of wine, water, sugar, &c.

NEIGH (nā), *v. n.* To utter the voice of a horse.

NEIGH (nā), *n.* The voice of a horse.

NEIGH/BOR (nā'bur), *n.* One who lives near.

NEIGH/BOR (nā'bur), *a.* Near to another; next.

NEIGH/BOR (nā'bur), *v. a.* To adjoin; to border on.

NEIGH/BOR-HOOD (nā'bur-hūd), *n.* The adjoining district; place or people near; vicinity.

Syn. — *A pleasant neighborhood*, in the vicinity of the city.

NEIGH/BOR-ING (nā'bur-ing), *a.* Being near.

NEIGH/BOR-LI-NESS (nā'bur-le-nēs), *n.* Civility.

NEIGH/BOR-LY (nā'bur-le), *a.* Becoming a neighbor; kind; civil; friendly.

*NE/ITHER (nē'ther) [nē'ther, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; nē'ther or nī'ther, *K.*], *conj.* Nor: — a particle used in a negative sentence, and answered by *nor*. See *EITHER*.

*NE/ITHER, *pron.* Not either; nor one nor other.

Nēm. cōn., [L., for *nemine contradicente*.] No one opposing; unanimously.

†NE/NT-A, *n.* [Gr.] A funeral song; an elegy.

NE-O-LŌ/GI-AN, *n.* Same as *neologist*.

NE-O-LŌG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to neology.

NE-ŌL/O-GISM, *n.* A new word or term; neology.

NE-ŌL/O-GIST, *n.* An advocate for neology; an introducer of new terms or doctrines.

NE-ŌL/O-GIS'TIC, *a.* Relating to neology.

NE-ŌL/O-GY, *n.* A system of new words or doctrines: — a new system of interpretation.

NE/O-PHYTE, *n.* A new convert; a proselyte.

NE/O-PHYTE, *a.* Newly entered into some state.

NE-O-RĀ'MA, *n.* An optical machine representing the interior of a building.

NE-O-TÉR/IC, *n.* One of modern times. [*R.*]

NE-O-TÉR/IC, } *a.* Recent in origin; modern;

NE-O-TÉR/I-CAL, } *novel*.

NE-PEN'THE, *n.* A drug that drives away pain.

NĒPH/EW (nē'vū), *n.* Son of a brother or sister.

NE-PHRĀL/GI-A, *n.* (*Med.*) Pain in the kidneys.

NE-PHRIT'IC, *n.* A medicine for the stone.

NE-PHRIT'IC, } *a.* Belonging to the kidneys;

NE-PHRIT/I-CAL, } relating to the stone.

Nē plus ūl'ter, [L.] Nothing beyond; the greatest extent; the utmost effort.

NĒP/O-TISM [nē'pō-tizm, *W. J. F. Sm. C.*; nē'pō-tizm, *S. P. K.*], *n.* Fondness for nephews.

NĒP-TŪ/N-AN, *n.* One who holds that the present form of the earth has been produced by water.

NĒP-TŪ/N-AN, *a.* Relating to Neptune or the ocean; formed by aqueous solution.

NĒP-TŪ-NIST, *n.* Same as *Neptunian*.

NĒRE-ID, *n.* A sea-nymph: — a nereid.

NĒRE-ĪD/I-AN, *n.* An earthworm; annelidan.

NĒRVE (nĕrv), *n.* An organ of sensation and motion, which passes from the brain to all parts of the body; a tendon: — strength.

NĒRVE (nĕrv), *v. a.* To strengthen; to invigorate.

NĒRVE/LESS (nĕrv'les), *a.* Without strength.

NĒR/VINE, *n.* A medicine for nervous affections.

NĒR/VOUS, *a.* Relating to the nerves; strong; vigorous: — having weak or diseased nerves.

NĒR/VOUS-LY, *ad.* With strength; with force.

NĒR/VOUS-NESS, *n.* Vigor; strength.

†NĒR/VY, *a.* Strong; vigorous; nervous. *Shak.*

NĒS/CI-ENCE (nĕsh'ē-ēns), *n.* Ignorance.

NĒSH, *a.* Tender; feeble. [*Local, Eng.*]

NĒSS, *a.* A Saxon termination, denoting state or quality; as, goodness.

NĒST, *n.* The bed of a bird, for laying her eggs: — an abode: — a collection, as of boxes.

NĒST, *v. n.* To build, or lay in, nests.

NĒST/-EGG, *n.* An egg left in the nest.

NĒS/TLE (nĕs'sl), *v. n.* To lie close; to move.

NĒS/TLE (nĕs'sl), *v. a.* To house; to cherish.

NĒST/LING, *n.* A young bird in the nest.

NĒST/LING, *a.* Newly hatched; moving about.

NĒS-TŌ/RI-AN, *n.* A follower of Nestorius.

NĒT, *n.* A texture woven with meshes; a snare.

NĒT, *v. n. & a.* To knit a net; to knot.

NĒT, *a.* Clear; clear of tare and tret; clear after all deductions; as, "net weight," "net profits."

NĒT, *v. a.* To bring as clear produce.

NĒTH'ER, *a.* Lower; not upper: — infernal.

NĒTH'ER-MŌST, *a.* Superl. of *Nether*. Lowest.

NĒT/TING, *n.* A reticulated piece of work.

NĒT/TLE, *n.* A well-known stinging plant.

NĒT/TLE, *v. a.* To sting; to irritate; to provoke.

NĒT/TLER, *n.* He or that which nettles.

NĒT/TLE-RĀSH, *n.* An eruptive disease.

NĒT/WORK (nĕt'wŭrk), *n.* Reticulated work.

NEŪ-RĀL/GI-A, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) An acute, painful affection of the nerves, one of the most distressing forms of which is the *tie douloureux*.

NEŪ-RĀL/GIC, *a.* Relating to neuralgia.

NEŪ-RŌL/O-GY, *n.* A description of the nerves.

NEŪ-RŌT/IC, *a.* Relating to or good for the nerves.

NEŪ-RŌT/O-MY, *n.* The anatomy of the nerves.

NEŪ/TER (nū'ter), *a.* Of neither party; neutral. — (*Gram.*) Not masculine or feminine, applied to nouns: — not active, applied to verbs.

NEŪ/TER, *n.* One indifferent or neutral.

NEŪ/TRAL, *a.* Indifferent; not on either side. —

Neutral salts, salts of which the base is perfectly saturated with alkali.

NEŪ/TRAL, *n.* One who is not on either side.

NEŪ-TRĀL/I-TY (nū-trāl'ē-tē), *n.* State of being neutral or neuter; *indifference*.

NEŪ-TRĀL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of neutralizing.

NEŪ/TRAL-IZE, *v. a.* To render neutral, inert, inactive, or indifferent.

NEŪ/TRAL-IZ-ER, *n.* He or that which neutralizes.

NEŪ/TRAL-LY, *ad.* Indifferently; on neither part.

NĒV'ER, *ad.* Not ever; at no time; in no degree.

NĒV'ER-THE-LESS', *ad.* However; yet.

NĒW (nū), *a.* Not old; fresh; novel; modern; recent; renovated. — It is used adverbially in composition, for *newly*: as, *new-horn*.

Syn. — Every thing *new* is *new*; but a thing may be *new*, and not *novel*. That is a *novel* sight which was either never seen or very rarely seen; that is a new sight which is seen for the first time. — *New* title, garment; *fresh* vegetables; *novel* occurrence; *recent* event; *modern* history.

NEŪ'ZL, *n.* (*Arch.*) The central column or upright post of a circular staircase.

NEŪ-FĀN'GLED (nū-fang'gld), *a.* Formed with an affectation of novelty; new-fashioned.

NEŪ-FĀSI'IONED (nū-fāsh'umd), *a.* Recently come into fashion.

NEŪ'ISH (nū'ish), *a.* Rather new.

NEŪ'LY (nū'lē), *ad.* Freshly; lately; recently.

NEŪ-MŌD'EL, *v. a.* To model anew.

NEŪ/NESS, *n.* Freshness; recentness; novelty.

NEŪ'S (nūz), *n. sing. & pl.* (commonly *singular*). Fresh accounts; tidings; intelligence.

NEŪ'S/MŌN-GER, *n.* One who deals in news.

NEŪ'S/PĀ-PER, *n.* A print or paper that conveys news; a gazette.

NEŪT (nū), *n.* An oft; a small, harmless lizard.

NEŪ-TŌ/NI-AN, *a.* Relating to Sir Isaac Newton.

NĒXT, *a.* Nearest in place, time, or order.

NĒXT, *ad.* At the time or turn nearest.

NĒB, *n.* The bill of a bird; point of a pen; neb.

NĒBED (nĕbd), *a.* Having a nib.

- NIB'BLE**, *v. a.* To eat slowly; to bite, as a fish.
NIB'BLE, *v. n.* To bite at:—to find fault with.
NIB'BLE, *n.* The act of a fish trying the bait.
NIBBLER, *n.* One that nibbles; a carper.
NICE, *c.* Exact; precise;—fine; delicious; pleasing; excellent:—neat; delicate:—squeamish; fastidious:—cautious:—particular.
NICE'LY, *ad.* Exactly; precisely; delicately.
NĪ-CĒNE' [nī-sēn', *P. K. Sm.*; nī'sēn, *Ja. C.*], *a.* Relating to Nice in Asia Minor, where the Nicene Creed was formed by a council, A. D. 325.
NICE'NESS, *n.* Minute exactness; delicacy.
NĪ'CE-TY, *n.* Minute accuracy; exactness:—fastidious delicacy; effeminate softness:—a dainty.
NICHE (nich), *n.* A hollow to place a statue in.
NICK, *n.* Exact point of time:—a notch; a score.—(*Northern Mythology.*) An evil spirit; hence *Old Nick*, a vulgar term for the devil.
NICK, *v. a.* To hit; to cut in notches:—to cozen.
NICK'EL, *n.* A semi-metal of a whitish color.
NICK'ER, *n.* One who nicks; a knave.
NICK'NAME, *n.* A name given in derision.
NICK'NAME, *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious name.
NĪ-CŌ'TIAN, *a.* Relating to tobacco.
NĪC'TATE (nīk'tāt), *v. n.* To wink; to nictitate.
NĪC-TĀ'TION, *n.* A winking of the eye.
NĪC'TĪ-TATE, *v. n.* To wink; to nictate.
NĪC-TĪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* A winking; nictation.
NIDE, *n.* A brood; as, "a *nide* of pheasants."
NĪD'I-FĪ-CĀTE, *v. a.* To build nests, as birds.
NĪD-I-FĪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of building nests.
NĪ'DOR, *n.* [L.] Savor; smell; scent.
NĪ'DOR-OUS, *a.* Smelling or tasting like roasted meat.
NĪD'V-LĀNT, *a.* Nestling; lying loose in pulp.
NĪD'V-LĀTE, *v. n.* To build a nest.
NĪD-V-LĀ'TION, *n.* Time of remaining in the nest.
NĪD'YUS, *n.* [L.] A nest of birds, &c.
NĪECE (nēs), *n.* A daughter of a brother or sister.
NĪG'ARD, *n.* A miser; a sordid fellow; a churl.
NĪG'ARD, *a.* Sordid; miserly; parsimonious.
NĪG'ARD-LI-NESS, *n.* Avarice; sordid parsimony.
NĪG'ARD-LY, *a.* *Avaricious*; parsimonious.
NĪG'ARD-LY, *ad.* Sparingly; parsimoniously.
NĪG'ARD-NESS, *n.* Avarice; sordid parsimony.
NĪG'GLE, *v. a.* To play with; to trifle with.
NĪGH (nī), *a.* Not distant; not remote; *near*.
NĪGH (nī, 76), *prep.* Not far from; *near*.
NĪGH (nī), *ad.* Not far off; almost; *near*.
NĪGH'LY (nī'le), *ad.* Nearly; *high*. *Locke*.
NĪGH'NESS (nī'nes), *n.* Nearness; proximity.
NĪGH (nī, 77), *n.* The time from sunset to sunrise; time of darkness:—darkness; obscurity.
NĪGH'T-BÖRN (nī'tbörn), *a.* Produced in darkness.
NĪGH'T-BRĀWL, *n.* A brawl in the night.
NĪGH'T-BRĀWL-ER (nī'tbrāwl-er), *n.* One who makes brawls or disturbances in the night.
NĪGH'T'CAP (nī'tkap), *n.* A cap worn in bed.
NĪGH'T'DEW (nī'tdū), *n.* Dew falling by night.
NĪGH'T'DÖG, *n.* A dog that hunts in the night.
NĪGH'T'DRESS, *n.* The dress worn at night.
NĪGH'T'ED (nī'ted), *a.* Darkened; benighted.
NĪGH'T'FALL, *n.* The close of day; evening.
NĪGH'T'FIRE, *n.* Fire in the night:—*ignis fatuus*.
NĪGH'T'GÖWN, *n.* A loose gown used for undress.
NĪGH'T'HAG, *n.* A witch wandering in the night.
NĪGH'T'HÄWK, *n.* A hawk that flies by night.
NĪGH'T'IN-GÄLE, *n.* A bird that sings at night.
NĪGH'T'LY, *a.* Done or acting by night; nocturnal.
Syn.—*Nightly* watch or sports; *nocturnal* dreams or darkness.
NĪGH'T'LY (nī'tle), *ad.* By night; every night.
NĪGH'T'MÄN, *n.* One who removes filth by night.
NĪGH'T'MARE, *n.* A morbid and oppressive sensation on the chest during sleep; incubus.
NĪGH'T'PIECE, *n.* A picture so colored as to be best seen by candlelight.
NĪGH'T'SHÄDE, *n.* Darkness of the night:—a plant.
NĪGH'T-SÖIL, *n.* Human excrement and urine, used as manure.
- NĪGH'T-WÄLK-ER** (nī'twäwk-er), *n.* One who walks in the night.
NĪGH'T-WATCH (nī'twöch), *n.* A period of the night:—a guard or watch by night.
NĪ-GRĒS'CENT, *a.* Growing black.
NĪ-GRĒ-FĪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making black.
NĪ-HĪL-ĪSM, *n.* Nothingness; nihilism.
NĪ-HĪL'I-TY, *n.* Nothingness; non-existence.
NĪLL, *v. n.* Not to will; to refuse; to reject.
NĪ-LÖM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile.
NĪN'BLE, *a.* Quick; active; ready; speedy.
NĪN'BLE-NESS, *n.* Quickness; activity.
NĪN'BLE-WĪT-TED, *a.* Quick; eager to speak.
NĪN'BLY, *ad.* Quickly; speedily; actively.
NĪN'BUS, *n.* [L.] A rain cloud.—(*Painting.*) A circle of rays round the head of a saint, &c.
NĪN'COM-PÖÖP, *n.* A blockhead; a fool. [*Vulgar.*]
NĪNE, *a.* One more than eight.
NĪN'FÖLD, *a.* Repeated nine times.
NĪN'HOLES, *n. pl.* A game requiring nine holes.
NĪN'PEN-CE, *n.*; *pl.* **NĪN'PEN-ÇES**. A small silver coin; the sum of nine pennies.
NĪN'PINS, *n. pl.* A play with nine pieces of wood.
NĪN'TĒEN, *a.* Nine and ten.
NĪN'TĒENTH, *a.* The ordinal of nineteen.
NĪN'TĪ-ETH, *a.* The ordinal of ninety.
NĪN'TY, *a.* Nine times ten.
NĪN'NY, *n.* A fool; a simpleton; ninnyhammer.
NĪN'NY-HÄM-MER, *n.* A simpleton; a ninny.
NĪNTH, *a.* First after the eighth; ordinal of nine.
NĪNTH'LY, *ad.* In the ninth place.
NĪP, *v. a.* To cut; to pinch; to bite:—to blast.
NĪP, *n.* A pinch; a small cut:—a blast.
NĪP'PER, *n.* One that nips; a foretooth.
NĪP'PER-KIN, *n.* A little cup; a small tankard.
NĪP'PERS (nī'perz), *n. pl.* Small pinchers.
NĪP'PING-LY, *ad.* With bitter sarcasm.
NĪP'PLE, *n.* A teat; a dug; pap; an orifice.
NĪ'SAN [nī'san, *K. Sm.*; nīs'an, *Wh.*], *n.* A Jewish month, answering nearly to March.
NĪ'SI PRĪ'US, *n.* (*Law.*) The name of a court:—a judicial writ directed to a sheriff, beginning with the words *nisi prius*.
NĪT, *n.* The egg of a louse or other small insect.
NĪ'TEN-CY, *n.* Lustre; brightness:—an endeavor.
NĪ'TID [nī'tid, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; nī'tid, *P. K.*], *a.* Bright; shining; gay; spruce.
NĪ'TRATE, *n.* A chemical salt of nitric acid.
NĪ'TRE (nī'ter), *n.* Saltpetre; nitrate of potash.
NĪ'TRIC, *a.* Relating to, or containing, nitre.
NĪ'TRI-FY, *v. a.* To convert into nitre.
NĪ'TRO-GĒN, *n.* (*Chem.*) A gas which, together with oxygen, forms atmospheric air:—called also *azote*.
NĪ'TRO-MÜ-RI-ÄT'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid formed of nitric and muriatic acid.
NĪ'TROUS, *a.* Partaking of nitre.—*Nitrous oxide*, a protoxide of nitrogen, an exhilarating gas, called, from its effect, *laughing gas*.
NĪ'TRY, *a.* Nitrous; relating to nitre.
NĪ'TY, *a.* Abounding with the eggs of lice.
NĪ'VAL, *a.* Abounding with snow. [*R.*]
NĪV'E-ÖUS, *a.* Snowy; resembling snow. [*R.*]
NÖ, *ad.* The word of refusal or denial; nay.
NÖ, *a.* Not any; none.—*No one*, not any one.
NÖB, *n.* The head; knob. [*R.*]
NÖ-BIL'I-TÄTE, *v. a.* To ennoble; to make noble.
NÖ-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Antiquity of family; dignity; rank:—people of rank.—Nobility, in England, consists of five ranks, viz. dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons.
NÖ'BLE, *a.* Belonging to the nobility; exalted in rank:—grand; worthy; elevated; liberal.
NÖ'BLE, *n.* One of high rank:—an ancient coin.
NÖ'BLE-MÄN, *n.* One of the nobility; a noble.
NÖ'BLE-NESS, *n.* Greatness; worth; dignity.
NÖ-BLESS', *n.* [*noblesse*, Fr.] The nobility [*R.*]
NÖ'BLY, *ad.* In a noble manner; greatly.
NÖ'BÖD-Y, *n.* No one; not any one.
NÖ'CENT, *a.* Guilty; hurtful; mischievous. [*R.*]

NQC-TAM-BU-LÄ-TION, *n.* Act of walking in sleep or *la* the night; somnambulism.
NQC-TAM-BU-LİŞM, *n.* Somnambulism.
NQC-TAM-BU-LİST, *n.* One who walks in sleep.
NQC-TİD-İ-AL, *a.* Comprising a day and a night.
NQC-TIV-Ä-GÄNT, *a.* Wandering in the night.
NQC-TU-Ä-RY, *n.* Account of what passes by night.
NQC-TULE, *n.* A large kind of bat.
NQC-TÜPN, *n.* Devotional service by night.
NQC-TÜR-NAL, *a.* Relating to night; *nightly*.
NQC-TÜR-NAL, *n.* An instrument used at sea for viewing the stars.
NÖD, *v. n.* To bend the head; to be drowsy.
NÖD, *v. a.* To bend; to incline; to shake.
NÖD, *n.* A quick bend of the head; a command.
NÖD-DEŞ, *n.* One who nods; a drowsy person.
NÖD-DLE (nöd'dl), *n.* The head, in contempt.
NÖD-DY, *n.* A simpleton; an idiot: — a sea-fowl.
NÖDE, *n.* A knob a swelling: — an oval figure.
 — (*Astron.*) The point where the orbit of a planet intersects the plane of the ecliptic.
NO-DÖSE' or **NO'DOŞ**, *a.* Knotty; full of knots.
NO-DÖŞ-İ-TY, *n.* A complication; knottiness.
NÖD-V-LAR, *a.* Formed into nodules.
NÖD-YÜL (nöd'yül) [nöd'yül, *S. J.*; nöd'yül, *W.*; nöd'yül, *Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* A small lump or knot.
NÖD-YÜLED (nöd'yüld), *a.* Having little knots.
NÖG, *n.* A little mug; liquor. — (*Naut.*) A tree-nail. — (*Arch.*) A wooden brick.
NÖG-GİN, *n.* A small mug or cup.
NÖG-GİNG, *a.* A partition of timber scantlings.
NÖİŞE, *n.* Any kind of sound; an outcry; clamor.
NÖİŞE, *v. a.* To spread by rumor or report.
†NÖİŞE-FÜL, *a.* Loud; clamorous; noisy.
NÖİŞE-LESS, *a.* Silent; without sound.
NÖİ-SI-NESS, *n.* Loudness of sound; clamor.
NÖİ-SOME (nöi'sum), *a.* Noxious; offensive.
NÖİ-SOME-LY (nöi'sum-le), *ad.* Offensively.
NÖİ-SOME-NESS (nöi'sum-nés), *n.* Offensiveness.
NÖİ-SY, *a.* Making a noise; loud; clamorous.
Nöi'sy vö'lenş, [*L.*] Willing or not willing.
NO-Lİ'TION (no-lish'un), *n.* Unwillingness.
NÖL'le prö's'e-quä, [*L.*] (*Law.*) An agreement, by the plaintiff, to discontinue a suit.
***NÖM'AD**, { *n.* One who leads a wandering or
***NÖM'ADE**, { pastoral life.
***NÖM'AD** or **NÖMAD** [nöm'ad, *Sm.*; nö'mad, *K. R. Wb.*], *a.* Wandering; nomadic.
NO-MÄD'IC, *a.* Pastoral; rude; wandering.
NÖM'AD-İŞM, *n.* State of a nomad; a roving life.
NÖM-BLEŞ (nüm'blz), *n. pl.* Entrails of a deer.
Nöm de guerre (nöm'de-gär'), *n.* [Fr.] A fictitious or assumed name.
NÖME, *n.* A province. — (*Algebra.*) A simple quantity affixed to some other quantity.
NÖMEN-CLÄ-TOR, *n.* One who names things.
NÖMEN-CLÄT-URE (nö'men-klät-yür) [nö'men-klät'chür, *S.*; nöm-en-klät'chür, *W.*; nö'men-klät'tür, *J.*; nö'men-klät'yür, *Ja. K.*; nö'men-klät'tür, *Sm. R.*], *n.* The terms or words of a language, art, or science; a vocabulary; *dictionary*.
NÖM-I-AL, *n.* A single term in algebra.
NÖM-I-NAL, *a.* Only in name; not real; titular.
NÖM-I-NAL-İŞM, *n.* Doctrine of the nominalists.
NÖM-I-NAL-İST, *n.* One of a scholastic sect of philosophers, who arose in the 11th century, and who maintained, in opposition to the *realists*, that the universals in logic were *names* only, and not *realities*.
NÖM-I-NAL-LY, *ad.* By name; only in name.
NÖM-I-NÄTE, *v. a.* To propose by name; to appoint by name; to *name*.
NÖM-I-NÄ-TION, *n.* Act or power of nominating.
NÖM-I-NÄ-TIVE, *a.* (*Gram.*) That names, and nothing more: — applied to the first case of nouns.
NÖM-I-NÄ-TOR, *n.* One who nominates or names.
NÖM-I-NEE', *n.* A person nominated to an office.
NO-MÖG-RA-PHY, *n.* A treatise on law.
NÖN, *ad.* Not. — It is never used separately, but always as a prefix, giving a negative sense to words; as, *non-residence*, *non-essential*.

NÖN'AGE, *n.* Minority in age; immaturity.
NÖN'AGED (nön'ajd), *a.* Being in nonage.
NÖN-A-GE-NÄ-Rİ-AN, *n.* One who is 90 years old.
NÖN-A-GES'İ-MAL, *a.* The ninetieth.
NÖN-AT-TEND'ANCE, *n.* Want of attendance.
NÖNCE, *n.* Occasion; purpose; design.
NÖN'CHA-LÄNCE' (nön'shä-läns'), *n.* [Fr.] Indifference; coolness; carelessness.
NÖN-CÖM-MİT'TAL, *a.* Not committed or pledged.
NÖN-CÖM-PLI'ANCE, *n.* A refusal to comply.
Nön cöm'pos mën'tis, [*L.*] Not of sound mind.
NÖN-CÖN-CÜR'RENCE, *n.* Refusal to concur.
NÖN-CÖN-DÜC'TOR, *n.* A substance that does not conduct or transmit, particularly the electric fluid; an electric body or substance.
NÖN-CÖN-FÖRM'IST, *n.* One who does not conform to the established religion. See *HERETIC*.
NÖN-CÖN-FÖRM'İ-TY, *n.* Want of conformity.
NÖN'DE-SCRIPT, *a.* Not yet described.
NÖN'DE-SCRIPT, *n.* A thing not yet described.
NÖNE [nün, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; nön, *Wb.*], *a. & pron.* No one; not one; not any.
NÖN-E-LECT', *n.* One who is not elected.
NÖN-EN'TI-TY, *n.* Non-existence, an ideal thing.
NÖNEŞ, *n. pl.* (*Roman Calendar.*) A certain day in each month, so called as being the *ninth* inclusive before the ides.
NÖN-ES-SÉN'TIAL, *n.* Something not necessary.
NÖN'SÜCH, *n.* An extraordinary thing.
NÖN-EX-İST'ENCE, *n.* The state of not existing.
NÖN-EX-POR-TÄ-TION, *n.* A failure of exportation.
NÖ-NİLL'ION, *n.* Nine millions of millions.
NÖN-İM-POR-TÄ-TION, *n.* A failure of importation.
NÖN-JÜR'ING, *a.* Not swearing allegiance.
NÖN-JÜ'RÖR, *n.* One who refused to swear allegiance to the successors of James II. of England.
NÖN-NÄT'U-RALS, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Things which, by abuse, become the causes of disease.
NÖN-OB-SERV'ANCE, *n.* A failure to observe.
Nön öb-stän'te, [*L.*] (*Law.*) Notwithstanding any thing to the contrary.
NÖN-PA-RİL' (nön-pä-rël'), *n.* A kind of apple: — a printer's type smaller than minion.
NÖN-PA-RİL' (nön-pä-rël'), *a.* Unequaled.
NÖN-PÄY'MENT, *n.* Neglect of payment.
NÖN-PER-FÖRM'ANCE, *n.* Want of performance.
NÖN-PLÜS, *n.* A puzzle; a great difficulty.
NÖN-PLÜS, *v. a.* To confound; to puzzle.
NÖN-PRÖS, *n.* [Abbreviation of *non prosequitur*, *L.*] (*Law.*) The name of a judgment rendered against a plaintiff for neglecting to prosecute his suit according to law.
NÖN-RÉS'İ-DENCE, *n.* A failure of residence.
NÖN-RÉS'İ-DENT, *n.* One who does not reside in the place of his official duty; absentee.
NÖN-RÉS'İ-DENT, *a.* Not residing; absent.
NÖN-RE-ŞİST'ANCE, *n.* Passive obedience.
NÖN-RE-ŞİST'ANT, *a.* Not resisting; unopposing.
NÖN-SENSE, *n.* Unmeaning language; folly.
NÖN-SÉN'SI-CAL, *a.* Unmeaning; foolish.
NÖN-SÉN'SI-CAL-LY, *ad.* Foolishly; ridiculously.
NÖN-SÉN'SI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Absurdity; folly.
Nön sön'ui-tür (nön-sön'we-tür), [*L.*] (*Logic.*) A conclusion not warranted by the premises.
NÖN-SÖ-LÜ'TION, *n.* Failure of solution.
NÖN'SÜIT (nön'süt), *n.* (*Law.*) The renunciation of a suit by the plaintiff.
NÖN'SÜIT, *v. a.* To stop or to quash in a legal process.
NÖN-ÜŞ'ER, *n.* (*Law.*) Neglect of use; a not using.
NÖÖ'DLE, *n.* A fool; a simpleton. [*Vulgar.*]
NÖÖK, *n.* A corner; a narrow place.
NÖÖN, *n.* Midday; noonday; twelve o'clock.
NÖÖN'DÄY, { *n.* Midday; time of noon.
NÖÖN'TİDE, {
NÖÖN'DÄY, **NÖÖN'TİDE**, *a.* Meridional; midday.
NÖÖN'ING, *n.* Repose or a repeat at noon.
NÖÖSE or **NÖÖSE** [nöz, *S. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; nös, *W. F.*], *n.* A running knot.
NÖÖŞE, *v. a.* To tie in a noose; to catch.

NŌ'PAL, *n.* (*Bot.*) The cactus upon which the cochineal insect breeds:—an Indian fig.
NŌR, *conj.* A negative particle;—correlative to *neither* or *not*; as, "neither this *nor* that."
NŌR'MAL, *a.* Perpendicular:—teaching rules and principles; elementary.—*Normal school*, a school for training school-teachers.
NŌR'MAN, *a.* Relating to Normandy or Normans.
NŌR'MAN, *n.* A native of Normandy.
NŌR'RŌY, *n.* (*Her.*) The title of the third of the three kings at anns.
NŌRSE, *n.* The Scandinavian Gothic language.
NŌRTH, *n.* The point opposite the south.
NŌRTH, *a.* Northern; being in the north.
NŌRTH-EAST', *n.* The point midway between the north and east.
NŌRTH-EAST', *a.* Denoting the north-east point.
NŌRTH-EAST'ER-LY, *a.* North-east.
NŌRTH-EAST'ERN, *a.* Relating to the north-east.
NŌRTH'ER-LY, *a.* Being towards the north; north.
NŌRTH'ERN, *a.* Being in the north; north.
NŌRTH'ERN, *n.* An inhabitant of the north.
NŌRTH'ERN-ER, *n.* One living in the north.
NŌRTH'ING, *n.* (*Naut.*) Course or distance towards the north.
NŌRTH-STÄR', *n.* The polestar; the lodestar.
NŌRTH'WARD, *a.* Being towards the north.
NŌRTH'WARD, } *ad.* Towards the north.
NŌRTH'WARDS, } *ad.* Towards the north. [west.
NŌRTH-WEST', *n.* The point between the north and
NŌRTH-WEST'ER-LY, *a.* Towards the north-west.
NŌRTH-WEST'ERN, *a.* Being in the north-west.
NŌRTH-WIND', *n.* Wind blowing from the north.
NŌSE, *n.* The prominence on the face:—scent.
NŌSE, *v. a.* To scent; to smell; to face.
NŌSED (*nōzd*), *a.* Having a nose; as, long-nosed.
NŌSE'GAY, *n.* A bunch of flowers; a bouquet.
NŌSE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a nose.
NŌS'LE (*nōz'zl*), *n.* See *NOZLE*.
***NŌS-O-LŌG'I-CAL**, *a.* Relating to nosology.
***NŌ-SŌL'O-GIST**, *n.* One versed in nosology.
***NŌ-SŌL'O-Q-Y** or **NŌ-SŌL'O-Q-Y** [*nŌ-sŌl'o-jē*, *S. J. K. Sm.*: *nŌ-zŌl'o-jē*, *W. P. J. Ja. R.*], *n.* The doctrine or science of diseases.
NŌS-TÄL'G'I-A, *n.* (*Med.*) Homesickness.
NŌS-TÄL'G'IC, *a.* Relating to nostalgia; homesick.
NŌS'TRIL, *n.* The cavity of the nose.
NŌS'TRUM, *n.* [*L.*] A medicine not made public.
NŌT, *ad.* A particle of negation or refusal.
NŌ'ta bē'ne, [*L.*] Mark well, or take notice;—abbreviated to *N. B.*
***NŌT'A-BLE** [*nŌ'tā-bl*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*], *a.* Industrious; careful; bustling.
NŌT'A-BLE [*nŌ'tā-bl*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *nŌ'tā-bl*, *S. E.*], *a.* Remarkable; memorable.
NŌT'A-BLE, *n.* A French nobleman.
***NŌT'A-BLE-NĒSS**, *n.* Carefulness; industry.
NŌT'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Remarkableness.
***NŌT'A-BLY**, *ad.* Carefully; with bustle.
NŌT'A-BLY, *ad.* Memorably; remarkably.
NŌ-TÄR-I-ÄL, *a.* Relating to or done by a notary.
NŌ-TÄ-RY, *n.* An officer who attests contracts, &c.
NŌ-TÄ-RY-PÜB'LIC, *n.* A notary or officer who publicly attests writings or documents, so as to make them authentic in foreign countries.
NŌ-TÄ'TION, *n.* The act or manner of noting or designating by marks; a marking.
NŌTCH, *n.* A nick; a hollow cut in any thing.
NŌTCH, *v. a.* To cut in small hollows.
NŌTE, *n.* A mark; a notice; a *remark*:—reputation:—an account:—a tune:—a written paper; a billet:—a promissory note.
NŌTE, *v. a.* To observe; to remark; to set down.
NŌTE-BOOK (*-hük*), *n.* A book containing notes.
NŌT'ED, *p. a.* Remarkable; eminent; famous.
NŌT'ED-LY, *ad.* With observation; with notice.
NŌT'ED-NĒSS, *n.* State of being noted.
NŌT'ER, *n.* One who takes notes or notice.
***NŌTH'ING** [*nŌth'ing*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*: *nŌth'ing*, *Wb.*], *n.* Nonentity; negation.
***NŌTH'ING-NĒSS**, *n.* Nility; non-existence.

NŌ'TICE, *n.* A remark; observation; information.
NŌ'TICE, *v. a.* To note; to heed; to observe.
NŌ'TICE-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of notice; observable.
NŌ-TI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* The act of notifying; notice.
NŌ-TI-FY, *v. a.* To declare; to make known.—(*U. S.*) To inform; to give notice to.
NŌ'TION, *n.* Mental apprehension; conception; perception; thought; idea; image; opinion.
NŌ'TION-ÄL, *a.* Imaginary; ideal; visionary.
NŌ'TION-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In idea; mentally.
NŌ'TION-IST, *n.* A visionary.
NŌ-TŌ-RĪ-E-TY, *n.* Public knowledge or exposure.
NŌ-TŌ-RĪ-OÜS, *a.* Publicly known; evident to the world:—commonly used in an ill sense.
Syn.—A notorious villain; a noted character; noted for good or bad qualities.
NŌ-TŌ-RĪ-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Publicly; evidently; openly.
NŌ-TŌ-RĪ-OÜS-NĒSS, *n.* Public fame; notoriety.
NŌ'TRUS, *n.* [*L.*] The south wind.
NŌT-WITH-STÄND'ING, *conj.* Although; nevertheless.
NŌT-WITH-STÄND'ING, *prep.* Without hindrance from; not preventing, in spite of.
NŌUGHT (*nāwt*), *n.* Nothing. See *NAUGHT*.
NŌÜN, *n.* (*Gram.*) The name of any thing.
NŌÜR'ISH (*nür'ish*), *v. a.* To support by food; to feed; to maintain, to encourage; to foment.
NŌÜR'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Susceptive of nourishment.
NŌÜR'ISH-ER, *n.* He or that which nourishes.
NŌÜR'ISH-MĒNT (*nür'ish-mēnt*), *n.* Food, sustenance; nutriment; nutrition; supply.
NŌV'EL [*nŌv'el*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*], *a.* Of recent origin or introduction; new; not ancient; unusual.
NŌV'EL, *n.* A species of fictitious composition or narrative in prose; a tale.
Syn.—*Novel*, *romance*, and *fable* are terms used to denote works of fiction; *tale* is also commonly so used; a *story* may be either true or feigned. A *romance* treats of the adventures of the age of chivalry; a *novel*, of the occurrences and manners of recent times.—A wonderful *romance*; an interesting *novel*; an instructive *fable*, an amusing *tale*.
†NŌV'EL-ISM, *n.* Innovation; novelty.
NŌV'EL-IST, *n.* [An innovator]—a writer of novels.
NŌV'EL-TY, *n.* Newness; innovation; freshness.
NŌ-VĒM'BER, *n.* The eleventh month of the year.
NŌ-VĒN-A-RY [*nŌv'en-ä-rē*, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm.*; *nŌ-vĒn-ä-rē*, *S.*], *n.* The number of nine.
NŌ-VĒN'NI-ÄL, *a.* Done every ninth year.
NŌ-VĒR'CAL, *a.* Relating to a step-mother.
NŌV'ICE, *n.* One unskilled; a probationer.
NŌ-VI'TI-ÄTE (*nŌ-vish'e-ät*), *n.* State of a novice; the time for learning the rudiments.
NŌW (*nŌü*), *ad.* At this time; at one time.—*Now and then*, at one time and another.
NŌW, *n.* The present time or moment.
NŌW'-Ä-DÄYS, *ad.* In the present time or age.
NŌ'WAY or **NŌ'WÄYS**, *ad.* Not in any manner.
NŌ'WHERE, *ad.* Not in any place.
NŌ'WISE, *ad.* Not in any manner or degree.
NŌX'IOUS (*nŏk'shus*), *a.* Hurtful; harmful.
NŌX'IOUS-LY (*nŏk'shus-le*), *ad.* Hurtfully.
NŌX'IOUS-NĒSS (*nŏk'shus-nēs*), *n.* Hurtfulness.
NŌYAU (*nŏ'yŏ*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A rich cordial.
NŌZ'LE or **NŌZ'ZLE** (*nŏz'zl*), *n.* The nose; the snout; the end, as of a bellows.
NŌB'ILE, *a.* Marriageable; fit for marriage.
NŌ-CLE'I-FŌRM, *a.* (*Bot.*) Formed like a nucleus.
NŌ'CLE-ÜS, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *NŌ'CLE-I*; *Eng.* *NŌ'CLE-ÜS-ES*. The kernel of a nut;—that about which matter is collected.
NŌ-DÄ'TION, *n.* The act of making bare or naked.
NŌDE, *a.* Bare; naked:—(*Law.*) Void; not valid.
NŌ'DI-TY, *n.* Naked parts; nakedness:—poverty.
Nŏ'dum pŏc'tum, [*L.*] (*Law.*) A bare contract; an agreement not valid.
NŌ-GÄC'I-TY, *n.* Futility; trifling talk.
†NŌ-GÄ'TION, *n.* The act or practice of trifling.
NŌ-Ü-TŌ-RY, *a.* Trifling; futile; insignificant.
NŌG'GET, *n.* A lump; a small mass.

NŪI'SANCE (nū'sans), *n.* Something offensive. — (*Law*.) Something that annoys the public.
NŪLL, *v. a.* To annul; to annihilate.
NŪLL, *v. a.* Void; of no force; ineffectual.
†NŪL-LI-BI'E-TY, *n.* State of being nowhere.
NŪL-LI-FI-CĀTION, *n.* Act of nullifying.
NŪL-LI-FID'I-AN, *a.* Of no religion; of no faith.
NŪL-LI-FI-ER, *n.* One who nullifies.
NŪL-LI-EV, *v. a.* To annul; to make void.
NŪL-LI-TY, *a.* Want of force; want of existence.
NŪMB (nūm), *a.* Torpid; chilled; motionless.
Syn. — *Numb* or *chilled* with cold. Some animals are *torpid* and *motionless* during the winter.
NŪMB (nūm), *v. a.* To make torpid; to stupefy.
NŪMB'ED-NESS (nūm'ed-nēs), *n.* Torpor.
NŪM'BER, *v. a.* To count; to tell; to reckon.
NŪM'BER, *n.* Any aggregate of units: — a unit; one: — more than one; many. — *Pl.* Harmony; verses; poetry. — (*Gram.*) The consideration of an object as to one or more.
NŪM'BER-ER, *n.* One who numbers.
NŪM'BER-LESS, *a.* More than can be counted.
NŪM'BERS, *n. pl.* The fourth book in the Bible.
NŪM'BLES (nūm'blz), *n. pl.* See **NOMBLES**.
NŪMB'NESS (nūm'nes), *n.* Torpor; deadness.
NŪM'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being numbered.
NŪM'ER-AL, *a.* Relating to number; consisting of number or numbers; numerical. — The *numeral letters* are the seven Roman capitals, viz. I. V. X. L. C. D. M.; the *numeral figures*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.
Syn. — *Numeral letters*; *numerical difference*.
NŪM'ER-AL, *n.* A numeral character or letter.
NŪM'ER-AL-LY, *ad.* According to number.
NŪM'ER-ARY, *a.* Relating to a certain number.
NŪM'ER-ATE, *v. n.* To reckon; to enumerate.
NŪM'ER-ATION, *n.* Art of numbering; notation. — (*Arith.*) The notation of numbers, and the art of writing and reading numbers.
NŪM'ER-A-TOR, *n.* One who numbers. — (*Vulgar Fractions*.) The number placed above the line.
NŪ-MĒR'I-CAL, *a.* Denoting number, *numeral*.
NŪ-MĒR'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* With respect to number.
NŪM'ER-OUS, *a.* Consisting of many; many; not few: — consisting of poetic numbers; musical.
NŪM'ER-OUS LY, *ad.* In great numbers.
NŪM'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being numerous.
NŪ-MĪS-MĀT'IC, { *a.* Relating to numismatics.
NŪ-MĪS-MĀT'I-CAL, { or the science of coins and medals.
NŪ-MĪS MĀT'ICS [nū-miz-māt'iks, *K. Sm. R. Wb.*, nū-miz-mā-tiks, *Ja.*], *n. pl.* The science of coins and medals.
NŪ-MĪS-MĀ-TŌL'O-GY, *n.* The history or science of coins; numismatics.
NŪM'MA-RY, { *a.* Relating to money; monetary.
NŪM'MŪ-LĀR, {
NŪM'MŪ-LITE, *n.* An extinct mollusk.
NŪMPS, *n.* A cant expression for a foolish person.

NŪM'SKŪLL, *n.* A dunce; a dolt; a blockhead.
NŪM'SKŪLLED (nūm'skūld), *a.* Dull; stupid.
NŪN, *n.* A woman who lives in a nunnery.
NŪN'CI-Ō (nūn'she-ō), *n.* An envoy from the pope.
†NŪN'CU-PATE, *v. a.* To declare publicly.
NŪN-CŪ'PA-TIVE [nūn-kū'pā-tiv, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.*; nūn'kū-pā-tiv, *Sm.*], *a.* Publicly declaratory: — verbally pronounced, not written.
NŪN'DI-NAL, *a.* Relating to a fair or market, or to the ninth day.
NŪN'NER-Y, *n.* A convent for nuns. See **ABBEY**.
NŪP'TIAL (nūp'shal), *a.* Relating to marriage.
NŪP'TIALS (nūp'shalz), *n. pl.* Marriage rites and festivities; wedding, *marriage*.
NŪRSE, *n.* A woman who nurses, or who has the care of another's child, or of a sick person.
NŪRSE, *v. a.* To bring up a child; to cherish.
NŪRS-ER, *n.* One who nurses; a promoter.
NŪRS'ERY, *n.* A plantation of young trees: — place where children are nursed and brought up.
NŪRS'LING, *n.* One nursed up, a fondling.
NŪRS'TLE (nūrs'sl), *v. a.* To cherish; to nuzzle.
NŪRT'URE (nūrt'yur), *n.* Food; diet: — education.
NŪRT'URE (nūrt'yur), *v. a.* To educate; to train.
NŪT, *n.* A fruit of certain trees and shrubs: — a cylinder with teeth.
NŪT, *v. n.* To gather nuts.
NŪ-TĀTION, *a.* A kind of tremulous motion.
NŪT'BRŌWN, *a.* Brown like a nut: — kept long.
NŪT'CRACK-ER, *n.* A species of bird. — *Pl.* An instrument to crack nuts.
NŪT'GĀLL, *n.* A hard excrescence of an oak.
NŪT'HOOK (nū't'hūk), *n.* A stick with a hook to pull down boughs of nut trees.
NŪT'MĒG, *n.* A valuable species of spice.
NŪ'TRI-ENT, *a.* Nourishing; nutritious.
NŪ'TRI-MĒNT, *n.* Nourishment, food; aliment.
NŪ-TRI-MĒNT'AL, *a.* Nourishing; alimental.
NŪ-TRI'TION (nū-trish'un), *n.* Act of nourishing; nourishment; food; aliment.
NŪ-TRI'TIOUS (nū-trish'us), *a.* Affording nourishment; nutritive, nourishing.
NŪ-TRI-TIVE, *a.* Nourishing; nutrimental.
NŪ-TRI-TURE, *n.* The power of nourishing.
NŪT'SHELL, *n.* The hard shell of a nut: — something of small compass or little value.
NŪT'TREĒ, *n.* A tree that bears nuts; a hazel.
NŪX VŌM'I-CA, *n.* [*L.*] A poisonous nut.
NŪZ'ZLE, *v. a.* To hide the head; to nestle.
NŪZ'ZLE, *v. n.* To hold the nose down like a hog.
NŪC'TA LŌPS, *n.* One who sees best in the night.
NŪC'TA-LŌ-PY, *n.* [*nyctalopia*, *L.*] A disease of the eye, on account of which a person sees best in the night.
NŪMPH, *n.* [*nympha*, *L.*] (*Mythology*.) A goddess of the woods, meadows, and waters: — a lady.
NŪM'PHA, *n.*; *pl.* **NŪM'PHÆ**. [*L.*] The pupa, aurelia, or chrysalis of an insect.
NŪMPH-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a nymph.

O.

O, an English vowel, has various sounds, as in *note, not, nor, move, done*. — It is used as an abbreviation; as, *O. S.* denotes *Old Style*.
ō, *interj.* Expressing a wish or exclamation: oh!
ŌAF (ōf), *n.* A changeling; an idiot; a foolish child left by the fairies instead of a more witty one.
ŌAF'ISH (ōf'ish), *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish.
ŌAF'ISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; dullness.
ŌAK (ōk), *a.* A forest-tree and its wood.
ŌAK'-ĀP-PLE, *n.* A spongy excrescence on the oak.
ŌAK'EN (ō'kn), *a.* Made of, or being from, oak.
ŌAK'LING (ōk'ling), *n.* A young oak.
ŌAK'UM, *n.* Loose hemp, obtained by untwisting old ropes, for stopping leaks.
ŌAR (ōr), *n.* A pole or instrument to row with.

ŌAR, *v. a.* To impel by rowing. — *v. n.* To row.
ŌARS'MAN, *n.* One who manages oars.
ŌAR'Y, *a.* Having the form or use of oars.
Ō'A-SIS, *n.*, *pl.* **Ō'A-SĒS**. [*L.*] A fertile spot surrounded by an arid desert.
ŌAST (ōst), *n.* A kiln for drying hops.
ŌAT (ōt), *n.* A grain; — chiefly used in the plural.
ŌAT'CAKE, *n.* Cake made of the meal of oats.
ŌAT'EN (ō'tn), *a.* Made of oats; bearing oats.
ŌATH (ōth, 97), *n.*; *pl.* **ŌATHS**. A solemn declaration, made with an appeal to God as a witness of its truth.
ŌATH'-BREAK-ING, *n.* The violation of an oath.
ŌAT'MALT, *n.* Malt made of oats.
ŌAT'MĒAL [ōt'mēl, *S. P. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; ōt'mēl or

čt'měl, *W.*; čt'měl, *Nares*], *n.* Flour made by grinding oats. [to horses.]
ŌATS (ōts), *n. pl.* A kind of grain generally given *ŌB-BLĪ-GĀTŌ*, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Made for the instrument named; closely connected.
ŌB-DŪCE', *v. a.* To draw over, as a covering.
ŌB-DŪC'TĪON, *n.* The act of covering.
***ŌB-DŪ-RA-CY** or **ŌB-DŪ'RA-CY**, *n.* Inflexible wickedness; impudence; hardness of heart.
***ŌB-DŪ-RĀTE** or **ŌB-DŪ'RATE** [ōb-dū'rāt, *S. P. J. E. K.*; ōb'ju-rāt or ōb-dū'rāt, *W.*; ōb'dū-rāt or ōb-dū'rāt, *F.*; ōb-dū'rāt, *Ja.*; ōb'dū-rāt, *Sm. C. Wb. Bailey, Entick, Rees*], *a.* Hard of heart; obstinate; impenitent; stubborn; harsh.
***ŌB-DŪ-RĀTE-LY**, *ad.* In an obdurate manner.
***ŌB-DŪ-RĀTE-NESS**, *n.* Stubbornness; obduracy.
ŌB-DŪ-RĀ'TĪON, *n.* Hardness; stubbornness.
***ŌB-Ē'DĪ-ENCE** [ō-bē'dē-ēns, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; ō-bē'dyēns, *S. E. F. K.*; ō-bē'jē-ēns, *W.*], *n.* Act of obeying; submission to authority.
Syn. — *Obedience* is proper submission to authority; *obsequiousness*, servile submission or compliance. — *Passive obedience* is unqualified obedience to authority or government, however arbitrary or oppressive.
***ŌB-Ē'DĪ-ENT**, *a.* Submissive to authority; compliant with command; dutiful; obsequious.
Syn. — An *obedient* servant, *submissive* to authority, an *obedient* or *dutiful* child; an *obsequious* flatterer.
***ŌB-Ē-DĪ-ENTĪAL**, *a.* Relating to obedience. [*R.*]
***ŌB-Ē-DĪ-ENT-LY**, *ad.* With obedience.
ŌB-EĪ'SANCE [ō-bā'sāns or ō-bē'sāns] [ō-bā'sāns, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; ō-bē'sāns, *S. P. E. Wb.*], *n.* A bow; a courtesy; an act of reverence.
ŌB-E-LĪS/CAL, *a.* Having the form of an obelisk.
ŌB'E-LĪSK, *n.* A slender stone pyramid; a monolithic column: — a mark for reference, thus, [†]
Ō-BĒSE/NESS or **Ō-BĒS'Ī-TY**, *n.* Morbid fatness.
Ō-BEY' [ō-bā'], *v. a.* To yield obedience to; to submit to; to comply with.
Ō-BEY'ER [ō-bā'er], *n.* One who obeys.
ŌB-FŪS/CĀTE, *v. a.* To darken; to cloud. [*R.*]
ŌB-FŪS-CĀ'TĪON, *n.* The act of darkening.
Ō'BIT or **ŌB'IT** [ō'bit, *W. P. E. K. Sm.*; ōb'it, *S. C. F. Wb.*], *n.* Decease: — a funeral solemnity or service. — *Post obit*, after death.
Ō-BĪT'U-AL, *a.* Relating to deaths; obituary.
Ō-BĪT'U-ARY, *a.* Relating to deaths or funerals.
***Ō-BĪT'U-ARY**, *n.* A register or list of the dead; necrology: — a notice of one dead.
ŌB'JECT, *n.* That about which one is employed; design; end; aim; ultimate purpose.
Syn. — *Object* and *subject* are sometimes used indiscriminately; but incorrectly. We notice an *object*, and reflect on a *subject*. *Objects* are sensible; *subjects*, intellectual.
ŌB-JĒCT', *v. n. & a.* To oppose; to urge against.
Syn. — *Object* to what is distasteful or inconvenient; *oppose* what is bad or wrong.
ŌB-JĒC'TĪON, *n.* An adverse argument or reason; fault found; opposition; hesitation; doubt.
ŌB-JĒC'TĪON-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to objection.
ŌB-JĒC'TIVE, *a.* Relating to the *object* of thought, opposed to *subjective*, which relates to the thinker, or conscious *subject*. — *Objective* certainty is when the proposition is true in itself; *subjective*, when we are certain of its truth; or *objective* certainty is certainty in outward things, or physical certainty; *subjective* certainty is certainty perceived by the mind, or metaphysical certainty. — (*Gram.*) Noting the case of a noun or pronoun which follows the verb active or preposition.
ŌB-JĒC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an object.
ŌB-JĒC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being objective.
ŌB-JĒC'TIV'Ī-TY, *n.* State of being objective.
ŌB-JĒCT'OR, *n.* One who offers objections.
ŌB-JŪR/GĀTE, *v. e.* To chide; to reprove.
ŌB-JŪR-GĀ'TĪON, *n.* A reproof; reprehension.
ŌB-JŪR/GĀ-TŌ-RY, *a.* Reprehensive; chiding.
ŌB-LĀTE', *a.* Flattened or depressed at the poles.

ŌB-LĀ'TĪON, *n.* An offering; a sacrifice.
ŌB'LI-GĀTE, *v. a.* To bind by contract or duty; to oblige. [*A word much used, yet disputed.*]
ŌB-LĪ-GĀ'TĪON, *n.* That which binds; the binding power of an oath, vow, or duty; a contract; *dut.*
ŌB-LĪ-GĀ'TŌ, *a.* [It.] See *OBLIGATO*.
ŌB'LI-GĀ-TŌ-RY [ōb'le-gā-tūr-ē, *W. J. F. Ja.*; ōb'le-gā-tūr-ē, *S. E.*; ōb'le-gāt-ō-rē, *K. Sm.*], *a.* In posing an obligation; binding.
***Ō-BLĪG'E'** [ō-blĭj' or ō-blēj', *S. W. P. F.*; ō-blĭj' *Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; *J. E. W.*], *v. a.* To impose obligation on; to bind; to compel; to gratify
Ō-BLĪG'ED' [ō-blĭjd'], *p. a.* Bound in gratitude, compelled; forced; *indebted*.
ŌB-LĪ-QĒ'E', *n.* The person to whom another *causes the obligor*, is bound by a contract.
***Ō-BLĪG'ER**, *n.* One who obliges.
***Ō-BLĪG'ING**, *p. a.* Civil; friendly; engaging.
***Ō-BLĪG'ING-LY**, *ad.* In an obliging manner.
***Ō-BLĪG'ING-NESS**, *n.* Civility; complaisance.
ŌB-LĪ-GŌR', *n.* (*Law.*) One who binds himself to another. See *OBLIGE*.
***ŌB-LIQUE'** or **ŌB-LIQUE'** [ōb-lēk', *J. E. Ja. Sm. R.*; ōb-lĭk', *S. W. F. C. Wb.*; ōb-lēk' or ōb-lĭk', *P.*], *a.* Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel; indirect. — (*Gram.*) Applied to any case in nouns except the nominative.
***ŌB-LIQUE'LY** or **ŌB-LIQUE'LY**, *ad.* Not directly.
***ŌB-LIQUE/NESS** or **ŌB-LIQUE/NESS**, *n.* State of being oblique; obliquity.
ŌB-LIQ'UI-TY [ōb-lĭk'wē-tē], *n.* State of being oblique: — deviation from rectitude: — irregularity.
ŌB-LĪT'ER-ATE, *v. a.* To efface; to rub out.
ŌB-LĪT'ER-Ā'TĪON, *n.* Effacement; extinction.
ŌB-LĪV'Ī-ON, *n.* Forgetfulness: — amnesty; pardon.
ŌB-LĪV'Ī-ŌUS, *a.* Causing forgetfulness; forgetful.
ŌB'LŌNG, *a.* Longer than broad; extended.
ŌB'LŌNG-NESS, *n.* The state of being oblong.
ŌB'LO-QUY, *n.* Censorious speech; blame; slander; reproach; abuse; disgrace.
ŌB-MŪ-TĒS/CENCE, *n.* Silence; loss of speech.
ŌB-NŌX'IOUS [ōb-nŏk'shys], *a.* *Subject* liable to punishment; exposed: — unpopular; odious.
Syn. — *Obnoxious* or *liable* to punishment; *subject* to death: — a man by *unpopular* or *offensive* conduct or manners renders himself *obnoxious* or *odious* to the people.
ŌB-NŌX'IOUS-LY [ōb-nŏk'shys-lē], *ad.* Liably.
ŌB-NŌX'IOUS-NESS [ōb-nŏk'shys-nēs], *n.* State of being obnoxious; lialleness.
Ō'BO-E, *n.* [It.] A musical instrument; hautboy.
ŌB'ŌLE, *n.* [*obolus*, *L.*] Ten or twelve grains.
ŌB'Ō-LŪS, *n. pl.* **ŌB'Ō-LĪ** [*L.*] An obole: — a Greek coin equal to about two cents.
ŌB-Ō'VATE, *a.* Having the shape of an egg.
ŌB-RĒP'TĪON, *n.* The act of creeping secretly.
ŌB-RĒP-TĪ'ŪTIOUS [ōb-rēp-tish'us], *a.* Creeping in privately; done secretly.
ŌB-SCĒNE', *a.* Offensive to chastity; indelicate; lewd; immodest; offensive; disgusting.
ŌB-SCĒNE'LY, *ad.* In an obscene manner.
ŌB-SCĒNE/NESS, *n.* Quality of being obscene; impurity; lewdness.
ŌB-SCŪ-RĀ'TĪON, *n.* Act of darkening; darkness.
ŌB-SCŪ'RE', *a.* Dark; gloomy: — abstruse; indistinct: — little known; unknown.
ŌB-SCŪ'RE', *v. a.* To darken; to make obscure.
ŌB-SCŪ'RE'LY, *ad.* In an obscure manner; darkly.
ŌB-SCŪ'RE/NESS, *n.* State of being obscure; dark-
ŌB-SCŪ'RĪ-TY, *n.* *ness*; privacy.
ŌB-SE-CRĀ'TĪON, *n.* An entreaty; a supplication.
ŌB'SE-QUIES, *n. pl.* Funeral rites and solemnities.
ŌB-SE'QUI-ŌUS, *a.* Compliant to excess; not resisting; *obedient*; meanly complying; basely submissive; servile.
ŌB-SE'QUI-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In an obsequious manner.
ŌB-SE'QUI-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* Servile compliance, submission, or obedience.
ŌB-SĒRV'Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be observed; worthy of notice; remarkable; visible.
ŌB-SĒRV'Ā-BLY, *ad.* In a manner worthy of note.

QB-ŠĖRV'ANCE, *n.* Act of observing; respect; reverence:—a rite; *ceremony*:—attention; *observation*. [servd.]

QB-ŠĖR-VĀN'DA, *n. pl.* [L.] Things to be observed. QB-ŠĖR-V'ANT, *a.* Adhering to in practice; *mindful*; attentive; watchful; respectful.

QB-ŠĖR-VĀ'TION, *n.* Act of observing; notice; note; *remark*:—*observance*.

Syn.—*Observations* of astronomers; *observance* of Sunday.

QB-ŠĖR-VĀ-TOR, *n.* An observer; a remarker.

QB-ŠĖR-VĀ-TO-RY, *n.* A place built for astronomical or physical observations.

QB-ŠĖRVE', *v. a.* To behold with attention; to regard attentively; to watch; to see; to note; to attend to:—to obey:—to keep.

QB-ŠĖRVE', *v. n.* To be attentive; to remark.

QB-ŠĖRVER, *n.* One who observes; a remarker.

QB-ŠĖRVING, *p. a.* Watchful; attentive.

QB-ŠĖRVING-LY, *ad.* Attentively; carefully.

QB-ŠĖS'ION (qb-šĕsh'un), *n.* Act of besieging.

QB-SID'I-AN, *n.* A volcanic substance or mineral.

QB-SID'I-O-NAL, *a.* Belonging to a siege.

QB-SO-LĖS'CENCE, *n.* State of being obsolescent.

QB-SO-LĖS'CENT, *a.* Growing out of use.

*QB'SO-LĖTE [qb'sq-lĕt, *W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; ōb'sq-lĕt, *S. P.*], *a.* Gone out of use; disused.

*QB'SO-LĖTE-NESS, *n.* The state of being out of use.

*QB'STA-CLE, *n.* Something that opposes or hinders; a hindrance; an obstruction; an *impediment*.

QB-STĖT'RIC, *a.* Relating to obstetrics.

QB-STĖT'RĪ-CĀTE, *v. a. & n.* To assist as a midwife or accoucheur.

QB-STĖT'RICS, *n. pl.* The art of midwifery.

QB'STI-NA-CY, *n.* Stubbornness; contumacy

QB'STI-NATE, *a.* Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible; pertinacious.

QB'STI-NATE-LY, *ad.* Stubbornly; inflexibly.

QB'STI-NATE-NESS, *n.* Stubbornness; obstinacy.

QB-STĪ-PĀ'TION, *n.* The act of stopping up.

QB-STĖP'ER-OŪS, *a.* Loud; clamorous; noisy.

QB-STĖP'ER-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Loudly; clamorously.

QB-STĖP'ER-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Clamor; noise.

QB-STRIC'TION, *n.* Act of binding; a bond.

QB-STRĪCT, *v. a.* To lock up; to bar; to hinder.

QB-STRĪCT'ER, *n.* One who hinders or opposes.

QB-STRĪCT'ION, *n.* Any thing that obstructs or blocks up; an obstacle; an *impediment*; a hindrance; an obstacle.

QB-STRŪCTIVE, *a.* Causing obstruction.

QB-STRŪCTIVE, *n.* An impediment; an obstacle.

QB'STRŪ-ENT, *a.* Hindering; blocking up.

QB'STRŪ-ENT, *n.* That which blocks up.

QB-STŪ-PE-FĀCT'ION, *n.* Stupefaction.

QB-TĀIN', *v. a.* To succeed in pursuit of; to get; to gain; to acquire; to procure.

QB-TĀIN', *v. n.* To get into use; to prevail.

QB-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be obtained.

QB-TĀIN'ER, *n.* One who obtains.

QB-TĀIN'MENT, *n.* Act of obtaining. *Milton.*

QB-TĖND', *v. a.* To oppose; to continue against.

QB-TĖND-E-BRĀ'TION, *n.* Darkness; cloudiness.

QB-TĖST', *v. a.* To beseech; to supplicate.

QB-TĖS-TĀ'TION, *n.* A supplication; an entreaty.

QB-TRŪDE', *v. a.* To thrust into; to urge upon.

QB-TRŪD'ER, *n.* One who obtrudes.

QB-TRŪN'CĀTE, *v. a.* To deprive of a limb; to lop.

QB-TRŪN-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of lopping off.

QB-TRŪ'SION (qb-trū'zhun), *n.* Act of obtruding.

QB-TRŪ'SION-IST, *n.* One who obtrudes.

QB-TRŪ'SIVE, *a.* Inclined to obtrude; intrusive.

QB-TRŪ'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an obtrusive manner.

QB-TŪND', *v. a.* To blunt; to dull; to deaden.

QB-TŪS-ĀN'GU-LAR, *a.* Having obtuse angles.

QB-TŪSE', *a.* Not pointed; not acute:—dull; stupid:—larger than a right angle:—*Obtuse angle*, an angle containing more than 90 degrees.

QB-TŪSE'LY, *ad.* Without a point; stupidly.

QB-TŪSE'NESS, *n.* Bluntness; dullness.

QB-TŪ'SION (qb-tū'zhun), *n.* The act of dulling.

QB-ŪM'BRĀTE, *v. a.* To shade; to adumbrate

QB-ŪM-BRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of shading.

QB'VĖRSE, *n.* The face of a coin or medal;—*opposed to reverse*.

QB-VĖRSE', *a. (Bot.)* Having the narrower end turned to the stock, as some leaves.

QB-VĖRT', *v. a.* To turn towards.

QB'VĪ-ĀTE, *v. a.* To remove; to prevent.

QB'VĪ-OŪS, *a.* Open; plain; evident; manifest.

QB'VĪ-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Evidently; openly; plainly.

QB'VĪ-OŪS-NESS, *n.* State of being obvious.

QB'VĪ-LŪTE, *a. (Bot.)* Rolled or turned in.

QC-CĀ'SION (qk-kā'zhun), *n.* An occurrence; season; opportunity:—need; exigence; necessity.

Syn.—An *occasion* is an eventful occurrence; a propitious occurrence is an *opportunity*. We do things as the *occasion* requires, or as *opportunity* offers.

QC-CĀ'SION, *v. a.* To cause incidentally; to produce; to influence.

QC-CĀ'SION-AL, *a.* Relating to the occasion; produced by some occurrence; incidental; casual; accidental.

Syn.—An *occasional* discourse; *incidental* remark; *casual* occurrence; *accidental* circumstance.

QC-CĀ'SION-AL-LY, *ad.* Incidentally; at times.

QC-CĀ'SION-ER, *n.* One who causes or occasions.

QC-CĀ'SIVE, *a.* Falling or descending, as the sun.

QC-ČĖ-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of making blind. [R.]

QC'ČĪ-DĖNT, *n.* The place of the sun's setting.

QC'ČĪ-DĖNTĀL, *a.* Western;—opposed to *Oriental*.

QC-ČĪP'I-TĀL, *a.* Relating to the occiput.

QC'ČĪ-PŪT, *n. (Anat.)* The hinder part of the head.

QC-CLŪ'SION, *n.* The act of shutting up.

QC-CŪLT', *a.* Secret; hidden; unknown.

QC-CUL-TĀ'TION, *n.* Act of hiding.—(*Astron.*)

The obscuration of a star or planet by the interposition of another body, as the moon.

QC-CŪLT'NESS, *n.* State of being hid; secretness.

QC'ČŪ-PĀN-CY, *n.* Act of occupying; possession.

QC'ČŪ-PĀNT, *n.* He that takes or has possession.

QC-ČŪ-PĀ'TION, *n.* Act of occupying; possession:—employment; calling; business; trade.

Syn.—Regular *occupation*; constant *employment*; useful *calling*; important *business*, flourishing *trade*; the *trade* of a carpenter.

QC'ČŪ-PĪ-ER, *n.* One who occupies; a possessor.

QC'ČŪ-PĖ, *v. a.* To possess; to keep; to employ.

QC-CŪR', *v. n.* To come to the mind or memory:—to appear:—to happen; to take place.

QC-CŪR'ENCE, *n.* Any thing that occurs or happens: an incident; accidental event; *occasion*.

QČĖAN (qčshān), *n.* The vast body of salt water on the globe; the main; the great sea.

Syn.—The *Atlantic ocean*; the *Black sea*; the *Spanish main* (i. e. part of the ocean). He crossed the *ocean*; he went to *sea*.

QČĖAN (qčshān), *a.* Pertaining to the great sea.

Q-ČĖ-ĀN'IC (q-šĕ-ān'ik), *a.* Relating to the ocean.

Q-ČĖĪ'LA-TĖD [q-sĕl'la-tĕd, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; q-sĕl'la-tĕd, *K. Wb.*], *a.* Resembling the eye.

QČĖĪ-MY, *n.* A mixed, base metal. [tude]

QČĖ-LŌČ'RA-CY, *n.* Government by the multi-

QČĖ-LO-GRĀ'TIC, *a.* Relating to an ochlocracy.

QČĖHRE (qčker), *n.* A yellow powder of earth and oxide of iron.

QČĖHRE-OŪS (qčkre-ūs), *a.* Consisting of ochrea.

QČĖHREY (qčkre), *a.* Partaking of ochrea.

QČĖTA-ČĖGRD, *n.* A musical instrument.

QČĖTA-GŌN, *a.* A figure of eight sides and angles.

QČĖTĖG-O-NAL, *a.* Having eight angles and sides.

QČĖTA-HĖ'DRAL, *a.* Having eight equal sides.

QČĖTA-HĖ'DRON, *a.* A figure of eight equal sides.

QČĖTĖG-U-LAR, *a.* Having eight angles.

QČĖTĀNT', *n.* The eighth part of a circle:—an *arc*, the aspect of two planets when they are an eighth of a circle, or 45 degrees, distant from each other.

QČĖTA-TĖF'ICH (qč'ra-tŭk), *n.* A name of the first eight books of the Old Testament.

ÖC'TÄVE, n. The eighth day after a festival. — (*Mus.*) An harmonious interval; diapason.
ÖC'TAVE, a. Denoting eight.
QC-TÄ'VÖ, n.; pl. QC-TÄ'VÖS. A book formed by folding the sheets into eight leaves each.
ÖC-TÄ'VÖ, a. Having eight leaves to a sheet.
QC-TEN'NI-AL, a. Happening every eighth year.
QC-TÖ'BER, n. The tenth month of the year.
ÖC-TÖ-ED'RI-CAL, a. Having eight sides.
ÖC-TÖ-QE-NÄ'RI-AN, n. A person eighty years old.
QC-TÖG'E-NA-RY or ÖC'TÖ-QE-NA-RY [ok-tö'g'e-nä-re, *W. P. K. Sm.*; ok-tö-je-nä-re, *Ja. C. Wb.*], *a.* Of eighty years of age.
ÖC-TÖ-HÉ'DRON, n. Same as *octahedron*.
ÖC-TÖ-LÖC'V-LAR, a. (Bot.) Having eight cells.
ÖC-TÖ-NA-RY, a. Belonging to the number eight.
ÖC-TÖ-PÉT'A-LOUS, a. Having eight petals.
ÖC-TÖ-PÖD, n. An insect having eight feet.
ÖC-TÖ-SPÉR'MOVS, a. Having eight seeds.
ÖC-TÖ-STYLE, n. A range of eight columns.
ÖC-TÖ-SYL-LÄB'IC, a. Having eight syllables.
ÖC-TÖ-SY'LA-BLE, n. A word of eight syllables.
OCTROI (ök-trwä'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A duty levied on the entrance of goods into French towns.
ÖC'TU-PLE, a. Eight-fold.
ÖC'V-LAR, a. Relating to, or known by, the eye.
ÖC'V-LÄR-LY, ad. To the observation of the eye.
ÖC'V-LÄTE, a. Having eyes; knowing by the eye.
ÖC'V-LI-FÖRM, a. Having the form of an eye.
ÖC'V-LIST, n. One skilled in diseases of the eyes.
ÖDD, a. Uneven; not mated: — singular; strange.
Syn. — An *odd* glove; an *odd* or *uneven* number; *uneven* ground; an *odd* or *singular* person; *strange* occurrence.
ÖD'DI-TY, n. Singularity: — an odd person.
ÖDD'LY, ad. In an odd manner; strangely.
ÖDD'NESS, n. State of being odd; strangeness.
ÖDDŠ (ödz), *n. sing. & pl.* The excess of a thing; inequality: — debate; dispute.
ÖDE, n. A poem; a song; a lyric poem.
Ö-DE'ON, n. The music theatre at ancient Athens.
Ö-DE'UM, n. [*L.*] Same as *Odeon*.
***Ö'DIOVS** (ö'dyus or ö'de-üs) [ö'dyus, *S. E. F. K.*; ö'de-üs, *P. J. Ja. C.*; ö'de-üs or ö'je-üs, *W.*; ö'de-üs or ö'd'yus, *Sm.*], *a.* Hateful; detestable; *abominable*: — invidious; offensive: — *obnoxious*.
***Ö'DIOVS-LY or Ö'DI-OVS-LY, ad.** Hatefully.
***Ö'DIOVS-NESS or Ö'DI-OVS-NESS, n.** State of being odious; hatefulness.
***Ö'DI-ÜM or Ö'DIUM, n.** Invidiousness; hatred.
Ö'di-üm-the-o-łö'g'i-cüm, [*L.*] The hatred of polemical divines.
Ö-QÖM'E-TER, n. An instrument attached to a carriage-wheel for measuring distances.
Ö-DON-TÄL'GI-A, n. [*Gr.*] The toothache.
Ö-DON-TÄL'GIC, a. Pertaining to the toothache.
Ö-DON-TÖL'Ö-GY, n. Anatomy of the teeth.
Ö'DOR, n. [*L.*] Scent; fragrance; perfume; *smell*.
Ö'DOR-ANT, a. Odoriferous; fragrant.
Ö'DOR-ATE, a. Scented; having a strong scent.
Ö-DÖ-RIF'ER-OVS, a. Giving scent; fragrant.
Ö-DÖ-RIF'ER-OVS-NESS, n. Sweetness of scent.
Ö'DOR-LESS, a. Destitute of odor.
Ö'DOR-OVS, a. Having odor; fragrant.
ÖE-CÖ-NÖM'ICS, n. pl. See *Economics*.
ÖE-CV-MEN'I-CAL, a. General. See *ECUMENICAL*.
ÖE-DE'MA (e-dē'ma), *n.* (*Med.*) A tumor.
ÖE-IL'AD (e-il'yad) [e-il'yad, *W. F. R.*; e-ē'lyad, *S. K.*; al'yad, *P.*; il'yad, *Sm.*], *n.* A glance; a wink of the eye.
Ö'ER (ör), *ad.* Contracted from *over*.
ÖE-SÖPH'A-GÜS (e-söf'a-güs), *n.* The gullet.
ÖF (öv, 7., *prep.*) Noting the cause, source, or origin; proceeding from; out of; from.
***ÖFF** (öf or äuf, 21) [öf, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; äuf, *J. K. Wb. Nares*], *ad.* Noting separation or distance: — often opposed to *on*.
***ÖFF, interj.** Expressing abhorrence or separation.
***ÖFF, prep.** Not on; not far from; as, *off* the coast.
***ÖFF, a.** Most distant; distant from.
ÖF'FAL, n. Waste meat; coarse flesh; refuse.

ÖF-FENCE', n. Any thing that offends; cause of anger: — crime: — injury: — anger; displeasure.
ÖF-FENCE'FUL, a. Injurious; offensive. *Shak.*
ÖF-FENCE'LESS, a. Unoffending; innocent.
ÖF-FEND', v. a. To *displease*; to transgress.
ÖF-FEND', v. n. To be criminal; to cause anger.
ÖF-FEND'ER, n. A criminal; a transgressor.
ÖF-FEN'SIVE, a. Displeasing: — injurious: — aggressive; making invasion; not defensive.
Syn. — *Offensive* manner; *displeasing* appearance; *injurious* conduct; — *offensive* war; *aggressive* measure.
ÖF-FEN'SIVE-LY, ad. In an offensive manner.
ÖF-FEN'SIVE-NESS, n. Mischief; cause of disgust.
ÖF'FER, v. a. To present in words; to present for acceptance; to propose: — to sacrifice.
ÖF'FER, v. n. To be present; to present itself.
ÖF'FER, n. A proposal; a price bid: — an endeavor.
ÖF'FER-A-BLE, a. That may be offered.
ÖF'FER-ER, n. One who offers or sacrifices.
ÖF'FER-ING, n. A sacrifice; any thing offered.
ÖF'FER-TÖ-RY, n. A part of the Romish mass; an offering: — a place where offerings are kept.
ÖFF'HÄND, a. Unpremeditated; sudden.
ÖFF'HÄND, ad. At the moment; directly.
ÖF'FICE, n. A public charge; agency: — peculiar use: — business: — a place of business; a room.
ÖF'FI-CER, n. A man in office; a commander.
ÖF'FI-CER, v. a. To furnish with officers.
ÖF'FI-CERED (öf'fe-serd), *a.* Commanded.
ÖF'FI-CIAL (öf-fish'al), *a.* Depending on or derived from the proper office or authority: — done by virtue of office: — conducive.
ÖF-FI'CIAL (öf-fish'al), *n.* An ecclesiastical judge; an archdeacon's deputy: — any inferior officer.
ÖF-FI'CIAL-LY (öf-fish'al-e), *ad.* By authority.
ÖF-FI'CIAL-TY (öf-fish'al-te), *n.* Post of an official: — an ecclesiastical court.
ÖF-FI'CI-ATE (öf-fish'e-ät), *v. n.* To discharge an office; to perform an office for another.
ÖF-FI-CI'NAL or ÖF-FI-CI'NAL [öf-fe-si'nal, *J. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; öf-fis'e-näl, *P. E. K. Wb.*], *a.* Used in, or relating to, shops.
ÖF-FI'CIOUS (öf-fish'us), *a.* Busy; forward; active; meddling; obtrusive.
ÖF-FI'CIOUS-LY (öf-fish'us-le), *ad.* In an officious manner; busily.
ÖF-FI'CIOUS-NESS (öf-fish'us-nēs), *n.* Quality of being officious; forwardness.
ÖFF'ING, n. (Naut.) Deep water at a distance from the sea-shore, where a pilot is not needed.
ÖFF'SCÖUR-ING, n. Rejected matter; refuse.
ÖFF'SCÜM, n. Refuse; offscouring.
ÖFF'SET, n. A sprout; a shoot of a plant: — a sum set off against another; an equivalent; a set-off: — a perpendicular line let fall from a stationary line: — a staff or rod used in surveying.
ÖFF'SET, n. a. To cancel by an equivalent.
ÖFF'SHÖÖT, n. An offset; a shoot; a branch.
ÖFF'-SIDE, n. The right-hand side.
ÖFF'SPRING, n. Progeny; a child; children.
ÖF-FÜS'CATE, v. a. To darken. See *OBFUSCATE*.
ÖFT (öst or äuft, 21) [öst, *W. P. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; äuft, *S. K. Nares*], *ad.* Often; frequently.
***ÖFT'EN** (öft'n or äw'fn) [öft'n, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; äw'fn, *J. K. Nares*], *ad.* Oft; frequently; not seldom; many times.
***ÖFT'EN-NESS** (öft'n-nēs), *n.* Frequency.
***ÖFT'EN-TIMES** (öft'n-timz), *ad.* Frequently; often.
***ÖFT'TIMES** (öft'timz), *ad.* Frequently; often.
Ö-GEE', n. A sort of moulding in architecture.
Ö-GIVE', n. (Arch.) A diagonal arch in Gothic masonry; a rib in a Gothic vault.
Ö'GLE (ö'gl), *v. a.* To view with side glances.
Ö'GLE (ö'gl), *n.* A side glance; a look of fondness.
Ö'GLER, n. One who ogles; a sly gazer.
Ö'GLI-Ö (ö'le-ö), *n.* [*It.*] A medley. See *OLIO*.
Ö'GRE (ö'gur), *n.* An imaginary monster of the
Ö'GRESS, n. A female ogre. [*East.*]
Ö'GRESS, n. (Her.) A cannon-ball.

ÔH (ô), *interj.* Denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.
ÔIL, *n.* The juice of olives:—an unctuous matter expressed or obtained either from animal or vegetable substances.—*Oil of vitriol*, the old and common name of sulphuric acid.
ÔIL, *v. a.* To smear or lubricate with oil.
ÔIL-BAG, *n.* A bag or cyst containing oil.
ÔIL-CAKE, *n.* The substance that remains after the oil has been expressed, as from flax-seed.
ÔIL-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth having a coat of oil-paint.
ÔIL-COLOR (ôil/kûl-ôr), *n.* Color made by grinding coloring substances in oil.
ÔILER, *n.* One who oils:—an oilman.
ÔIL-GAS, *n.* An inflammable gas obtained from oil.
ÔILINESS, *n.* Unctuousness; greasiness.
ÔILMAN, *n.* One who trades in oils.
ÔILY, *a.* Containing oil; greasy; oleaginous.
ÔINT, *v. a.* To smear with ointment; to anoint.
ÔINTMENT, *n.* An unguent; an unctuous matter.
ÔKRA, *n.* A plant the mucilaginous pods of which are used in gumbo soup:—written also *ochra* and *ocra*.
OLD, *a.* [comp. **OLDER** or **ELDER**; *superl.* **OLDEST** or **ELDEST**.] Not young; not new or fresh; *ancient*.—*Of old*, long ago; from ancient times.
Syn.—*Old* is opposed to new or young; *ancient* to modern. An old house; an old man; an ancient family; *ancient* history; an *antique* gem.
OLDEN (ôl'dn), *a.* Old; *ancient*. *Shak.*
OLD-FASH'IONED (ôld-fash'und), *a.* Out of fashion.
OLDNESS, *n.* Age; antiquity; not newness.
Ô-LE-ÂG'Ï-NOÛS (ô-le-âd'jē-nûs), *a.* Oily; unctuous.
Ô-LE-ÂG'Ï-NOÛS-NÊSS, *n.* Oiliness. [olive.
Ô-LE-ÂS'TER, *n.* The wild olive; a species of
Ô-LÊF'Ï-ANT or **Ô-LE-FÏ-ANT** [ô-lêf'ē-ant, *C. Brande*; ô'le-î-ant, *Sm.*; ô-le-fî-ant, *Wh.*], *a.* (Chem.) Noting a species of gas.
Ô-LE-ÔM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument used in determining the purity and weight of oil.
ÔL-FÂÇ'TO-RY, *a.* Having the sense of smelling.
Ô-LÏB-A-NÛM, *n.* A sweet-scented gum-resin.
ÔL'Ï-GÂRCH, *n.* A magistrate in an oligarchy.
ÔL'Ï-GÂR-CHAL, *a.* Relating to an oligarchy;
ÔL'Ï-GÂR'CHÏ-CAL, *a.* aristocratic.
ÔL'Ï-GÂR-CHY, *n.* A government in the hands of a few persons; aristocracy.
ÔL'Ï-Ô (ô'le-ô or ôl'yô), [ô'le-ô, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm.*; ô'yô, *S. E. F. R.*], *n.* A mixture; a medley.
ÔL'Ï-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to a kitchen garden.
ÔL'Ï-VÂ'CEOUS (ôl-e-vâ'shûs), *a.* Relating to olives or the olive-tree.
ÔL'ÏVE, *n.* A plant, or tree, producing oil:—the fruit of the tree:—the emblem of peace.
ÔL'ÏVE, *a.* Of the color of, or like, the olive.
ÔL'Ï-VÏNE, *n.* (*Min.*) An olive-colored mineral.
ÔL'LA-PÔ-DRÏ'DA, *n.* [*Sp.*] A dish composed of various kinds of meats and vegetables boiled together.
Q-LÏM'PI-AD, *n.* The space of four years, reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another.—From the celebration of these games the Greeks computed their time.
Q-LÏM'PI-AN, *a.* Relating to Olympia; Olympic.
Q-LÏM'PIC, *a.* Relating to games in Greece.
ÔM'BRE (ôm'bur) [ôm'bur, *W. P. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; ômb'ur, *S.*; âm'bur, *E.*; ômb'ur, *F. Wh.*], *n.* A game of cards played by three.
ÔM-BRÔL'O-QY, *n.* A treatise on rain.
ÔM-BRÔM'E-TER, *n.* A rain-gauge; a pluviometer.
Ô-MÊ'GA [ô-mê'gâ, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Wh.*; ô-mêg'â, *Ja. Sm.*; ô-me-gâ, *R.*; ôm'e-gâ, *C.*], *n.* The last letter of the Greek alphabet.—*Alpha and Omega*, the first and the last.
ÔMÊ'LET (ôm'let) [ôm'let, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. C.*; ôm'e-lét or ôm'let, *Sm.*], *n.* A fritter or sort of pancake made of eggs.
ÔMEN, *n.* A sign, good or bad; a prognostic.
Syn.—*Omens* (of the heathens) of good or bad events; *prognostics* of storms; *presage* of victory.
ÔMÊNED (ô'mēnd), *a.* Containing prognostics.

Ô-MÊN'TUM, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The caul.
ÔMER, *n.* A Hebrew measure. See **HOMER**.
ÔM'Ï-NÂTE, *v. n. & a.* To foretoken; to show
ÔM'Ï-NOÛS, *a.* Containing omens; indicative; *re* boding good or evil; inauspicious.
ÔM'Ï-NOÛS-LY, *ad.* With good or bad omens.
ÔM'Ï-NOÛS-NÊSS, *n.* Quality of being ominous.
Ô-MÏS'Ï-BLE, *a.* That may be omitted.
Ô-MÏS'ÏON (ô-mish'ûn), *n.* Act of omitting; slight; neglect; a failure.
Ô-MÏS'SIVE, *a.* Leaving out; omitting.
Ô-MÏT', *v. a.* To leave out; to pass by; to neglect
ÔM'NÏ-BÛS, *n.* [*omnibus*, *L. for all.*] A large, covered, four-wheeled vehicle for passengers.
ÔM-NÏ-FÂ'RÏ-OÛS, *a.* Of all varieties or kinds.
ÔM-NÏ-FER-OÛS, *a.* Producing all things.
ÔM-NÏ-FÏC, *a.* All-creating.
ÔM'NÏ-FORM, *a.* Having every shape or form.
ÔM-NÏ-FÏ-NOÛS, *a.* Consisting of all kinds.
ÔM'NÏ-GRÂPH, *n.* A pantograph.
ÔM-NÏ-PÂR'Ï-TY, *n.* General equality. [thing.
ÔM-NÏ-PÊR'Ï-ENCE, *n.* Perception of every
ÔM-NÏ-PÊR-CÏP'Ï-ENT, *a.* Perceiving every thing.
ÔM-NÏ-P'Ï-ENCE, { *n.* Almighty power; infinite
ÔM-NÏ-P'Ï-TÊN-CY, { or unlimited power.
ÔM-NÏ-P'Ï-TÊN-T, *a.* Almighty; all-powerful.
ÔM-NÏ-P'Ï-TÊN-T, *n.* One of the appellations of God.
ÔM-NÏ-P'Ï-TÊN-T-LY, *ad.* Powerfully; without limit.
ÔM-NÏ-PRÊS'Ï-ENCE, *n.* The quality of being present in every place; ubiquity.
ÔM-NÏ-PRÊS'Ï-ENT, *a.* Present in every place.
***ÔM-NÏ'SCIENCE** (ôm-nish'ens or ôm-nish'e-ens) [ôm-nish'ens, *S. P. F. K. R.*; ôm-nish'e-ens, *W. J. Ja. Sm.*], *n.* Quality of knowing all things; boundless knowledge.
***ÔM-NÏ'SCIENT** (ôm-nish'ent), *a.* All-knowing.
ÔM'NÏ-FÏND, *n.* [*L.*] The aggregate of portions of different stocks in the English public funds.
ÔM'NÏ-ÔM-GÂTH'Ï-ÔM, *n.* A miscellaneous collection; a mixture. [*Vulgar.*]
ÔM-NÏV'O-ROÛS, *a.* Eating every thing.
Ô-MÔG'RA-PHY, *n.* Art of representing objects, being a substitute for engraving and painting.
ÔM-PHÂL'IC, *a.* Relating to the navel.
ÔM-PHAL-LÔP'TIC, *n.* A sort of optic glass.
ÔN, *prep.* Noting nearness of place or time; not off; near to; above; upon; at; near.
ôn, ad. Forward; onward; in succession.
ôn, interj. Expressing incitement; proceed.
ÔNÂN-ÏSM, *n.* Self-pollution; masturbation.
ONCE (wûnz), *ad.* One time; formerly.
ÔN-DÏT (ôn'dê), *n.* [*Fr.*] A flying report; a rumor.
ONE (wûn), *a. & pron.* Less than two; one of two; any; some one.—*All one*, all the same.
ONE (wûn), *n.*; *pl.* **ONES** (wûnz). A single person or thing; a unit:—concord.
ONE-EYED (wûn'id), *a.* Having only one eye.
Ô-NEÏ-RO-CRÏT'ÏC, *n.* An interpreter of dreams.
Ô-NEÏ-RO-CRÏT'Ï-CAL, *a.* Interpretative of dreams.
Ô-NEÏ-RO-CRÏT'ÏCS, *n. pl.* Interpretation of dreams
Ô-NEÏ-RO-MÂN-CY, *n.* Divination by dreams.
ÔNE'NESS (wûn'nes), *n.* Unity; singleness.
ÔN'ER-A-RY, *a.* Relating to burdens; onerous.
ÔN'ER-OÛS, *a.* Burdensome; oppressive; heavy.
ONE-SÏD'ÏD (wûn-sid'id), *a.* Relating to, or having only, one side; partial.
ÔN'ÏON (ôn'yun), *n.* A well-known garden plant.
ÔN'LY (ôn'le), *a.* Single; one and no more.
ÔN'LY, *ad.* Simply; singly; merely; barely.
ÔN'O-MÂN-CY, *n.* Divination by a name.
ÔN-O-MÂN'Ï-CAL, *a.* Predicting by names.
ÔN-O-MÂS'TÏ-CÔN, *n.* [*Gr.*] A dictionary.
ÔN-O-MÂT-O-PÊ'ÏA (-pê'yâ), *n.* [*L.*] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the sound of the word corresponds to the thing signified.
ÔN'SÊT, *n.* An attack; an assault; a storm.
ÔN'SLÂUGHT (ôn'slâwt), *n.* An attack; storm.
ÔN-TÔ-LÔQ'Ï-CAL, *a.* Relating to ontology.
ÔN-TÔL'O-QÏST, *n.* One who is versed in ontology.
ÔN-TÔL'O-QÏY, *n.* The doctrine or science of abstract being or existence; metaphysics

Ô'NUS, *n.*; *pl.* Ô'N'E-RA. [*L.*] A burden; a load.
Ô'nus *pro-bân' dî*, [*L.*] (*Law.*) The burden or labor of proving any thing.

Ô'NWARD or Ô'N'WARDS, *ad.* Forward; farther.

Ô'NWARD, *a.* Advanced; forward; increased.

Ô'N'Y-CHA, *n.* The odoriferous snail; the onyx.

Ô'N'YX (ô'nîks), *n.* [*Min.*] A precious stone; a species of agate.

Ô'Q-LÎTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A carbonate of lime; egg-stone.

Ô-Q-LIT'IC, *a.* Relating to oölite.

Ô-ÔL'Q-QY, *n.* A treatise on eggs.

ÔÔZE, *n.* Soft mud; mire; slime; soft flow.

ÔÔZE, *v. n.* To flow by stealth; to run gently.

ÔÔZ'Y (ôz'ë), *a.* Miry; muddy; slimy.

Ô-PÄ'Ï-TY, *n.* State of being opaque.

Ô-PÄ'COUS, *a.* Dark; not transparent; opaque.

Ô-PÄ'COUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being opaque.

Ô-PÄKE', *a.* Dark; not clear. See OPAQUE.

Ô'PAL, *n.* (*Min.*) A hard, brittle, and beautiful stone, of changeable colors.

Ô-PÄL-ËS'CENTE, *n.* A shining, like that of opal.

Ô-PÄL-ËS'CENT, *a.* Resembling opal in lustre.

Ô-PÄL-INE, *a.* Relating to, or like, opal.

Ô-PÄL-IZE, *v. a.* To convert into opal; to petrify.

Q-PÄQUE' (ô-päk'), *a.* Dark; not clear; imperious to light; not transparent:—written also *opake*.

Q-PÄQUE'NESS (ô-päk'nes), *n.* Darkness.

ÔPE, *v. a. & n.* To open. [*Used in poetry.*]

Ô'PEN (ô'pn), *v. a.* To uncloze:—to unlock:—to explain; to disclose; to show:—to begin.

Ô'PEN (ô'pn), *v. n.* To uncloze itself; to begin.

Ô'PEN (ô'pn), *a.* Unclosed; not shut:—evident; plain; clear:—*candid; frank; ingenuous; artless*:—exposed; not defended.

Ô'PEN-ER (ô'pn-er), *n.* One who opens.

Ô'PEN-EYED (ô'pn-id), *a.* Vigilant; watchful.

Ô'PEN-HÄND'ED (ô'pn-händ'ed), *a.* Munificent.

Ô'PEN-HEÄRT'ED (ô'pn-härt'ed), *a.* Generous.

Ô'PEN-ING (ô'pn-ing), *n.* An aperture; a breach.

Ô'PEN-LY (ô'pn-le), *ad.* In an open manner.

Ô'PEN-MÖUTH'ED (ô'pn-möüth'd), *a.* Having the mouth open:—greedy; ravenous.

Ô'PEN-NESS (ô'pn-nes), *n.* State of being open.

Ô'P'E-RA, *n.* [*It.*] A musical drama.

Ô'P-E-RÄM'E-TER, *n.* An apparatus, used in dressing cloth, which registers the number of revolutions made by the wheels.

Ô'P'E-RÄTE, *v. n.* To act; to produce effects.

Ô'P-E-RÄT'IC, *a.* Relating to an opera.

Ô'P'E-RÄ'TION, *n.* Agency; influence; action.

Ô'P'E-RÄ-TIVE, *a.* Active; vigorous; efficacious.

Ô'P'E-RÄ-TIVE, *a.* A mechanic; an artisan.

Ô'P'E-RÄ-TOR, *n.* One who operates or performs.

Ô'P-E-RÖSE', *a.* Laborious; full of labor; tedious.

Ô'P-E-RÖSE'NESS, *n.* The state of being operose.

ÔPH'Ï-CLEIDE, *n.* A musical wind-instrument.

ÔPHID'Ï-ÄN, *n.* A serpent.

ÔPHID'Ï-ÄN, } *a.* Relating to serpents or snakes.

ÔPHID'Ï-OÜS, }

ÔPH-Ï-O-LÖG'Ï-CÄL, *a.* Relating to ophiology.

ÔPH-Ï-ÖL'O-GÏST, *n.* One versed in ophiology.

ÔPH-Ï-ÖL'O-QY, *n.* The science of serpents.

ÔPH'Ï-O-MÄN-CY, *n.* Divination by serpents.

ÔPHITE, *n.* (*Min.*) The serpent-stone; serpentine.

Ô-PH'Ï-TES, *n.* [*L.*] The serpent-stone; ophite.

*ÔPH-THÄL'MIC (ô-phäl'mîk or ô-phäl'mîk) [ô-phäl'mîk, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm.*; ô-phäl'mîk, *S. E. K. R. C.*] *a.* Relating to ophthalmal or to the eye.

*ÔPH-THÄL-MY (ô-phäl-me or ô-phäl-me), *n.* A disease of the eyes; an inflammation.

Ô'PI-ATE, *a.* Causing sleep; soporiferous; narcotic.

Ô'PI-ATE, *a.* A medicine that causes sleep.

Ô'PÎNE', *v. n.* To think; to be of opinion.

Ô-PÎN'Ï-Ä-TIVE (ô-pîn'ye-ä-tiv), *a.* Stiff in opinion.

Ô-PÎN'ÏON (ô-pîn'yün), *n.* That which is thought; supposition; judgment; notion; sentiment.

Syn.—Favorable opinion; reasonable supposition: correct judgment; a singular notion; a fine sentiment.

Ô-PÎN'ÏON-ÄTE (ô-pîn'yün-ät), } *a.* Obstinate

Ô-PÎN'ÏON-ÄT-ED (ô-pîn'yün-ät-ed), } in opinion.

Ô-PÎN'ÏON-Ä-TIVE (ô-pîn'yün-ä-tiv), *a.* Stubborn

Ô-PÎN'ÏON-ED (ô-pîn'yünd), *a.* Opinionated.

Ô-PÎN'ÏON-ÏST, *n.* One fond of his own notions.

Ô'PI-ÜM, *n.* [*L.*] The inspissated or concrete juice

of a species of poppy.

ÔP-Q-DEL'QOC, *n.* A plaster; a liniment.

Ô-PÖS'SUM, *n.* An American marsupial quadruped.

Ô'PÎ-DÄN, *n.* An inhabitant of a town.—*At Eton,*

Eng., a student not on the foundation.

†ÔP-PÎG'NE-RATE, *v. a.* To pledge; to pawn.

ÔP-PÖ'NEN-CY, *n.* Act of opposing:—an exercise for an academical degree.

ÔP-PÖ'NENT [ôp-pö'nent, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* An antagonist; an adversary:—correlative of *defendant* or *respondent*.

ÔP-PÖ'NENT, *a.* Opposite; adverse.

ÔP-PÖR-TÜNE', *a.* Seasonable; convenient; fit.

ÔP-PÖR-TÜNE'LY, *ad.* Seasonably; conveniently.

ÔP-PÖR-TÜN'Ï-TY, *n.* A fit place, time, or occasion.

ÔP-PÖSE', *v. a.* To act or strive against; to hinder;

to resist; to withstand.

ÔP-PÖSE', *v. n.* To act adversely; to object.

ÔP-PÖSE'D' (ôp-pözd'), *p.* Resisted.—*p. a.* Being

against; opposite.

ÔP-PÖS'ER, *n.* One who opposes; an antagonist.

ÔP'PÖ-SÎTE, *a.* Placed in front; facing each other; opposing; adverse; contrary.

ÔP'PÖ-SÎTE-LY, *ad.* In an opposite manner.

ÔP'PÖ-SÎTE-NESS, *n.* The state of being opposite.

ÔP-PÖ-SÎ'TION (ôp-pö-zish'un), *n.* Hostile resistance; contrariety; diversity.—(*Politics.*) A party that opposes the party in power.

ÔP-PÖ-SÎ'TION-ÏST, *n.* One of the opposition; one who opposes the administration.

ÔP-PÖS'Ï-TIVE, *a.* Capable of opposition.

ÔP-PRESS', *v. a.* To crush by hardship; to subdue.

ÔP-PRES'SION (ôp-prësh'un), *n.* Act of oppressing;

hardship; cruelty; severity; misery.

ÔP-PRES'SIVE, *a.* Cruel; inhuman; severe.

ÔP-PRES'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an oppressive manner.

ÔP-PRESS'ÖR, *n.* One who oppresses or harasses.

ÔP-PRÖ'BRI-OÜS, *a.* Reproachful; scurrilous.

ÔP-PRÖ'BRI-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Scurrilously; abusively.

ÔP-PRÖ'BRI-OÜS-NESS, *n.* Reproachfulness.

ÔP-PRÖ'BRI-ÜM, *n.* [*L.*] Disgrace; infamy.

ÔP-PÜGN' (ôp-pün'), *v. a.* To oppose; to attack.

†ÔP-PÜGNAN-CY, *n.* Opposition. *Shak.*

ÔP-PUG-NÄ'TION, *n.* Opposition; resistance. [*R.*]

ÔP-PÜGNER (ôp-pün'er) [ôp-pün'er, *W. Ja. Sm.*

Wb.; ôp-püg'nër, *S.*; ôp-pün'er, *P.*], *n.* Assailer.

ÔP-SÎM'Ä-THY, *n.* Education begun late.

ÔP'TÄ-TIVE [ôp'tä-tiv, *S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*;

ôp'tä-tiv or ôp'tä'tiv, *W.*; ôp'tä'tiv, *Kenrick*], *a.*

Expressive of desire.—(*Greek Gram.*) The optative mood is that form of the verb which expresses desire.

ÔP'TIC, *n.* An instrument or organ of sight. [*R.*]

ÔP'TIC, } *a.* Relating to vision or sight, or to

ÔP'TI-CÄL, } the science of optics; visual.

ÔP-TÏ'CIAN (ôp-tîsh'än), *n.* One skilled in optics:—a maker of optic glasses and spectacles.

ÔP'TICS, *n. pl.* The science of light and vision.

ÔP'TI-MA-CY, *n.* Nobility; the body of nobles.

ÔP-TÏ-MÄ'TES, *n. pl.* [*L.*] The chief men in a state; the nobles.

ÔP'Ï-TÏ-MË, *n.* [*L.*] One who holds, next after the wranglers, the highest rank, as a scholar, in the University of Cambridge, Eng.

ÔP'TI-MÏSM, *n.* The doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.

ÔP'TI-MÏST, *n.* One who believes in optimism.

ÔP'TION, *n.* The power of choosing; choice.

ÔP'TION-ÄL, *a.* Depending upon choice; elective.

ÔP-TÖM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the distance at which a minute object is seen.

ÔP'U-LËNCE, *n.* Great worldly possessions, riches; wealth; affluence.

ÔP'U-LËN-CY, *n.* Opulence. [*R.*]

ÔP'U-LËNT, *a.* Rich; wealthy; affluent.

ÖP'V-LÉNT-LY, *ad.* Richly; with splendor.
ÖR, *conj.* A disjunctive particle, marking distribution: — it corresponds to *either*.
ÖR, *n.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) Gold: — a term of heraldry.
ÖR/A-CLE, *n.* A response delivered by supernatural wisdom: — a supernatural revelation or instruction: — one famed for wisdom.
Q-RÁC'V-LAR, *a.* Uttering oracles; authoritative; wise.
Q-RÁC'V-LAR-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an oracle.
Q-RÁC'V-LOÚS, *a.* Oracular. [R.]
ÖR/AJ-SÖN (ör'è-zun), *n.* [Fr.] A prayer. See **ORISON**.
ÖRAL, *a.* Delivered by mouth; spoken, not written; *verbal*.
Syn. — *Oral* testimony, tradition; *verbal* agreement, message; *vocal* music.
ÖRAL-LY, *ad.* By mouth; without writing.
ÖR/ANGE, *n.* A kind of tree and its fruit.
ÖR/ANGE, *a.* Relating to an orange or its color.
ÖR/AN-GÈR-Y [ör'an-jér-è, *P. Ja. K. Sm. C. Sm. C. Wb.*; ö-rân'zher-è, *S. W. F.*; ö-rân'zher-è, *J. E.*], *n.* A plantation of oranges.
Ö-RÄNG'-ÖU-TÄNG' or Ö-RÄNG-ÖU/TÄNG [ö-räng'-ö-täng', *Sm. C.*; ö-rân-ö-täng', *P.*; ö-räng-ö-täng', *K.*], *n.* A large species of ape, much resembling the human species.
Q-RÄT'ION, *n.* A public speech; a declamation.
ÖR/A-TÖR, *n.* An eloquent speaker; a public speaker. — (*Law.*) A petitioner.
ÖR-A-TÖR/I-AL, *a.* Oratorical; eloquent. [R.]
ÖR-A-TÖR/I-AL-LY, *ad.* In a rhetorical manner.
ÖR-A-TÖR/I-CAL, *a.* Relating to oratory; rhetorical.
ÖR-A-TÖR/I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an oratorical manner.
ÖR-A-TÖR/I-Ö, *n.* [It.] *Pl.* **ÖR-A-TÖR/I-ÖS**. (*Mus.*) A sacred musical composition or drama, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, choruses, &c.
ÖR/A-TÖ-RY, *n.* The art of speaking well; *eloquence*; rhetoric: — a place for prayer.
ÖR/A-TRESS or ÖR/A-TRIX, *n.* A female orator.
ÖRB, *n.* A round body; a sphere; *globe*; circle.
ÖR/BÄTE, *a.* Bereaved; fatherless; childless.
ÖRBED (ör'b'ed or örb'd), *a.* Round; circular.
ÖR/BIC or Q-RIC'V-LAR, *a.* Spherical; circular.
ÖR-BIC'V-LAR-LY, *ad.* Spherically; circularly.
ÖR-BIC'V-LAR-NESS, *n.* State of being orbicular.
ÖR-BIC'V-LÄT-ED, *a.* Moulded into an orb.
ÖR-BIC'V-LÄT'ION, *n.* State of being an orb.
ÖR/BIT, *n.* The path or line which a heavenly body describes in its revolution: — a cavity.
ÖR/BI-TAL, *a.* Relating to an orbit.
ÖR/BI-TÜDE, } *n.* Deprivation or want of parents
ÖR/BI-TY, } or children.
ÖR/BY, *a.* Resembling an orb; orbicular. [R.]
ÖRC, *n.* A sea-fish; a species of whale.
ÖR/CHAL or ÖR/CHÈL, *n.* A kind of stone.
ÖR/CHARD, *n.* A garden or enclosure of fruit-trees, as of apple-trees.
ÖR/CHARD-IST, *n.* One who cultivates an orchard.
ÖR/CHES-TRA or Q-RHÈS'TRA [ör'kes-trä, *P. K. C. Wb. Ash, Brande*; ö-r-kës'trä, *W. Ja. Sm. Nares*], *n.* [Gr.] An apartment for a chorus, or for musicians; an orchestra.
ÖR/CHES-TRAL, *a.* Relating to an orchestra.
ÖR/CHES-TRE (ör'kes-trè), *n.* [Fr.] A place or gallery for musicians: — a band of musicians.
ÖR/CHIL, *n.* A plant; a species of lichen; archil.
ÖR/CHIS, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; foolstones.
Q-RÄIN' (ör-dän'), *n.* *a.* To appoint; to decree; to order; to establish; to settle; to prescribe: — to invest with the pastoral office; to institute.
Q-RÄIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be ordained.
Q-RÄIN'ER, *n.* One who ordains.
ÖR/DE-AL [ör'dè-äl, *P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; örd'yal, *S. E.*; ördè-äl or örd'jè-äl, *W.*], *n.* A form of trial by fire or water; a severe trial.
ÖR'DER, *n.* A method; a rule; disposition; arrangement; a series: — a mandate; a precept: — a class; a subdivision of a class: — a society. — *Pl.* Admission to the priesthood; the ecclesiastical or priestly office. — (*Arch.*) There are five orders of

columns with their entablatures, the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite.
ÖR'DER, *v. a.* To regulate; to manage; to direct.
ÖR'DER, *v. n.* To give command.
ÖR'DER-ER, *n.* One who orders or regulates.
ÖR'DER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of order; unruly.
ÖR'DER-LY-NESS, *n.* Regularity; method.
ÖR'DER-LY, *a.* Observing order; *methodical*; regular; quiet.
ÖR'DER-LY, *n.* A low military officer.
ÖR/DI-NAL, *a.* Noting order; as, second, third, &c.
ÖR/DI-NAL, *n.* A ritual: — a number noting order; as, *tenth* is the ordinal number of *ten*.
ÖR/DI-NANCE, *n.* A law; an established rule; a decree; an appointment; a rite.
***ÖR/DI-NA-RI-LY**, *ad.* Commonly; usually.
***ÖR/DI-NA-RY** [ör'dè-nä-rè, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; ördè-nä-rè or örd'nä-rè, *W. J. F.*], *a.* Common; of middling quality; usual: — mean; ugly.
Syn. — The ordinary course of nature; common occurrence; usual practice; common opinion: — ordinary pursuit or talents; mean attire; ugly appearance.
***ÖR/DI-NA-RY**, *n.* An ecclesiastical judge. — (*Naut.*) The establishment of shipping not in service.
ÖR/DI-NA-RY or ÖRD/INA-RY [ör'dè-nä-rè, *P. J. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; örd'nä-rè, *W. E. F.*; örd'ner-è, *S.*], *n.* A place for eating: — a regular meal at a fixed price.
ÖR/DI-NATE, *a.* Regular; methodical.
ÖR/DI-NATE, *a.* A perpendicular line, drawn from a point in a curve to the absciss.
ÖR/DI-NATE-LY, *ad.* In a regular manner.
ÖR/DI-NÄT'ION, *n.* Act of ordaining; act of investing a man with the pastoral office.
ÖRD/NANCE, *n.* Cannon; heavy artillery.
ÖRD/ON-NANCE [ör'don-näns, *S. W. J. F. K. R.*; ördön'ngns, *P. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr.] (*Painting.*) The disposition of figures on the parts of a picture.
ÖRD/URE (ör'd'yur), *n.* Dung; filth.
ÖRE, *n.* Metal yet in its fossil state; mineral.
ÖR/È-ÄD, *n.* A nymph of the mountains.
ÖR/GAN, *n.* An instrument; a natural instrument: — a large musical wind-instrument.
ÖR-GÄN'IC, } *a.* Relating to an organ; instru-
ÖR-GÄN'I-CAL, } mental; acting as an instrument.
ÖR-GÄN'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* By means of organs.
ÖR-GÄN'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* State of being organical.
ÖR/GAN-ISM, *n.* An organical structure.
ÖR/GAN-IST, *n.* One who plays on the organ.
ÖR-GAN-I-ZÄ-BLE, *a.* That may be organized.
ÖR-GAN-I-ZÄT'ION, *n.* Act organizing; formation; a due construction of parts.
ÖR/GAN-IZE, *v. a.* To form organically or with organs; to construct; to form properly.
ÖR/GAN-IZED, *p. a.* Formed with organs.
ÖR/GAN-LÖFT, *n.* The loft where the organ stands.
ÖR-GAN-ÖR/RA-PHY, *n.* (*Bot.*) A description of the organs or structure of plants.
ÖR/GAN-PIPE, *n.* The pipe of a musical organ.
ÖR/GÄSM, *n.* A sudden vehemence.
ÖR/GEÄT (ör'zhät), *n.* [Fr.] A sweetened and flavored emulsion of almonds.
ÖR/GJES, *n. pl.* The rites of Bacchus; frantic revels.
ÖR/I-CHÄLEH (ör'è-käik), *n.* Mountain brass.
ÖR/I-EL, *n.* A sort of recess: — a bay-window.
ÖR/I-ENT-CY, *n.* Brightness or strength of color.
ÖR/I-ENT, *a.* Rising, as the sun: — eastern; bright.
ÖR/I-ENT, *n.* The east; the part where the sun rises.
ÖR/I-ENT'AL, *a.* Eastern; placed in the east.
ÖR/I-ENT'AL, *n.* An inhabitant of the East.
ÖR/I-ENT'AL-ISM, *n.* An Eastern idiom or phrase.
ÖR/I-ENT'AL-IST, *n.* An inhabitant of the East: — one versed in Oriental learning.
ÖR/I-FICE, *n.* Any opening; a perforation; a hole.
ÖR/I-FLÄMB (ör'è-fläm), *n.* A golden standard.
ÖR/I-GIN, *n.* A beginning; cause of existence; rise; a fountain; a source: original.
Syn. — *Origin* of the earth, of evil; *beginning* of the world; *rise* of an empire; *fountain* of water; *source* of the Nile.

Ö-RIG'Í-NAL, *n.* Origin; first copy; an archetype.
Ö-RIG'Í-NAL, *a.* Preceding all others; *primary*:
 pristine; primitive; first; *native*:—having new
 ideas.—*Original sin.* (*Theol.*) The first sin that
 the first man committed; also the imputation of
 it to his posterity, or the depravation of nature,
 which is its consequence.

Ö-RIG'Í-NÄL'Í-TY, *n.* State of being original.

Ö-RIG'Í-NÄL-LY, *ad.* Primarily; from the begin-
 ning; at first; as the first author.

Ö-RIG'Í-NA-RY, *a.* Causing existence; original.

Ö-RIG'Í-NÄTE, *v. a.* To bring into existence.

Ö-RIG'Í-NÄTE, *v. n.* To begin or take existence.

Ö-RIG'Í-NÄ-TION, *n.* The act of originating.

Ö-RIG'Í-NÄ-TÖR, *n.* One who originates.

Ö-RI-ÖLE, *n.* A genus of birds; a sort of thrush.

Ö-RÖÖN, *n.* One of the southern constellations.

ÖR'Í-SÖN (ör'fe-zun), *n.* A prayer; a supplication.

ÖR'Í-Ö, *n.* [*Í.*] (*Arch.*) The plinth to the base
 of a column or a pedestal.

ÖR'Í-ÖP, *n.* A temporary deck: a platform.

ÖR'Í-Ö-LÜ, *n.* [*Fr.*] Bronze or copper gilt.

ÖR'NA-MENT, *n.* An embellishment; decoration.

ÖR'NA-MENT, *v. a.* To embellish; to adorn.

ÖR'NA-MENT'AL, *a.* Giving embellishment.

ÖR'NA-MENT'AL-LY, *ad.* In an ornamental manner.

ÖR'NA-MENT-TÄ-TION, *n.* Embellishment.

ÖR'NÄTE, *a.* Bedecked; decorated; fine.

ÖR'NÄTE-LY, *ad.* Finely; with decoration.

ÖR'NÄTE-NESS, *n.* Finery; embellished state.

ÖR-NIS-CÖP'ICS, *n. pl.* Divination by birds. [*R.*]

ÖR-NIS'CO-PIST, *n.* A diviner by birds. [*R.*]

ÖR-NÍ-THIÖH'NITE, *n.* (*Geol.*) The foot-mark of a
 bird on stone.

ÖR-NITH'Q-LITE, *n.* A petrified bird.

ÖR-NÍ-THQ-LÖG'Í-CAL, *a.* Relating to ornithology.

ÖR-NÍ-THÖL'Q-GIST, *n.* One versed in ornithology.

ÖR-NÍ-THÖL'Q-GY, *n.* That part of natural history
 which treats of birds.

ÖR-NÍ-THQ-RHYN'EHUS, *n.* A singular quadruped
 having a mouth like that of a bird.

Ö-RÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* The science of, or a treatise on,
 the geological structure of mountains.

ÖR-Q-LÖG'Í-CAL, *a.* Relating to orology.

ÖR-RÖL'Q-GIST, *n.* One who treats of mountains.

Ö-FÖL'Q-GY, *n.* A treatise on mountains.

Ö-RO-TÜND', *a.* (*Rhet.*) Noting a manner of ut-
 tering the elements of speech with fulness, clear-
 ness, and strength.

ÖR'PHAN, *n.* A child who has lost either father or
 mother, or both.—*a.* Bereft of parents.

ÖR'PHAN-AGE, *n.* The state of an orphan.

ÖR'PHANED (ör'fand), *a.* Bereft of parents.

ÖR'PHAN-ISM, *n.* Same as *orphanage*.

ÖR-PHÉ'AN [ör'fē'an, *K. Sm.*; ör'fē-an, *C.*], *a.* Re-
 lating to Orpheus; Orphic.

ÖR'PHIC, *a.* Relating to Orpheus or to the Orphica.

ÖR'PHI-CA, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Certain mystic works
 or poems, falsely ascribed to Orpheus.

ÖR'PHITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A rock resembling serpen-
 tine.

ÖR'PI-MENT, *n.* A mineral; yellow arsenic.

ÖR'RE-RY, *n.* An instrument which represents the
 revolutions of the heavenly bodies.

ÖR'THO-DÖX, *a.* Conformed to the catholic or
 universal church; sound in doctrine.

Syn.—*Orthodox*, sound in doctrine; *evangelical*,
 agreeable to the gospel. The term *orthodox* is
 differently applied in different countries. In the
 established church of England, High-Churchmen,
 who are generally anti-Calvinistic, are commonly
 styled *orthodox*, and Low-Churchmen, *evangel-*
ical.

ÖR'THO-DÖX-LY, *ad.* With soundness of opinion.

ÖR'THO-DÖX-NESS, *n.* The state of being orthodox.

ÖR'THO-DÖX-Y, *n.* Quality of being orthodox;
 soundness in doctrine.

ÖR-THO-DRÖM'ICS, *n. pl.* The art of sailing on a
 right course, or in the arc of some great circle.

ÖR'THO-DRÖM-Y, *n.* A sailing on a straight course.

ÖR-THQ-EP'Í-CAL, *a.* Relating to orthoëpy.

***ÖR'THO-EPÍST**, *n.* One who is versed in or-
 thoëpy.

***ÖR'THO-EPY** [ör'thō-e-pe, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.*
Wb.; or-thō-e-pe or ör'thō-e-pe, *F.*], *n.* The art
 of pronouncing words properly.

ÖR-THÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* One versed in orthog-
 raphy.

ÖR-THQ-GRÄPH'Í-CAL, *a.* Relating to orthography.

ÖR-THQ-GRÄPH'Í-GÄL-LY, *ad.* According to rule.

ÖR-THÖG'RA-PHIST, *n.* Same as *orthographer*.

ÖR-THÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of spelling words:

—the representation of a section of a building.

ÖR-THÖL'Q-GY, *n.* A right description of things.

ÖR-THÖP'E-DY, *n.* The art of curing or remedying
 deformities in the human body.

ÖR'TIVE, *a.* Rising, as a planet or star; eastern.

ÖR'TÖ-LÄN, *n.* A delicate, small bird.

ÖRTS, *n. pl.* Refuse of hay, &c.; things left.

ÖR-YC-TÖL'Q-GY, *n.* The science of organic re-
 mains.

ÖS'CIL-LÄTE, *v. n.* To move backward and for-
 ward, as a pendulum; to vibrate.

ÖS-CIL-LÄ-TION, *n.* Act of oscillating; act of
 moving like a pendulum. *vibration.*

ÖS'CIL-LÄ-TO-RY or **ÖS-CIL'LA-TO-RY** [ös-sil'a-
 tür-e, *S. W. P.*; ös'il-ät-o-re, *K. Sm. C.*; ös'se-lä-
 to-re, *R. Wb.*], *a.* Moving like a pendulum.

ÖS'CI-TÄN-CY, *n.* Act of yawning; sleepiness.

ÖS'CI-TÄNT, *a.* Yawning, gaping, sleepy.

ÖS'CI-TÄTE, *v. n.* To yawn; to gape.

ÖS-CI-TÄ-TION, *n.* The act of yawning.

ÖS'CV-LÄNT, *a.* Tending to embrace.

ÖS'CV-LÄTE, *v. a.* To kiss; to touch gently.

ÖS-CV-LÄ-TION, *n.* Act of osculating; touch.

ÖS'CV-LÄ-TO-RY, *n.* A tablet of Christ and the
 Virgin, in ancient churches, which was kissed.

Ö'SIER (ö'sher), *n.* A tree of the willow kind.

ÖS'NA-BÜRG (öz'na-bürg), *n.* A coarse linen.

ÖS'PRAY (ös'prä), *n.* A large, blackish hawk.

ÖS'SE-LÉT, *n.* A hard substance on a horse's knee.

ÖS'SE-ÖS (ösh'e-üs), *a.* Bony; resembling a bone.

ÖS'SI-CLE (ös'se-kl), *n.* A small bone.

ÖS-SIFER-ÖS, *a.* Producing or forming bone.

ÖS-SIF'IC, *a.* Having power to ossify.

ÖS-SI-FI-CÄ-TION, *n.* Change into bony substance.

ÖS'SI-FRÄGE, *n.* A kind of eagle.

ÖS'SI-FY, *v. a.* To convert or change to bone.

ÖS'SI-FY, *v. n.* To become bone.

ÖS-SIV'Q-RÖUS, *a.* Devouring bones.

ÖS'SU-ARY (ösh'u-a-re), *n.* A charnel-house.

ÖS-TÉN'SI-BLE, *a.* Held forth to view; apparent

ÖS-TÉN'SI-BLY, *ad.* In an ostensible manner.

ÖS-TÉN'SIVE, *a.* Showing; ostensible.

ÖS-TEN-TÄ-TION, *n.* Ambitious display; parade;
 show; vainglory; boasting.

ÖS-TEN-TÄ-TIOUS, *a.* Making display; fond of
 show; boastful; vain.

ÖS-TEN-TÄ-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Vainly; boastfully.

ÖS-TEN-TÄ-TION-NESS, *n.* Vanity; boastfulness.

ÖS-TÉ'Q-CÖPE or **ÖS'TE-Q-CÖPE** [ös-té'q-köp,
W. J. Ja.; ös'te-q-köp, *Sm. Wb.*], *n.* Pain in the

bones, or in the nerves and membranes.

ÖS-TE-Ö'Q-NY, *n.* Formation of bones.

ÖS-TE-ÖL'Q-QER, *n.* A describer of the bones.

ÖS-TE-ÖL'Q-GIST, *n.* One versed in osteology.

ÖS-TE-ÖL'Q-GY, *n.* A description of the bones.

ÖS'TI-A-RY or **ÖST'IA-RY**, *n.* The mouth of a
 river, or its entrance into the sea.

ÖST'LER (öst'ler), *n.* A hostler. See *HOSTLER*.

ÖST'LER-Y (öst'ler-e), *n.* A hostelry. See *HOST-*
ELTRY.

ÖS-TRÄ'CEAN (ös-trä'shan), *n.* A bivalve fish.

ÖS'TRA-CISM, *n.* A mode of banishment by writ-
 ing the name of the accused person on shells.

ÖS'TRA-CITE, *n.* An oyster-shell in the fossil state.

ÖS'TRA-CIZE, *v. a.* To banish; to expel.

ÖS'TRICH, *n.* The largest known bird, noted for
 beautiful feathers.

ÖT-A-CÖÖS'TIC, *n.* An instrument to assist hear-
 ing; an ear-trumpet.

ÖT-A-CÖÖS'TIC, *a.* Relating to hearing.

Q-TĀL/ġĪ-A, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) The earache.
Q-TĀL/ĠĪC, *n.* A remedy for the earache.
ŌTH'ER (ūth'er), *pron.* Not the same; not this.
ŌTH'ER-WĪZE (ūth'er-wiz), *ad.* In a different manner; in another way.
Ō-TĪ-ŌSE' (ō-shē-ōs'), *a.* Idle; unemployed.
Ō-TĪ-ŪM (ō-shē-ūm), *n.* [L.] Rest; leisure.
Ō-T'AR or **Ō-T'Ō**, *n.* An essential oil from roses.
Ō-T'ĒR, *n.* An amphibious animal valued for fur.
Ō-T'Ō-MĀN, *n.*; *pl.* **Ō-T'Ō-MĀNS**. A native of Turkey; a Turk; — a kind of hassock or stool.
Ō-T'Ō-MĀN, *a.* Relating to the Turks or Turkey.
ŌUGHT (āwt), *n.* Any thing. See **AUGHT**.
ŌUGHT (āwt), *verb defective* (used in the present and imperfect tenses). To owe or be owed; to be bound by duty, or to be obliged; to be fit.
OUI DĪKE (wē-dēr'), *n.* [Fr.] A hearsay.
ŌUNCE, *n.* A small weight; — an animal; a lynx.
ŌUR, *pron. & a.* Belonging to us.
ŌUR-AN-ŌG'RĀ-PHY, *n.* A description of the heavens; uranography.
ŌŌ-RŌL-Q-Y, *n.* (*Med.*) The judgment of diseases by the examination of urine.
ŌŌ-RŌS'Q-PY, *n.* Same as *urology*.
ŌŌRŠ, *pron. pass.* Belonging to us.
ŌŌR-SEL', *pron. recip.* Used in the regal style.
ŌŌR-SĒLVES' (ōŏr-sēlvz'), *pron. recip.*; *pl. of Myself*. We, not others; us, not others.
ŌU'ŠEL (ō'zl), *n.* A species of bird. See **OUZEL**.
ŌUST, *v. a.* To vacate; to deprive; to eject.
ŌUST'ER, *n.* (*Law*). A dispossession; ejection.
ŌŮT, *ad.* Not within; not in; opposed to *in*; not at home; — to the end; — loudly; — at a loss.
ŌŮT, *interj.* Expressing abhorrence or expulsion.
ŌŮT-ĀCT', *v. a.* To do beyond; to exceed.
ŌŮT-BĀL'ANCE, *v. a.* To outweigh.
ŌŮT-BĪD', *v. a.* To overpower by bidding.
ŌŮT-BREAK, *n.* A breaking out; an eruption.
ŌŮT-BREAK-ING, *n.* That which breaks forth.
ŌŮT-BŪRST, *n.* An explosion; an outbreak.
ŌŮT-CAST, *p. a.* Thrown away; cast out.
ŌŮT-CAST, *n.* An exile; one rejected or expelled.
ŌŮT-CRŌP, *n.* (*Geol.*) The exposure of strata at the surface of the earth.
ŌŮT-CRY, *n.* A cry of distress; clamor; noise.
ŌŮT-DARE', *v. a.* To venture beyond.
ŌŮT-DŌ', *v. a.* [*i.* **OUTDIO**; *pp.* **OUTDOING**, **OUTDONE**.] To excel; to surpass; to exceed.
ŌŮT-DŌOR (ōŭt'dŏr), *a.* Being out of the house.
ŌŮT'ER, *a.* Being without; — opposed to *inner*.
ŌŮT'ER-MŌST, *a.* Remotest from the middle.
ŌŮT-FACE', *v. a.* To brave; to stare down.
ŌŮT-FĀLL, *n.* A waterfall; the lower end of a watercourse; — a quarrel.
ŌŮT-FĪT, *n.* The act or means of fitting out; — the equipment of a person or ship.
ŌŮT-GĀTE, *n.* An outlet; a passage outwards.
ŌŮT-ĠĒN'ER-ĀL, *v. a.* To exceed in military skill.
ŌŮT-GĪVE', *v. a.* To surpass in giving.
ŌŮT-GŌ', *v. a.* [*i.* **OUTWENT**; *pp.* **OUTGOING**, **OUTGONE**.] To surpass; to go beyond; to leave behind; — to circumvent.
ŌŮT-GŌ'ER, *n.* One who outgoes; one who leaves.
ŌŮT-GŌ'ING, *n.* Egress; — outlay; expenditure.
ŌŮT-GRŌW' (ōŭt-grŏ'), *v. a.* To surpass in growth.
ŌŮT-HER'ŌD, *v. a.* To exceed Herod in cruelty.
ŌŮT-HŌŪSE, *n.* A barn, stable, or coach-house, &c.
ŌŮT-LĀND'ISH, *a.* Not native; foreign; strange.
ŌŮT-LĀST', *v. a.* To surpass in duration.
ŌŮT-LĀW, *n.* One deprived of the benefit of law.
ŌŮT-LĀW, *v. a.* To deprive of the benefit and protection of the law.
ŌŮT-LĀW-RY, *n.* (*Law*). An act by which a man is deprived of the protection of the law.
ŌŮT-LĀY, *n.* A sum expended; expenditure.
ŌŮT-LĒT, *n.* A passage outwards; an egress.
ŌŮT-LĒ-ER, *n.* (*Geol.*) A portion of a stratum detached from the principal mass.
ŌŮT-LĒNE', *v. a.* To form a sketch or outline of.
ŌŮT-LĒNE, *n.* Contour; an exterior line; a sketch.
ŌŮT-LĒVE', *v. a.* To live beyond; to survive.

ŌŮT-LOOK' (ōŭt-lŭk'), *v. a.* To face down.
ŌŮT'LOOK (ōŭt'lŭk), *n.* A vigilant watch.
ŌŮT-MĀRCH', *v. a.* To leave behind in marching.
ŌŮT-MĒAS'URE (ōŭt-mēzh'ur), *v. a.* To exceed.
ŌŮT-NŪM'BER, *v. a.* To exceed in number.
ŌŮT-PĀRT, *n.* A part remote from the main part.
ŌŮT'PŌRT, *n.* A port at a distance from a city.
ŌŮT'PŌST, *n.* A station without the limits of the camp, or at a distance from the army.
ŌŮT-PŌUR', *v. a.* To effuse; to emit. See **POUR**.
ŌŮT-PŌUR'ING, *n.* Act of pouring out; effusion.
ŌŮT'RĀGE, *n.* Open violence; wanton abuse.
ŌŮT'RĀGE, *v. a.* To injure or abuse violently.
ŌŮT'RĀGE, *v. n.* To commit exorbitances.
ŌŮT-RĀ'GEŌUS (ōŭt-rā'jus), *a.* Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; enormous; excessive.
ŌŮT-RĀ'GEŌUS-LY (ōŭt-rā'jus-le), *ad.* Violently.
ŌŮT-RĀ'GEŌUS-NĒSS (ōŭt-rā'jus-nēs), *n.* Violence.
ŌŮTRE (ō-trā'), *a.* [Fr.] Extravagant; out of the common limits; overstrained.
ŌŮT-RĒACH', *v. a.* To go beyond; to overreach.
ŌŮT-RĪDE', *v. a.* To pass by riding.
ŌŮT-RĪDE', *v. n.* To ride or travel about.
ŌŮT'RĪD-ER, *n.* A servant or attendant on horseback, accompanying a carriage.
ŌŮT'RĪG-GER, *n.* (*Naut.*) A spar or piece of timber for extending ropes or sails.
ŌŮT-RĪGH'T' (ōŭt-rĭt'), *ad.* Immediately; at once.
ŌŮT-RĪ'VAL, *v. a.* To surpass in excellence.
ŌŮT-RŪN', *v. a.* To leave behind; to exceed.
ŌŮT-SĀLL', *v. a.* To leave behind in sailing.
ŌŮT-SĒLL', *v. a.* To exceed in selling.
ŌŮT'SĒT, *n.* An opening; a beginning.
ŌŮT-SHĪNE', *v. a.* To excel in lustre.
ŌŮT'SĪDE, *n.* Surface; external part, the utmost.
ŌŮT'SĪDE, *a.* Being without; exterior.
ŌŮT'SĪD-ER, *n.* One who is not in a society.
ŌŮT'SKĪRT, *n.* A suburb; an out-part; an outpost.
ŌŮT-SPRED' (ōŭt-sprēd'), *v. a.* To diffuse.
ŌŮT-STĀND', *v. a. & n.* To resist; — to stand out.
ŌŮT-STĀND'ING, *a.* Existing abroad; unsettled.
ŌŮT-STARE', *v. a.* To face down; to browbeat.
ŌŮT-STĒTCH', *v. a.* To extend; to spread out.
ŌŮT-STRIDE', *v. a.* To surpass in striding.
ŌŮT-STRĪP', *v. a.* To outgo; to leave behind.
ŌŮT-TĀLK' (tāwk'), *v. a.* To overpower by talk.
ŌŮT-VĀL'VE, *v. a.* To transcend in price.
ŌŮT-VĪE' (ōŭt-vĭ'), *v. a.* To exceed; to surpass.
ŌŮT-VŌTE', *v. a.* To surpass by voting.
ŌŮT-WĀLK' (ōŭt-wāwk'), *v. a.* To exceed in walking.
ŌŮT'-WĀLL, *n.* An exterior wall.
ŌŮT-WĀRD, *a.* External; exterior; not inward.
ŌŮT-WĀRD, *ad.* To outward parts; to foreign.
ŌŮT-WĀRDS, *parts*; as, a ship outward bound.
ŌŮT-WĀRD-LY, *ad.* Externally; in appearance.
ŌŮT-WĀTCH' (wŏch'), *v. a.* To surpass in watch.
ŌŮT-WEAR', *v. a.* To exceed in wearing. [*ing.*]
ŌŮT-WEIGH' (ōŭt-wā'), *v. a.* To exceed in weight; to preponderate; to excel in value.
ŌŮT-WĪT', *v. a.* To overcome by stratagem.
ŌŮT-WŌRK (wŭrk), *n.* A work raised on the outside of the ditch of a fortified place; an exterior work.
ŌŮT-WŌRK' (wŭrk'), *v. a.* To outdo.
ŌŮT-WROUGHT' (ōŭt-rāwt'), *p. a.* Outdone.
ŌŮ'ZEL (ō'zl), *n.* A water-fowl; — a blackbird.
Ō'VAL, *a.* Shaped like an egg; oblong; ovate.
Ō'VAL, *n.* A figure in the shape of an egg.
Q-VĀ'RĪ-ŌBS, *a.* Consisting of eggs.
Q-VĀ'RĪ-ŪM, *n.*; *pl.* **Q-VĀ'RĪ-A**. [L.] (*Anat. & Bot.*) The organ or receptacle of the ova or ovules; ovary.
Ō'VĀ-RY, *n.* The seat of eggs or of impregnation; — a case enclosing ovules or seeds.
Ō'VĀTE, *a.* Of an oval figure; egg-shaped.
Q-VĀ'TĪŌN, *n.* An inferior sort of triumph.
Ō'VĒN (ŭp'vŭn), *n.* An arched cavity to bake in.
Ō'VEER, *prep.* Above; across; upon; throughout.
Ō'VEER, *ad.* Above the top; more; throughout. —
Over is much used in composition, and with *va-*

- rious meanings; but more commonly with the signification of *excess* or *superiority*.
- Ô'VER, *a.* Being above or beyond; upper.
- Ô-VER-À-BÔUND', *v. n.* To abound too much.
- Ô-VER-ÂCT', *v. a. & n.* To act more than enough.
- Ô'VER-ÂLLS, *n. pl.* A kind of loose trousers.
- Ô-VER-ÂRCH', *v. a.* To cover as with an arch.
- Ô-VER-ÂWE', *v. a.* To keep in awe; to terrify.
- Ô-VER-BÂL'ANCE, *v. a.* To throw the balance on one side; to outweigh; to preponderate.
- Ô'VER-BÂL-ANCE, *n.* A greater weight; excess.
- Ô-VER-BEAR', (*ô-ver-bâr'*), *v. a.* To bear down; to overpower; to overwhelm; to repress.
- Ô-VER-BEAR'ING, *p. a.* Oppressive; despotic.
- Ô-VER-BID', *v. a.* To bid more; to bid too much.
- Ô'VER-BÔARD, *ad.* Off the ship; out of the ship.
- Ô-VER-BÛR'DEN (*ô-ver-bûr'dn*), *v. a.* To overload.
- Ô-VER-CÂST', *v. a.* [*i.* OVERCAST; *pp.* OVERCASTING, OVERCAST.] To cloud; to darken: — to cast or rate too high: — to sew over.
- Ô'VER-CÂST, *a.* Clouded; cloudy; obscured.
- Ô-VER-CHÂRGE', *v. a.* To charge or rate too high.
- Ô'VER-CHÂRGE, *n.* Too high a charge.
- Ô-VER-CLÔUD', *v. a.* To cover with clouds.
- Ô'VER-CÔAT, *n.* An outside coat; a great-coat.
- Ô-VER-CÔME' (*ô-ver-kûm'*), *v. a.* [*i.* OVERCAME, *pp.* OVERCOMING, OVERCOME.] To conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; to surmount.
- Ô-VER-CÔME', *v. n.* To gain the superiority.
- Ô-VER-DÔ', *v. a. & n.* [*i.* OVERDID; *pp.* OVERDOING, OVERDONE.] To do more than enough.
- Ô'VER-DÔSE, *n.* An excessive dose.
- Ô-VER-DRÂW', *v. a.* [*i.* OVERDREW; *pp.* OVERDRAWING, OVERDRAWN.] To draw too much.
- Ô-VER-DRIVE', *v. a.* To drive too hard.
- Ô-VER-EYE' (*ô-ver-î'*), *v. a.* To superintend.
- Ô'VER-FÂLL, *n.* A cataract: — a shoal or bank.
- Ô-VER-FEÊD', *v. a. & n.* [*i.* OVERFED; *pp.* OVERFEEDING, OVERFED.] To feed too much.
- Ô-VER-FLÔW' (*ô-ver-flô'*), *v. n.* To be more than full; to spread; to abound.
- Ô-VER-FLÔW', *v. a.* To deluge; to inundate.
- Ô'VER-FLÔW, *n.* An inundation; exuberance.
- Ô-VER-FLÔW'ING, *n.* Exuberance; copiousness.
- Ô-VER-FLÔW'ING, *p. a.* Inundating; abundant.
- Ô-VER-FREIGHT' (*ô-ver-frât'*), *v. a.* [*i.* OVERFREIGHTED; *pp.* OVERFREIGHTING, OVERFREIGHTED OR OVERFRAUGHT.] To load or freight too heavily.
- Ô-VER-GÔRGE', *v. a.* To gorge too much.
- Ô-VER-GRÔW', *v. a. & n.* [*i.* OVERGREW; *pp.* OVERGROWING, OVERGROWN.] To cover with growth: — to rise above: — to grow beyond.
- Ô'VER-GRÔWTH, *n.* Exuberant growth.
- Ô-VER-HÂNG', *v. a. & n.* To jut or impend over.
- Ô-VER-HÂUL', *v. a.* To spread over; to examine.
- Ô-VER-HÉAD' (*ô-ver-héd'*), *ad.* Aloft; above.
- Ô-VER-HÉAR' (*-hêr'*), *v. a.* [*i.* OVERHEARD; *pp.* OVERHEARING, OVERHEARD.] To hear privately or by chance, or without being spoken to.
- Ô-VER-HÉAT', *v. a.* To heat too much.
- Ô-VER-JÔY', *v. a.* To transport; to delight.
- Ô-VER-LÂ'BOR, *v. a.* To exceed or oppress by labor.
- Ô-VER-LÂDE', *v. a.* To overburden.
- Ô-VER-LÂND, *a.* Done or carried on by land.
- Ô-VER-LÂY', *v. a.* To smother; to crush; to cover.
- Ô-VER-LÂY'ING, *n.* A superficial covering.
- Ô-VER-LÉAP', *v. a.* To pass by a jump.
- Ô'VER-LÉATH-ER, *n.* Upper-leather.
- Ô-VER-LIÉ', *v. a.* [*i.* OVERLAY; *pp.* OVERLYING, OVERLAIN.] To lie upon or over.
- Ô-VER-LIVE', *v. a.* To survive; to outlive.
- Ô-VER-LÔAD', *v. a.* To burden with too much.
- Ô-VER-LOOK' (*ô-ver-lûk'*), *v. a.* To peruse; to oversee; to inspect: — to excuse: — to neglect.
- Ô-VER-MÂS'TER, *v. a.* To subdue; to govern.
- Ô-VER-MÂTCH', *v. a.* To be too powerful for.
- Ô'VER-MÂTCH, *n.* One of superior powers.
- Ô-VER-MÉAS'ÛRE (*ô-ver-mêzh'ûr*), *v. a.* To measure or estimate too largely.
- Ô'VER-MÉAS'ÛRE (*ô-ver-mêzh-ûr*), *n.* A surplus.
- Ô'VER-MÔST, *a.* Highest; over the rest.
- Ô-VER-MÛCH', *a.* Too much; more than enough.
- Ô-VER-MÛCH', *ad.* In too great a degree.
- Ô-VER-NIGHT' (*-nit'*), *n.* Night before bed-time.
- Ô-VER-NIGHT' (*-nit'*), *ad.* Through the night.
- Ô-VER-PÂSS', *v. a.* To pass over; to cross: — to overlook; to omit.
- Ô-VER-PÂST' (*ô-ver-pâst'*), *p. a.* Gone; past.
- Ô-VER-PAY', *v. a.* [*i.* OVERPAID; *pp.* OVERPAYING, OVERPAID.] To pay too much.
- Ô'VER-PLÛS, *n.* That which remains; a surplus.
- Ô-VER-PÔISE', *v. a.* To outweigh.
- Ô'VER-PÔISE, *n.* A preponderant weight.
- Ô-VER-PÔWER, *v. a.* To be predominant over.
- Ô-VER-PRESS', *v. a.* To overwhelm; to crush.
- Ô-VER-PRIZE', *v. a.* To value at too high a price.
- Ô-VER-RATE', *v. a.* To rate at too much.
- Ô-VER-RÉACH', *v. a.* To deceive; to go beyond.
- Ô-VER-RÉACH'ER, *n.* One who overreaches.
- Ô-VER-RIDE', *v. a.* To ride over: — to ride too much. — (*Law.*) To supersede.
- Ô-VER-RÎ'PEN (*-rî'pn*), *v. a.* To make too ripe.
- Ô-VER-RÛLE', *v. a.* To control; to govern; to supersede — (*Law.*) To make void; to reject.
- Ô-VER-RÛL'ING, *p. a.* Governing with superior power; controlling; directing.
- Ô-VER-RÛN', *v. a.* To outrun: — to ravage: — to overspread: — to alter the arrangement of.
- Ô'VER-SÉA, *a.* Foreign; from beyond seas.
- Ô-VER-SÉÊ', *v. a.* To superintend; to overlook.
- Ô-VER-SÉÊ'ER, *n.* One who oversees; a supervisor.
- Ô-VER-SÊT', *v. a.* [*i.* OVERSET; *pp.* OVERSETTING, OVERSET.] To turn bottom upwards; to overturn; to upset; to subvert.
- Ô-VER-SÊT', *v. n.* To fall down; to turn over.
- Ô-VER-SHADE', *v. a.* To cover with darkness.
- Ô-VER-SHÂD'ÔW (*ô-ver-shâd'ô*), *v. a.* To throw a shade over; to shelter; to protect.
- Ô-VER-SHÔOT', *v. a. & n.* [*i.* OVERSHOT; *pp.* OVERSHOOTING, OVERSHOT.] To shoot beyond the mark.
- Ô'VER-SHÔT-WHÉÊL', *n.* A wheel which is turned by water flowing on the top of it.
- Ô'VER-SIGHT (*ô-ver-sît*), *n.* Superintendence: — a mistake; an error: — inattention.
- Ô-VER-SKIP', *v. a.* To pass by leaping; to escape.
- Ô-VER-SLÉÊP', *v. a. & n.* [*i.* OVERSLEPT; *pp.* OVERSLEEPING, OVERSLEPT.] To sleep too long.
- Ô-VER-SPRÉAD' (*ô-ver-spréd'*), *v. a.* To cover over.
- Ô-VER-STÂTE', *v. a.* To state too highly.
- Ô-VER-STÔCK', *v. a.* To fill too full; to crowd.
- Ô-VER-STRAÎN', *v. a. & n.* To strain too far.
- Ô'VÉRT, *a.* Open; public; apparent; manifest. — *Over act.* (*Law.*) An open act that is capable of being manifestly proved.
- Ô-VER-TÂKE', *v. a.* [*i.* OVERTOOK; *pp.* OVERTAKING, OVERTAKEN.] To catch by pursuit; to take.
- Ô-VER-TÂ'KEN (*ô-ver-tâ'ku*) *p.* From *Overtake*.
- Ô-VER-TÂSK', *v. a.* To task too much.
- Ô-VER-THRÔW' (*ô-ver-thrô'*), *v. a.* [*i.* OVERTHREW; *pp.* OVERTHROWING, OVERTHROWN.] To ruin; to defeat; to subvert; to destroy; to demolish; to overturn.
- Ô'VER-THRÔW (*ô-ver-thrô*), *n.* Ruin; defeat.
- Ô-VER-TIRE', *v. a.* To subdue with fatigue.
- Ô'VERT-LY, *ad.* In an overt manner; openly.
- Ô-VER-TOOK' (*ô-ver-tûk'*), *i.* From *Overtake*.
- Ô-VER-TÔP', *v. a.* To rise above; to surpass.
- Ô-VER-TRÂDE', *v. n.* To trade too much.
- Ô'VER-TÛRE, *n.* A proposal: — a flourish of music.
- Ô-VER-TÛRN', *v. a.* To subvert; to overthrow.
- Syn.* — A vehicle, or a system of economy, may be *overturned*; an establishment, *subverted*; a government or edifice, *overthrown*; natural order, *inverted*; decrees, *reversed*.
- Ô'VER-TÛRN, *a.* A subversion; an overthrow.
- Ô-VER-TÛRN'Â-BLE, *a.* That may be overturned.
- Ô-VER-TÛRN'ER, *n.* One who overturns.
- Ô-VER-VÂL'ÛE, *v. a.* To rate at too high a price.
- Ô-VER-WÉÊN', *v. n.* To think highly or arrogantly.
- Ô-VER-WÉÊN'ING, *a.* Vain; conceited; arrogant.

Ô-VER-WÊEN'ING-LY, *ad.* With arrogance.
 Ô-VER-WEIGH' (ô-ver wâ'), *v. a.* To preponderate.
 Ô-VER-WEIGHT (ô-ver-wât'), *n.* Preponderance.
 Ô-VER-WHÊLM', *v. a.* To crush underneath.
 Ô-VER-WHÊLM'ING, *p. a.* Overflowing; crushing.
 Ô-VER-WHÊLM'ING-LY, *ad.* So as to overwhelm.
 Ô-VER-WORK' (ô-ver-wûrk'), *v. a.* [*i.* OVERWORKED or OVERWROUGHT; *pp.* OVERWORKING, OVERWORKED or OVERWROUGHT.] To work too much; to tire or injure by labor.
 Ô-VER-WROUGHT' (ô-ver-râwt'), *i. & p.* From *Overwork*. Labored too much:—worked all over.
 Ô-VIC'U-LAR, *a.* Relating to eggs.
 Ô-VI-DUCT, *n.* A duct to convey the ova.
 Ô-VI-FÖRM, *a.* Having the shape of an egg.
 Ô-VINE, *a.* Belonging to sheep.
 Ô-VIP'Ä-ROÜS, *a.* Producing young by eggs.
 Ô-VI-PÖSH'IT, *v. a.* (*Ent.*) To lay or deposit eggs.
 Ô-VI-PÖSH'ITION, *n.* The act of laying eggs.
 Ô-VI-SÄC, *n.* (*Anat.*) The cavity in the ovary which contains the ovum.
 Ô-VÖID, *a.* Formed like an egg; egg-shaped.
 Ô-VÖ-LÖ, *n.* [*It.*] (*Arch.*) A convex moulding.
 Ô-VÖL'Ö-GY, *n.* A treatise on eggs.
 Ô-VÜLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A rudimentary seed.
 Ô-VUM, *n.*; *pl.* Ô'VA. [*L.*] An egg.
 ÔWE (ô), *v. a.* To be bound to pay, or to pay to; to be indebted to:—to have from.
 ÔWE (ô), *v. n.* To be bound or obliged.
 ÔW'ING (ô'ing), *p. a.* Due, as a debt:—imputable to.
 ÔWL or ÔWL'ET, *n.* A bird that flies by night.
 ÔWL, *v. n.* To carry on an unlawful trade.
 ÔWLER, *n.* One who carries contraband goods.
 ÔWL'ET, *n.* A small owl; an owl.
 ÔWL'ING, *n.* An offence against public trade.
 ÔWL'ISH, *a.* Resembling an owl.
 ÔWN (ôn), *a.* Belonging to; as, my *own*.
 ÔWN (ôn), *v. a.* To possess by right:—to confess.
 ÔWN'ER (ô'nêr), *n.* The rightful proprietor.
 ÔWN'ER-SHIP (ô'nêr-shîp), *n.* Rightful possession.

ÔX, *n.*; *pl.* ÔX'EN (ôk'sn). A castrated bull.
 ÔX-ÄL'IC, *a.* Obtained from sorrel.
 ÔX-BÖW, *n.* A bow for yoking an ox.
 ÔX'EYE (ôx'î), *n.* A plant; a shrub.
 ÔX'FLY, *n.* A fly hatched under the skin of cattle.
 ÔX'Î-DÄTE, *v. a.* To convert into an oxide; to oxidize.
 ÔX Î-DÄ'TION, *n.* Act of oxidizing.
 ÔX'IDE, *n.* A substance combined with oxygen without being in the state of an acid.—Rust is an oxide of iron.
 ÔX'IDIZE, *v. a.* To convert into an oxide.
 ÔX'IDIZE MENT, *n.* Oxidation.
 ÔX-STÄLL, *n.* A stand or stall for oxen.
 ÔX'Y-GËN, *n.* (*Chem.*) A gas which generates acids and oxides, and forms the respirable or vital part of common air.
 ÔX'Y-GËN-ÄTE, *v. a.* To impregnate with oxygen.
 ÔX-Y-GËN Ä'TION, *n.* Act of oxygenating.
 ÔX-Y-GËN-IZE, *v. a.* To impregnate with oxygen.
 ÔX YËN-OÜS, *a.* Relating to oxygen.
 ÔX'Y-GÖN, *n.* A triangle with three acute angles.
 ÔX-YË'Q-NÄL, *a.* Having three acute angles.
 ÔX-Y-HV'DRO-GËN, *a.* Applied to a *blowpipe*, which is used to produce intense heat;—also to a *microscope*, which resembles a magic lantern.
 ÔX'Y-MËL, *n.* A mixture of vinegar and honey.
 ÔX-Y-MÖ'RON, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a word is used in a peculiar sense, or with pregnant meaning; as, "*cruel kindness*."
 ÔX'Y-TÖNE, *n.* A word with an acute sound.
 ÔYER [ô'yêr, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; ô'yêr, *S. Wh.*], *n.* A court of *oyer* and *terminer* is a judiciary, where causes are heard and determined.
 Ô-YËS! [ô-yës', *S. Sm. R.*; ô-yis', *W. P. F.*; ô yä, *Ja.*], *n.* [*Fr. oyez.*] (*Law.*) Hear ye:—a term used by a sheriff or crier, as an introduction to a proclamation. It is thrice repeated.
 ÔY'S'TER, *n.* A bivalve testaceous fish.
 Ô-ZÆ'NÄ (ô-zë'nä), *n.* An ulcer in the nostrils.

P.

P is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the lips, as in *pelt*.
 PÄB-V-LAR, *a.* Affording food; alimental.
 PÄB-V-LÄ'TION, *n.* The act of feeding.
 PÄB-V-LOÜS, *a.* Affording aliment; alimental.
 PÄB'V-LÜM, *n.* [*L.*] Food; aliment; support.
 PÄ-CÄ'TION, *n.* The act of appeasing.
 PÄCE, *n.* A step:—gait; manner of walking:—a motion of a horse:—a measure of 2½ feet;—one fifth of a rod, or 3 feet and 3 tenths.
 PÄCE, *v. n.* To move on slowly; to go:—to move with a particular gait, as a horse.
 PÄCE, *v. a.* To measure by steps; to direct to go.
 PÄCED (päst), *a.* Having a particular gait.
 PÄC'ER, *n.* One who paces:—a horse that paces.
 PÄ-CHÄ' [pä-shä', *K. Sm. R. C.*; pä'shä, *Brande*], *n.* A Turkish governor; a bashaw.
 PÄ-CHÄ'LIC, *n.* The jurisdiction of a pacha.
 PÄCH-Y-DËRM, *n.* A thick-skinned quadruped.
 PÄCH-Y-DËR'MÄ-TÄ, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) An order of animals that have thick skins, as the elephant, horse, hog, &c.; pachyderms.
 PÄCH-Y-DËR'MÄ-TOÜS, *a.* Relating to pachyderms.
 PÄ-CIF'IC, } *a.* Promoting peace; peaceable;
 PÄ-CIF'ICÄL, } mild; gentle; appeasing.
 PÄC'IF-ICÄ'TION, *n.* The act of pacifying.
 PÄC'IF-ICÄ'TOR [pä-s-e-fë-kä'tur, *W. P. J. E. C.*; pä-sifë-kä-tur, *S. Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* A peacemaker.
 PÄ-CIF'ICÄ-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to make peace.
 PÄC'IF-ËR, *n.* One who pacifies.
 PÄC'IF-Y, *v. a.* To appease; to quiet; to compose.
 PÄCK, *n.* A bundle:—a number of cards:—a number of hounds:—a number of people, &c.
 PÄCK, *v. a.* To bind up; to sort:—to send off.

PÄCK, *v. n.* To tie up goods:—to go off in haste.
 PÄCK'ÄGE, *n.* A bale, goods packed; a charge.
 PÄCK'CLÖTH, *n.* A cloth in which goods are tied up.
 PÄCK'ER, *n.* One who packs or binds.
 PÄCK'ET, *n.* A small pack:—a mail of letters:—a post-shop, or vessel for letters and passengers.
 PÄCK'ET, *v. a.* To bind up or form in packets.
 PÄCK'ET-BÖAT, *n.* A vessel for carrying letters, &c.
 PÄCK'HÖRSE, *n.* A horse of burden.
 PÄCK'MÄN, *n.* A man who carries a pack.
 PÄCK'SÄD-DLE, *n.* A saddle to carry burdens.
 PÄCK'STÄFF, *n.* A staff to support a pack.
 PÄCK'THREAD (päk'thräd), *n.* Thread for packing.
 PÄCK'WÄX, *n.* A ligament in the neck of ruminant animals.
 PÄCT, *n.* [*pactum, L.*] A bargain; a covenant.
 PÄC'TION, *n.* A bargain; contract; pact.
 PÄC'TION-ÄL, *a.* By way of bargain or covenant.
 PÄC'TI'TIOÜS, *a.* Settled by agreement.
 PÄD, *n.* An easy-paced horse:—a saddle:—a robber.
 PÄD, *v. n.* To travel gently:—to rob on foot.
 PÄD, *v. a.* To furnish with a pad; to stuff:—to impregnate with a mordant.
 PÄD'DING, *n.* Stuffing:—impregnation of cloth with a mordant.
 PÄD'DLE, *v. n.* To row; to play in the water.
 PÄD'DLE, *v. a.* To feel; to play with; to row.
 PÄD'DLE, *n.* An oar used by a single rower.
 PÄD'DÖCK, *n.* A frog or toad:—a small enclosure.
 PÄD'DY, *n.* Rice in the husk:—a species of heron:—a cant word for an Irishman.

PÄD'LÖCK, *n.* A pendent or hanging lock.
PÄD-ŪA-SÖY' (päd-ū-söt'), *n.* A kind of silk stuff.
PÄ'AN (pē'an), *n.* [L.] A song of triumph or praise:—an ancient poetic form of four syllables.
PÄ'GAN, *n.* A worshipper of idols or false gods; a heathen; a *gentile*; an idolater.
PÄ'GAN or **PÄ'GAN-ISH**, *a.* Heathenish; gentile.
PÄ'GAN-ISM, *n.* Religion of pagans; heathenism.
PÄ'GAN-IZE, *v. a.* To render heathenish.
PÄGE, *n.* One side of the leaf of a book; contents of a page; a writing:—a boy; a youth or servant attached to a high personage.
PÄGE, *v. a.* To mark, as the pages of a book.
***PÄG'EANT** or **PÄ'GEANT** [pāj'ent, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm. C.*; pāj'ent, *P. E. R. Wb.*; pāj'ge-ant or pāj'ent, *Ja.*], *n.* A pompous show; a spectacle.
***PÄG'EANT**, *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious.
***PÄG'EANT-RY**, *n.* Pomp; show; a spectacle.
PÄG'I-NAL, *a.* Consisting of pages.
PÄG'ING, *n.* The marking of pages. [pagoda
PÄGÖD, *n.* An East Indian idol and temple; a
PÄ-GÖ'DA, *n.* An East Indian temple containing an idol:—an Indian coin.
PÄID (päd), *i. & p.* From *Pay*.
PÄIL (päl), *n.* A wooden vessel for water, &c.
PÄIL'FUL, *n.* The quantity that a pail will hold.
PÄIN, *n.* An uneasy sensation of body or mind; distress; suffering; agony: *pang*; anguish:—penalty.—*Pl.* The throes of childbirth; pangs.
PÄIN, *v. a.* To afflict with pain; to torment.
PÄIN'FUL, *a.* Full of pain; afflictive; difficult.
PÄIN'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a painful manner.
PÄIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Affliction; sorrow; grief.
†PÄIN'IM (pā'nim), *n.* A pagan; an infidel.
PÄIN'LESS, *a.* Free from pain; void of trouble.
PÄINS, *n.* Labor; care; trouble.—*Pains*, though in the plural form, is, in these senses, commonly used as singular; as, "much *pains* is taken."
PÄINS'TÄK-ER, *n.* A laborer; a laborious person.
PÄINS'TÄK-ING, *a.* Laborious; industrious.
PÄINS'TÄK-ING, *n.* Great care or industry.
PÄINT (pānt), *v. a.* To lay color upon; to color; to depict; to represent; to describe.
PÄINT, *v. n.* To lay colors on the face, &c.
PÄINT, *n.* A coloring substance or pigment used by painters; color laid on the face.
PÄINT'ER, *n.* One who practises painting.—(*Naut.*) A rope to fasten a boat.
PÄINT'ING, *n.* The art or work of a painter; the art of representing objects by delineation and colors:—a *picture*:—color laid on.
PÄINT'URE (pānt'yur), *n.* The art of painting. [*R.*]
PAIR (pär), *n.* Two things united by nature or suited to each other; two of a sort; a couple; a brace:—a husband and wife.
Syn.—A pair of gloves; a pair or yoke of oxen; a couple of hens; a brace of partridges;—a pair or span of horses.
PAIR (pär), *v. n.* To be joined in pairs; to couple.—*To pair off*, to leave or separate in pairs.
PAIR, *v. a.* To join in couples; to unite.
PÄL'ACE, *n.* A royal or splendid house.
PÄL'A-DIN, *n.* A knight of the round table.
PA-LÆS' TRA, *n.* [L.] A place for athletic exercises.
PÄL-AN-QUIN' (päl-an'kēn'), *n.* A kind of covered carriage, for carrying persons, in the East.
PÄL'A TA-BLE, *a.* Pleasing to the taste; savory.
PÄL'A-TAL, *n.* A consonant pronounced chiefly by the palate. The palatals are *d, g, j, k, l, n, and q*.
PÄL'A-TAL, *a.* Relating to the palate.
PÄL'ATE, *n.* The roof of the mouth; organ of taste.
†PÄL'ATE, *v. a.* To perceive by the taste.
PA-LÄ'TIAL (pā-lä'shāl), *a.* Relating to a palace.
PÄL'A-TINE, *n.* One invested with regal rights.
PÄL'A-TINE, *a.* Possessing royal privileges.
PA-LÄ'VEER, *n.* Superfluous or idle talk; flattery.
PA-LÄ'VEER, *v. a. & n.* To flatter; to talk foolishly.
PA-LÄ'VEER-ER, *n.* One who palavers. [*Love.*]
PÄLE, *a.* Not ruddy; wan; whitish; pallid; dim.
PÄLE, *n.* A pointed stake or piece of wood:—a jurisdiction; a district:—an enclosure.

PÄLE, *v. a.* To enclose with pales; to encompass.
PA-LE-A'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Like chaff, chaffy.
PALE-EYED (päl'id), *a.* Having eyes dimmed.
PALE-FACED (päl'fast), *a.* Having the face pale.
PALE/LY, *ad.* Wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.
PÄLE'NESS, *n.* State of being pale; wanness.
PA/LE-O-GRAPH, *n.* An ancient manuscript.
PA-LE-O-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Relating to paleography.
PA-LE-ÖG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One versed in paleography.
PA-LE-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* An ancient mode of writing; ancient writings collectively.
PA-LE-ÖL/O-GIST, *n.* One versed in paleology.
PA-LE-ÖL/O-GY, *n.* The science of antiquities.
PA-LE-ÖN-TÖL/O-GY, *n.* The science that treats of fossil remains, animal and vegetable.
PÄLE-OÜS, *a.* Husky; chaffy. [*R.*]
PA-LÆS'TRIC, } *a.* Belonging to the exercise of
PA LÆS'TRI-CAL, } wrestling; athletic.
PÄL'ETTE (päl'et), *n.* [Fr.] A painter's board or tablet; pallet.
PÄL'FREY or **PÄL'FREY** [päl'fre, *J. F. C. Wb. Scott, Kenrick*; päl'fre, *S. P. E. K. Sm.*; päl'fre or päl'fre, *Wb.*], *n.* A small horse fit for ladies.
PA-LIL/O-GY, *n.* (*Rhet.*) Repetition of a word.
PÄL'IN-DRÖME, *n.* A word, line, or sentence, which is the same read backwards or forwards; as, *madam, Hannah*.
PÄL'ING, *n.* A kind of fence-work for parks, &c.
PÄL'IN-ÖDE, *n.* A poem in which a retraction is made; a recantation.
PÄL-I-SÄDE', *n.* A defence formed by pales or stakes driven into the ground.
PÄL-I-SÄDE', *v. a.* To enclose with palisades.
PÄL-I-SÄ'DÖ, *n. & v.* Palisade. See **PALISADE**.
PÄLL, *n.* A cloak; mantle; a covering for the dead.
PÄLL, *v. n.* To grow vapid; to become insipid.
PÄLL, *v. a.* To make insipid or vapid; to impair.
PÄL-LÄ'DI-ÜM, *n.* [L.] *L. pl.* **PÄL-LÄ'DI-A**; Eng. **PÄL-LÄ'DI-ÜMS**. A statue of Pallas:—protection.—(*Chem.*) A whitish metal, hard, but ductile.
PÄL'LAS, *n.* (*Astron.*) A small planet or asteroid.
PÄL'LET, *n.* A small bed:—a painter's board or tablet; palette.—(*Her.*) A little post.
PÄL'LI-AL, *a.* [pallium, *L.*] (*Conch.*) Applied to an impression or mark on a bivalve shell-fish.
PÄL'LI-ÄSS, *n.* A straw bed used in camp. [see *a.*]
PÄL'LI-ÄTE, *v. a.* To extenuate; to soften; to *PA-LÄ'VATION*, *n.* An extenuation; a mitigation.
PÄL'LI-A-TIVE, *a.* Tending to palliate; extenuating; mitigating; easing.
PÄL'LI-A-TIVE, *n.* Something that palliates.
PÄL'LID, *a.* Pale; not high-colored; not bright.
PÄL'LID-NESS, *n.* State of being pallid.
PÄLL-MALL' (päl-mäl'), *n.* A play with a ball and mallet:—the place where the game is played.
PÄLM (päm), *n.* A tree:—victory; triumph:—the inner part of the hand:—a measure of three inches:—a sail-maker's thimble.
PÄLM (päm), *v. a.* To conceal; to impose.
PÄL'MAR, *a.* Relating to the palm; palmar.
PÄL/MATE, *a.* Shaped like a palm; palminated.
PÄL'MAT-ED, *a.* Having the feet broad or webbed.
PÄLM'ER (päm'er), *n.* A pilgrim; a crusader.
PÄLM'ER-WORM (päm'er-würm), *n.* A sort of locust.
PÄL-MÉT/TÖ, *n.* A species of the palm-tree.
PÄL-MIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Bearing palms.
PÄL/MI-PED, *n.* A web-footed or swimming bird.
PÄL/MI-PED, *a.* Web-footed; fin-footed.
PÄL/MIS-TÉR, *n.* One who deals in palmistry.
PÄL'MIS-TRY, *n.* Fortune-telling by the palm.
PÄLM'SÜN-DAY (päm'sün-dä), *n.* The Sunday next before Easter.
PÄLM'Y (päm'ye), *a.* Bearing palms; flourishing.
PÄL-PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being palpable.
PÄL'PA-BLE, *a.* That may be felt; gross; plam.
PÄL'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being palpable.
PÄL'PA-BLY, *ad.* In a palpable manner.
PÄL-PÄ'TION, *n.* Act of feeling; manipulation.

PÁL/PE-BRÁL, *a.* [*palpebra*, *L.*] Relating to the eyelids.
 PÁL/PÍ-TÁTE, *v. a.* To beat, as the heart; to flutter.
 PÁL-PÍ-TÁ'TION, *n.* Act of palpitating; a throbbing of the heart.
 PÁLS/GRÁVE, *n.* On overseer of a prince's palace.
 PÁL/ŠI-CAL, *a.* Afflicted with the palsy; paralytic.
 PÁL/ŠIED (pál'zid), *a.* Diseased with the palsy.
 PÁL/ŠY, *n.* A privation of motion; a paralysis.
 PÁL/ŠY, *v. a.* To strike with palsy; to paralyze.
 PÁL/TER, *v. n.* To shift; to dodge; to play tricks.
 PÁL/TER-ER, *n.* An insincere dealer; a shifter.
 PÁL/TRI-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being paltry.
 PÁL/TRY, *a.* Sorry; worthless; despicable; mean.
 PÁ-LŮ'DAL, *a.* Relating to marshes and fens.
 PÁ/LY, *a.* Pale. *Shak.* [Used only in poetry.]
 PÁM, *n.* The knave of clubs at loo.
 PÁM/PER, *v. a.* To glut; to feed luxuriously.
 PÁM/PHLET (pám'flet), *n.* A small stitched book.
 PÁM-PHLET-ÉR', *n.* A writer of pamphlets.
 PÁN, *n.* A vessel broad and shallow; a hollow; — part of a gun-lock: — hard earth lying under the loam or soil.
 PÁN-A-CĒ'A, *n.* [*L.*] A medicine pretended to cure all sorts of diseases; catholicon: — an herb.
 PÁ-NÁ'DA, *n.* Same as *panado*.
 PÁ-NÁ'DŌ [pá-ná'dō, *S. W. P. E. F. K. Sm.*; pá-ná'dō, *Ja.*], *n.* [*Sp.*] Bread boiled in water.
 PÁN/CAKE, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan.
 PÁN-CRÁT/IC, *a.* Excelling in all the gymnastic exercises. [*R.*]
 PÁN-CRÁT/IC, *a.* nastic exercises. [*R.*]
 PÁN-CRE-ĀS (páng'kre-ās), *n.* The sweetbread.
 PÁN-CRE-ĀT/IC, *a.* Relating to the pancreas.
 PÁN/CY, *n.* A flower; a violet. See *PANSY*.
 PÁN'DĒCT, *n.* A treatise; a digest of law.
 PÁN-DĒM/IC, *a.* Incident to a whole people.
 PÁN-DE-MŌ'NĪ-ŪM, *n.* The great hall or council-chamber of the fallen angels or demons.
 PÁN'DER, *n.* A pinn; a male bawd; a procurer.
 PÁN'DER, *v. n.* To be subservient to lust or passion.
 PÁN'DER-ISM, *n.* The business of a pander.
 PÁN-DIC-U-LÁ'TION, *n.* Restlessness; uneasiness.
 PÁN-DŌRE' [pán-dōr', *Ja. K. Sm.*; pán'dōr, *C. O.*], *n.* A musical instrument of the lute kind: — sometimes written *bandore* and *pan'do-ran*.
 PÁNE, *n.* A square, particularly of glass: — a piece of variegated work.
 PÁNED (pánd), *a.* Variegated; composed of squares.
 *PÁN-E-GYR/IC [pán-e-jír'ik, *P. J. F. R.*; pán-e-jér'ik, *S. W. Ja. K. Sm. C.*], *n.* A laudatory oration or speech; a eulogy; an encomium.
 *PÁN-E-GYR/IC, *a.* Containing praise; eulogistic.
 *PÁN-E-GYR/IC, *a.* gistic; encomiastic.
 *PÁN-E-GYR/IST, *n.* A eulogist; an encomiast.
 PÁN-E-GYR-IZE, *v. a.* To commend highly.
 PÁN'EL, *n.* A square or piece inserted in a waistcoat, &c.: — a roll of the names of jurors.
 PÁN'EL, *v. a.* To form into panels; to empanel.
 PÁN'EL-LING, *n.* Panel-work.
 PÁNG, *n.* Extreme pain; sudden anguish; throe.
 PÁNG, *v. a.* To torment cruelly. *Shak.* [*R.*]
 PÁN-HAR-MŌN'I-CŌN, *n.* An instrument of music.
 PÁN/IC, *n.* A sudden fright; an alarm: — a plant.
 PÁN/IC, *a.* Extreme; sudden: — applied to fear.
 PÁN'I-CLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A sort of inflorescence, in which the flowers are scattered, as in oats and some grasses.
 PÁN-NÁDE', *n.* The curvet of a horse.
 PÁN'NAGE, *n.* Food for swine, as acorns, &c.
 PÁN'NEL, *n.* A kind of rustic saddle. See *PANEL*.
 PÁN'NEC, *n.* A plant; pannicle.
 PÁN'NI-CLE, *n.* A plant of the millet kind.
 PÁN'NIER (pán'yer or pán'ne-er) [pán'yer, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. R.*; pán'ne-er, *P. Sm.*], *n.* A basket carried on a horse.
 PÁN'O-PLY, *n.* Complete armor for the body.
 PÁN-O-RÁ'MA [pán-o-rá'ma, *Sm. P. C.* pan-o-rá'ma, *Ja. K. Wb.*], *n.* A large, circular painting, representing numerous objects, which are seen from a single point.
 PÁN-O-RÁM/IC, *a.* Relating to a panorama.

PÁN/ŠY, *n.* A garden violet; heart's-ease.
 PANT, *v. n.* To beat, as the heart; to long.
 PANT, *n.* Palpitation; a motion of the heart.
 PÁN'TA-GRÁPH, *n.* An instrument for copying designs: — written also *pantograph* and *pentagraph*.
 PÁN-TA-LÉT', *n.* A woman's garment.
 PÁN-TA-LŌONS', *n. pl.* A man's garment; trousers.
 PÁN'THE-ISM, *n.* The doctrine which identifies the universe or nature, in its totality, with God.
 PÁN'THE-IST [pán'the-ist, *Sm. C. Wb.*; pán-thē-ist, *Ja. Todd*], *n.* A believer of pantheism.
 PÁN-THE-IST/IC, *a.* Relating to pantheism.
 PÁN-THE'ON, *n.* A temple dedicated to all the gods. — Pán-thē'on, an English word; as a classical one, Pán'the-on.
 PÁN'TILER, *n.* A spotted wild beast; a pard.
 PÁN'TILE, *n.* A gutter tile.
 PÁN'TLER, *n.* One who has the charge of the bread in a great family. *Shak.*
 PÁN-TŌ/ELE (pán-tō'fē), *n.* A slipper for the foot.
 PÁN'TŌ-GRÁPH, *n.* A copying-machine; pantograph.
 PÁN-TŌ-GRÁPH/IC, *a.* Relating to pantography.
 PÁN-TŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* A complete description.
 PÁN-TŌ-ŌGY, *n.* A treatise or discourse on all the sciences, or about every thing; a work on universal science.
 PÁN-TŌM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring angles, elevations, and distances.
 PÁN'TO-MIME, *n.* A tale or representation exhibited only in gesture and dumb show: — a buffoon.
 PÁN'TO-MIME, *a.* Representing by gesture.
 PÁN'TO-MIM/IC, *a.* Representing only by gesture.
 PÁN-TŌ-MIM/IC, *a.* ture or dumb show.
 PÁN'TON, *n.* A sort of horseshoe, contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.
 PÁN'TRY, *n.* An apartment for provisions.
 PÁP, *n.* A nipple: — food for infants; pulp.
 PÁ'PÁ, *n.* A fond name for father.
 PÁ'PA-CY, *n.* The popedom; papal authority.
 PÁ'PAL, *a.* Belonging to the pope; popish.
 PÁ'PÁV'ER-OUS, *a.* Resembling poppies.
 PÁ'PÁW', *n.* A shrub or tree and its fruit.
 PÁ'PER, *n.* A substance to write on, &c.; a piece or sheet of paper: — a newspaper.
 PÁ'PER, *a.* Made of paper; slight or thin.
 PÁ'PER, *v. a.* To cover with paper.
 PÁ'PER-HÁNG'INGS, *n. pl.* Colored paper, for drapery, to cover the walls of rooms.
 PÁ'PER-MAK'ER, *n.* One who makes paper.
 PÁ'PER-MILL, *n.* A mill for making paper.
 PÁ'PER-MŌN'EY, *n.* Bank-notes or bills, &c.
 PÁ'PER-STÁIN'ER, *n.* One who colors paper.
 PÁ'PÉS'CENT, *a.* Containing pap; like pap.
 PÁPIER-MACHÉ (páp'yá-má'shā), *n.* [*Fr.*] A substance made of paper reduced to pulp or paste, and the articles manufactured from it.
 PÁ-PÍL'IŌ (pá-píl'yō), *n.* A butterfly; a moth.
 PÁ-PÍL-IŌ-NÁ'CEOUS (pá-píl-yō-ná'shūs), *a.* Resembling a butterfly: — noting a class of plants.
 PÁ-PÍL/LA, *n.*; *pl.* PÁ-PÍL/LA. [*L.*] (*Anat.*) A nipple: — the termination of a nerve.
 PÁP'IL-LA-RY [páp'il-lá-re, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.*; pá-píl-lá-re, *S. P. E. K.*], *a.* [*papilla*, *L.*] Having emulgent vessels, nipples, or paps.
 PÁP-IL-LŌTE', *n.* [*Fr.*] A paper to keep the hair in curl.
 PÁ-PÍL/LOUS or PÁP'IL-LOUS, *a.* Papillary.
 PÁ'PIST, *n.* One who adheres to the pope, or to the Catholic religion; a Roman Catholic.
 PÁ-PÍS'TIC or PÁ-PÍS'TI-CAL, *a.* Popish.
 PÁ-PIS-TRY, *n.* Popery; the Romish doctrine.
 PÁP-PŌŌSE', *n.* An Indian word for a child.
 PÁP'POUS, *a.* Relating to pappus; downy.
 PÁP'PUS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A soft, downy substance.
 PÁP'PY, *a.* Soft; succulent; easily divided.
 PÁP'U-LŌE, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Eruptions on the skin.
 PÁP'U-LŌSE, *a.* Covered with pimples; papulous.
 PÁP'U-LOUS, *a.* Full of pustules or pimples.
 PÁ-P'IR'UN, *n.* [*L.*] An Egyptian plant or bulrush, which was formerly used for paper.
 PÁR, *n.* The state of equality; equal value.

PÄ-RÄ', *n.* A small Turkish copper coin.

PÄR'A-BLE, *n.* [*parabola*, *L.*] (*Rhet.*) A comparison or simile: — a short tale or fable designed to illustrate moral or religious truth.

PA-RÄB/O-LÄ, *n.* [*L.*] One of the conic sections formed by the intersection of the cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides.

PÄR-A-BÖL'IC, } *a.* Relating to a parable: —

PÄR-A-BÖL'I-CAL, } relating to a parabola.

PÄR-A-BÖL'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a parabolic manner.

PÄR-A-BÖL'I-FÖRM, *a.* Formed like a parabola.

PA-RÄB/O-LISM, *n.* A term in algebra.

PA-RÄB/O-LIST, *n.* One who deals in parabolas.

PA-RÄB/O-LÖID, *n.* A paraboliform curve.

PÄR-A-CEN-TE'SIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Surgery.*) A tapping.

PÄR-A-BÖL'IC, } *a.* Noting a sort of curve

PÄR-A-CEN'TRI-CAL, } line.

PA-RÄCH'RO-NISM, *n.* An error in chronology.

PÄR-A-CHÜTE', *n.* [*Fr.*] An instrument to prevent the too rapid descent of a balloon; a fall-breaker.

PÄR-A-CLÊTE, *n.* The Holy Spirit; the Comforter.

PA-RÄDE', *n.* *Show*; ostentation: — procession; military order: — a place where troops assemble.

PA-RÄDE', *v. n.* To assemble, as troops.

PA-RÄDE', *v. a.* To assemble; to exhibit.

PÄR'A-DIGM (pär'a-dim), *n.* An example; a model.

PÄR-A-DIG-MÄT'I-CAL, *a.* Furnishing example.

PÄR'A-DISE, *n.* A place of bliss; heaven.

PÄR-A-DI-SI'A-CAL, *a.* Suiting or like paradise.

PÄR'A-DÖX, *n.* An opinion or assertion apparently false or absurd, but not really so.

PÄR-A-DÖX'I-CAL, *a.* Partaking of paradox.

Syn. — *Paradoxical* and *absurd* are applied to opinion or doctrine; *incredible*, to fact. *Paradoxical* hypothesis; *absurd* opinion; *incredible* story.

PÄR-A-DÖX'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* By way of paradox.

PÄR-A-DÖX'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* State of being paradoxical.

†PÄR-A-DOX-ÖL'O-QY, *n.* The use of paradoxes.

PÄR'A-DRÖME, *n.* An open gallery or passage.

PÄR-A-GÖ'GE, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Rhet.*) A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word; as, *innocence*, *innocency*.

PÄR-A-GÖG'IC, } *a.* Relating to, or added by,

PÄR-A-GÖG'I-CAL, } a paragege.

PÄR'A-GÖN, *n.* A perfect model; a pattern.

PÄR'A-GRÄM, *n.* A play upon words; a pun.

PÄR'A-GRÄPH, *n.* A distinct part or subdivision of a discourse: — the mark thus [¶].

PÄR-A-GRÄPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to, or contain-

PÄR-A-GRÄPH'I-CAL, } ing, paragraphs.

PÄR-A-GRÄPH'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* By paragraphs.

PÄR-A-LIP'SIS, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a speaker pretends to omit what in reality he mentions.

PÄR-ÄL-LÄC'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a paral-

PÄR-ÄL-LÄC'TI-CAL, } lax.

PÄR-ÄL-LÄX, *n.* (*Astron.*) Change of place or of aspect: — the distance between the true place and the apparent place of the sun, or of a star.

PÄR-ÄL-LËL, *a.* Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance, having the same direction: equal; like.

PÄR-ÄL-LËL, *n.* A line equidistant throughout from another line: — a line marking the latitude: — that which is parallel, resemblance; likeness.

— *Pl.* The mark thus [||], referring to a note.

PÄR-ÄL-LËL, *v. a.* To make parallel; to compare.

PÄR-ÄL-LËL-ISM, *n.* The state of being parallel.

PÄR-ÄL-LËL'O-GRÄM, *n.* (*Geom.*) A quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

PÄR-ÄL-LËL-O-GRÄM'I-CAL, *a.* Like a parallelogram; parallelogrammatic.

PÄR-ÄL-LËL-O-GRÄM-MÄT'I-C, *a.* Relating to a parallelogram; parallelogrammatical.

PÄR-ÄL-LËL-O-PÏ'PED or PÄR-ÄL-LËL-O-PÏ'P'E-DÖN, *n.* (*Geom.*) A solid figure whose base is a parallelogram.

PA-RÄL'O-QISM [pa-räl'o-jizm, *W. P. J. F. Ja Sm.*; pär'a-lö-jizm, *S. K.*], *n.* A false argument.

Syn. — An argument unintentionally fallacious is a *paralogism*; one intentionally fallacious, a *sophism*.

PA-RÄL'O-QY, *n.* False reasoning.

PA-RÄL'Y-SIS, *n.* (*Med.*) Loss of motion and feeling in the body or in a part of it; a palsy.

PÄR-A-LYT'IC, *n.* One struck by paralysis.

PÄR-A-LYT'IC or PÄR-A-LYT'I-CAL, *a.* Palsied.

PÄR-A-LYZE, *v. a.* To affect as with paralysis.

PA-RÄM'E-TER, *n.* A straight line in conic sections.

PÄR-A-MÖUNT, *a.* Highest in authority; superior.

PÄR-A-MÖUNT, *n.* One highest in rank.

PÄR'A-MÖUR (pär'a-môr), *n.* A lover or wooer, in a bad sense: — a mistress.

PÄR-A-NYMPH, *n.* A bride-man; a supporter.

PÄR-A-PËGM (pär'a-pëm), *n.* An ancient table on which laws, &c. were engraved.

PÄR-A-PËT, *n.* (*Fort.*) A breastwork or wall.

PÄR'APH, *n.* A figure formed by the flourish of the pen at the end of a signature.

PÄR-A-PHËR'NAL, *a.* Relating to paraphernalia.

PÄR-A-PHËR-NÄ'L-I-A, *n. pl.* [*L.*] (*Law.*) The apparel and ornaments of a wife: — equipage.

PÄR-A-PHRASE, *n.* A loose, free, or amplified translation; an explanation in many words.

PÄR-A-PHRASE, *v. a.* To translate or interpret loosely or by comments; to explain in many words.

PÄR'A-PHRÄST, *n.* One who paraphrases.

PÄR-A-PHRÄS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to paraphrase;

PÄR-A-PHRÄS'TI-CAL, } diffuse; free; not verbal.

PÄR-A-PHRÄS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* By paraphrase.

PÄR-A-PHRE-NÏ'TIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] Inflammation of the diaphragm: — delirium; frenzy.

PÄR'A-PLËG-Y, *n.* (*Med.*) A paralysis of the lower half of the body: — written also *paraplegia*.

PÄR'A-SÄNG, *n.* A Persian measure of length.

PÄR-A-SE-LËNË, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Astron.*) A meteor in a watery cloud; a mock moon.

PÄR'A-SÏTE, *n.* One who flatters the rich; a servile flatterer; a hanger-on; a sycophant: — an animal of parasitical habits. — (*Bot*) A plant that grows on trees or other plants.

PÄR-A-SÏT'IC, } *a.* Flattering; fawning; — grow-

PÄR-A-SÏT'I-CAL, } ing on another tree, as plants.

PÄR-A-SÏT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a parasitical manner.

PÄR'A-SÏT-ISM, *n.* The behavior of a parasite.

PÄR'A-SÖL or PÄR'A-SÖL [pär'a-söl, *W. Ja. C.*; pär'a-söl, *S. J. E. F.*; pär-a-söl', *Sm.*], *n.* A small canopy or umbrella to shelter from the sun.

PÄR-A-SO-LËTTE', *n.* A small parasol; sun-shade.

PA-RÄTH'E-SIS, *n.* (*Rhet.*) Apposition: — a parenthetical notice: — matter contained between brackets, marked [thus].

PÄR'BÖIL, *v. a.* To half-boil; to boil in part.

PÄR'CEL, *n.* A small bundle or quantity; a part.

PÄR'CEL, *v. a.* To divide into portions.

PÄR'CE-NA-RY (pär'se-na-re), *n.* Joint inheritance.

PÄR'CEN-ER (pär'ser-er), *n.* A joint owner.

PÄRCH, *v. a.* To bur; slightly; to scorch; to dry up; to roast in ashes, as corn.

PÄR'CHMENT, *n.* Skins dressed for writing on.

PÄRD, *n.* The leopard: — a spotted animal.

PÄR'DON (pär'dn), *v. a.* To forgive; to remit.

PÄR'DON (pär'dn), *n.* Forgiveness; remission.

PÄR'DON-A-BLE (pär'dn-a-bl), *a.* That may be pardoned; venial; excusable.

PÄR'DON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Venialness.

PÄR'DON-A-BLY (pär'dn-a-blë), *ad.* Venially.

PÄR'DON-ER (pär'dn-er), *n.* One who pardons.

PÄRE, *v. a.* To cut off the surface; to peel.

Syn. — *Pare* an apple; *peel* an orange.

PÄR-E-GÖR'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) An assuaging medicinal preparation; anodyne.

PÄR-E-GÖR *c. a.* Mollifying; assuaging.

PA-RËN'CHÏ MA [pa-rën'ke-ma, *W. K. Sm. Wb.*; pär-en-chï'n a, *Ja.*], *n.* The pith of a plant.

PÄR-ËN-KÏN'A-TOÜS, } *a.* Pithy; spongy; po-

PA-RËN'CHÏ MOÜS, } rous.

PA-RĒN'E-SĪS, *n.* [Gr.] Exhortation; persuasion.
 PĀR-E-NĒT'/IC or PĀR-E-NĒT'/I-CAL, *a.* Hortatory.
 PAR'ENT (pār-ent), *n.* A father or mother.
 PAR'ENT-AGE or PAR'ENT-AGE [pār'ent-aj, *S. W.*
P. J. E. F.; pār'ent-aj, *Ja. C.*; pār'ent-aj, *K. Sm.*],
n. Extraction; birth; descent.
 PĀR-ENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to parents; tender.
 PĀR-EN'THE-SĪS, *n.*; *pl.* PĀR-EN'THE-SĒS. [L.]
 A clause included in a sentence: — the mark
 thus (), including the words inserted.
 PĀR-EN-THĒT'/IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a paren-
 PĀR-EN-THĒT'/I-CAL, } thesis: using parentheses.
 PĀR-EN-THĒT'/I-CAL-LY, *ad.* By parenthesis.
 PĀR-ĒN'TI-CĪDE, *n.* The murder or murderer of
 PAR'ER, *n.* A tool to cut the surface. [a parent.
 PAR'ET, *n.* Plaster; gypsum: — paint.
 PĀR-HĒ'LĪ-ON or PAR-HĒL'ION [pār'hē'le-yn, *W.*
P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; pār'hē'lynn, *S. E. K.*], *n.*; *pl.*
 PĀR-HĒ'LĪ-A. A mock sun; a meteor.
 PĀRĪ-ĀH, *n.* One of the wretched class of heredi-
 tary outcasts in the south of Hindostan.
 PĀRĪ'AL, *n.* Three of a sort at a game of cards.
 PĀRĪ'E-TAL, *a.* Constituting the sides or wall.
 PĀRĪL'LINE, *n.* The active principle of sarsaparilla.
 Pār'im'pār, [L.] The game of even or odd.
 PAR'ING, *n.* That which is pared off; the rind.
 Pār'ri pās'sy, [L.] By similar gradation.
 PAR'ISH, *n.* An ecclesiastical district.
 PAR'ISH, *a.* Belonging to a parish; parochial.
 PĀRISH'ION-ER, *n.* One who belongs to a parish.
 PĀR-I-SYL-LĀB'IC, } *a.* Having an equal num-
 PĀR-I-SYL-LĀB'IC-LY, } ber of syllables.
 PAR'IT-TOR, *n.* A beadle; a summoner.
 PAR'ITY, *n.* Equality; resemblance; likeness.
 PARK, *n.* An enclosure for beasts of chase.
 PARK, *v. a.* To enclose as in a park.
 PARK'ER, *n.* A keeper of a park.
 PAR'LANCE, *n.* Conversation; discourse; talk.
 PAR'LEY, *v. n.* To treat verbally; to talk.
 PAR'LEY, *n.* Oral treaty; talk; conference.
 PAR'LIA-MĒNT (pār'le-mēnt), *n.* The British leg-
 islative assembly of lords and commons.
 PAR'LIA-MĒNT'A-RY, *a.* Relating to parliament.
 PAR'LOR, *n.* A well-furnished room; sitting-room.
 Syn. — Rooms in a house; *parlor*, a room for
 sitting, conversation, &c.; *chamber*, for sleeping.
 PAR-ME-SĀN', *a.* Relating to Parma, and applied
 to cheese made at Parma.
 PĀR-RŌ'CHĪ-AL, *a.* Belonging to a parish.
 PĀR-RŌ'CHĪ-AL-LY, *ad.* In a parish; by parishes.
 PĀR-RŌ'D'IC, PĀR-RŌ'D'IC-LY, *a.* Relating to a parody.
 PAR'Ō-DIST, *n.* One who uses or makes parodies.
 PAR'Ō-DY, *n.* A caricature of another's words,
 language, or performance; a travesty.
 PAR'Ō-DY, *v. a.* To copy by way of parody.
 PAR'OL [pār'ol, *Sm. R.*; pār'ol, *Ja. K.*], *a.* Oral;
 by word of mouth; as, "parol evidence."
 PĀ RŌLE', *n.* Word given as an assurance.
 PĀR-O-NŌ-MĀ'SI-A (pār-o-nŌ-mā'zhe-a), *n.* [Gr.]
 (*Rhet.*) A play upon words; a pun.
 PĀR-Ō-NŌ-MĀS'TIC, *a.* Relating to paronomasia.
 PĀR-Ō-NŪCH'I-A, *n.* (*Med.*) A felon; a whitlow.
 PAR'Ō-NŪME, *n.* A paronymous word.
 PĀR-Ō-N'Y-MŌUS, *a.* Alike in sound but different
 in meaning; resembling another word.
 PĀR-Ō-N'Y-MY, *n.* Quality of being paronymous.
 PAR'Ō-QUĒT (pār'o-kēt), *n.* A small parrot.
 PĀR-ŌT'ID, *a.* Relating to the parotis; salivary.
 PĀR-ŌT'IS, *n.* The salivary gland under the ear.
 PAR'OX-ŪSM, *n.* An exacerbation of a disease; a fit.
 PAR-ŌX-ŪS'MAL, *a.* Relating to paroxysms.
 PAR'QUET-RY, *n.* Inlaid wood-work.
 PAR-RĪ-CĪ'DAL, *a.* Relating to parricide.
 PAR'RĪ-CĪDE, *n.* The murder or murderer of a
 parent.
 PAR'ROT, *n.* A well-known, party-colored bird.
 PAR'RY, *v. a.* To turn aside; to ward off.
 PAR'RY, *v. n.* To ward off thrusts; to fence.
 PARSE, *v. a.* To resolve by the rules of grammar,
 or to explain the grammatical forms and relations
 of words in a sentence.

PĀR-SI-MŌ'NĪ-OŪS, *a.* Very sparing in expendi-
 ture; covetous; penurious; *avaricious*.
 PĀR-SI-MŌ'NĪ-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Covetously; sparingly.
 PĀR-SI-MŌ'NĪ-OŪS-NESS, *n.* A disposition to save.
 PĀR'SI-MŌ-NY, *n.* Covetousness; penuriousness.
 PĀRS'LEY (pārs'le), *n.* A garden plant or herb.
 PĀRS'NIP, *n.* A garden vegetable or root.
 PAR'SON (pār'sn), *n.* A priest; a *clergyman*.
 PĀR-SI-MŌ'NĪ-OŪS-NESS, *n.* A parson's house, &c.
 PART, *n.* Something less than the whole; a por-
 tion; a division; share; piece: — a member: —
 concern: — side. — *Pl.* faculties; abilities: — re-
 gions.

Syn. — A small part or portion; part of a loaf;
 piece of bread; portion of an estate; division of
 property; to each his share.

PART, *v. a.* To divide; to share; to separate.
 PART, *v. n.* To be separated, to quit each other.
 PART'AGE, *n.* A division; the act of sharing.

PART-TAKE', *v. n.* & *a.* [i. PARTOOK, *pp.* PARTAKING,
 PARTAKEN.] To take part of; to participate.

Syn. — Partake of an entertainment; participate
 in favors or blessings; share the burden or spoil.

PART-TAKEN (pār-tā'kn), *p.* From Partake.

PART-TAK'ER, *n.* One who partakes; a sharer.

PART'ER, *n.* One who parts or separates.

PĀR-TĒRRE' (pār-tār'), *n.* [Fr.] A flower-garden.

PĀR'TIAL (pār'shāl), *a.* Inclined or biased to one

party; not impartial: — not total; not general.

PĀR-TIAL'ITY (pār-she-āl'e-te), *n.* State or qual-
 ity of being partial; an undue bias.

PĀR'TIAL-LY, *ad.* With partiality: — in part.

PĀR-TI-BLE'ITY, *n.* Divisibility; separability.

PĀR'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be parted; divisible.

Pār'ti-cēps crīm'i-nis, [L.] An accomplice.

PĀR-TI-CĪ-PA-BLE, *a.* That may be participated.

PĀR-TI-CĪ-PĀNT, *a.* Sharing; having share or part.

PĀR-TI-CĪ-PĀNT, *n.* A partaker; a sharer.

PĀR-TI-CĪ-PĀTE, *v. n.* & *a.* To have a share in

common with others; to partake.

PĀR-TI-CĪ-PĀTION, *n.* Act of sharing; division.

PĀR-TI-CĪ-PĀTOR, *n.* One who participates.

PĀR-TI-CĪ-PĀL, *a.* Of the nature of a partiple.

PĀR-TI-CĪ-PĀL-LY, *ad.* In manner of a partiple.

PĀR-TI-CĪ-PLE, *n.* One of the parts of speech.

PĀR-TI-CLE, *n.* A minute part: — a word unvaried.

PĀR-TI-CULAR, *a.* Not belonging to the whole, but

to one person; not general; individual: — nice;
 exact; minute: — peculiar: — singular; odd.

Syn. — He is *peculiar* who follows his own
 way; he is *singular* whose way is that of himself
 only; he is *particular* or *odd* whose way is that of
 but a small part of mankind.

PĀR-TI-CULAR, *n.* A single instance or point.

PĀR-TI-CULĀR'ITY, *n.* Quality of being partic-
 ular; exactness; something particular.

PĀR-TI-CULĀR-IZE, *v. a.* To mention distinctly.

PĀR-TI-CULĀR-LY, *ad.* In a particular manner.

PART'ING, *n.* A division; separation.

PĀR'TI-SĀN, *n.* An adherent to a party; a party-
 man: — the commander of a force which carries
 on desultory warfare.

PĀR'TITE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided; separated.

PART'ITION (pār-tish'un), *n.* Act of dividing;
 separation; a division; a part.

PART'ITION, *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts.

PĀR'TI-TIVE, *a.* (*Gram.*) Distributive.

PĀR'TI-TIVE, *n.* A partitive word.

PĀR'TI-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By distribution.

PĀR'TLY, *ad.* In some measure; in part.

PĀR'TNER, *n.* An associate in business; a part-
 taker; a sharer; a colleague. — (*Naut.*) A piece
 of plank nailed round the scuttle.

PĀR'TNER-SHIP, *n.* A joint interest: — a union
 of two or more in trade or business: — association.

PART-TOOK' (pār-tūk'), *i.* From Partake.

PART'UDGE, *n.* A well-known bird of game.

PART'UR-IENT, *a.* Bringing forth.

PĀR-TŪR'ITION (pār-tū-rish'un), *n.* Act of bring-
 ing forth young or offspring; childbirth.

PĀR'TY, *n.* A number of persons confederated or

united under some leader or leaders in politics, religion, or other matter of interest, in support of their opinions; a *faction*; cause; side: — a select assembly: — a detachment: — one of two litigants: — used also as an adjective: as, *party spirit*.

PÄR'TY-CÖL'QRED, *n.* Having different colors.

PÄR'TY-JÜ'Rÿ, *n.* (*Law.*) A jury, in some trials, composed half of foreigners and half of natives.

PÄR'TY-MÄN, *n.* A man zealous for a party.

PÄR'TY-WÄLL, *n.* A wall separating two houses.

PÄR'VE-NÜ', *n.* [Fr.] One who has recently come into notice; an upstart.

PÄS (pä), *n.* [Fr.] A step; precedence in rank.

PÄS'CHAL (päs'käl), *a.* Relating to the passover.

PA-SHÄ', *n.* A Turkish governor. See *PACHA*.

PA-SIG'RA-PIIY, *n.* An imaginary universal language or method of writing.

PÄS'QUIN, *n.* & *v.* Pasquinade. See *PASQUINADE*.

PÄS-QUIN-ADE', *n.* A lampoon; personal satire.

PÄS-QUIN-ADE', *v. a.* To lampoon; to vilify.

PÄSS, *v. n.* To go; to proceed: — to vanish: — to occur: — to be current: — to be enacted.

PÄSS, *v. a.* To go beyond: — to spend; to transfer: — to omit: — to enact: — to utter: — to thrust.

PÄSS, *n.* A narrow entrance or passage: — license to go; a permit. — push: — state; condition.

PÄSS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be passed; tolerable.

PÄSS'A-BLY, *ad.* Tolerably; moderately.

PÄS-SÄDE' or PÄS-SÄ'DÖ [päs-sä'dö, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; päs-sä'dö, *Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* [*passade*, Fr.] A push; a thrust in fencing; a pass.

PÄS'SÄGE, *n.* Act of passing; *journey*: — road; way: — occurrence; incident: — part of a book.

PÄS'SEN-GER, *n.* A traveller; a wayfarer.

PÄSS'ER, *n.* One who passes; a passenger.

PÄS'SE-RINE, *a.* Noting a class of birds, which includes the sparrow.

PÄS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being passible.

PÄS'SI-BLE, *a.* That may feel or suffer.

PÄS'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Passibility.

PÄS'SIM, *ad.* [L.] Everywhere; in many places.

PÄSS'ING, *p. a.* Surpassing. — *ad.* Exceedingly.

PÄSS'ING-BELL, *n.* The death-bell for a person.

PÄS'SION (päs'i'un), *n.* Anger: — zeal; ardor: — love: — emphatically, the last suffering of Christ.

PÄS'SION-ATE (päs'i'un-at), *a.* Moved by passion; irascible; hasty; choleric; *angry*.

PÄS'SION-ATE-LY, *ad.* With passion.

PÄS'SION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Vehemence of mind.

PÄS'SION-FLÖW-ER, *n.* A plant and flower.

PÄS'SION-LÈSS, *a.* Cool; undisturbed; calm.

PÄS'SION-WEEK (päs'i'un-wëk), *n.* The week immediately preceding Easter.

PÄS'SIVE, *a.* Not active; *unresisting*; suffering. — A *passive verb* expresses a passion, or the receiving of an action; as, to be fed.

PÄS'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a passive manner.

PÄS'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being passive.

PÄSS'Ö VER, *n.* A solemn festival of the Jews, in commemoration of their coming out of Egypt.

PÄSS'PÖRT, *n.* A warrant of protection to a traveller; permission of passage.

PÄSS'WORD (-wörd), *n.* A watchword.

PÄST, *p. a.* & *a.* From *Pass*. Not present; gone by.

PÄST, *n.* The time gone by; past time.

PÄST, *prep.* After; beyond; as, *past* hope.

PÄSTE, *n.* A viscous, tenacious mixture; cement.

PÄSTE, *v. a.* To cement or fasten with paste.

PÄSTE'BÖARD, *n.* A thick, stiff paper.

PÄS'TEL, *n.* A plant or herb; wood.

PÄS'TERN, *n.* The lowest part of a horse's leg.

PÄS'TIL, *n.* [*pastille*, Fr.] A roll of paste for crayons, or for perfuming chambers: — a lozenge.

PÄS'TIME, *n.* Sport; amusement; diversion.

PÄS'TÖR, *n.* A shepherd: — a clergyman.

PÄS'TÖ-RÄL, *a.* Relating to a pastor: — *rural*.

PÄS'TÖ-RÄL, *n.* A rural poem; an idyl; a bucolic.

PÄS-TÖ-RÄ'LE, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) An air of a pastoral character: — a figure of a dance.

PÄS'TÖR-ÄTE, *n.* The office of a pastor.

PÄS'TÖR-SHIP, *n.* The office or rank of a pastor.

PÄS'TRY, *n.* Food made with paste; pies, tarts, &c. PÄS'TRY-CÖÖK (päs'tre-kök), *n.* One who makes and sells pastry, or things baked in paste.

PÄST'UR-A-BLE (päs't'yr-a-bl), *a.* Fit for pasture.

PÄST'UR-ÄGE, *n.* Feed for cattle; grazing-lands.

PÄST'URE (päs't'yr), *n.* Land on which cattle feed.

PÄST'URE (päs't'yr), *v. a.* & *n.* To feed on grass.

PÄST'UR or PÄS'TY [pas'te, *S. W. E. F. Ja.*; päs'te, *P. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* A pie of crust raised without a

PÄS'TY, *a.* Resembling paste; doughy. [*dish.*]

PÄT, *a.* Fit; convenient. — *ad.* Fitly; exactly.

PÄT, *v. a.* To strike lightly. — *n.* A light blow.

PÄTCH, *n.* A piece; a small spot; a parcel.

PÄTCH, *v. a.* To put patches on; to mend.

PÄTCH'ER, *n.* One who patches; a botcher.

PÄTCH'ER-Y, *a.* Botchery; bungling work.

PÄTCH'WORK (päch'würk), *n.* Work composed of pieces; something formed of different parts.

PÄTE, *n.* The head: — now used in ridicule.

PÄT-E-FÄC'TION, *n.* Act of opening; a declaration.

PA-TÉL'LA, *n.* [L.] *pl.* PA-TÉL'LÄ; Eng.

PA-TÉL'LÄS. (*Anat.*) The knee-pan. — (*Conch.*)

A univalve shell-fish.

PÄT'EN, *n.* See *PÄTIN* and *PÄTTEN*.

*PÄT'ENT or PÄT'ENT [pä't'ent, *S. P. J. E. F. R.*

Sm. Wb.; pä't'ent or pä't'ent, *W. Ja.*; pä't'ent, C.]

a. Apparent; spreading; manifest: — open to the perusal of all; as, letters *patent*.

*PÄT'ENT, *n.* A writ or privilege, granted by public authority, conveying an exclusive right to use or dispose of some new invention.

PÄT-EN-TÉEL', *n.* One who has a patent.

PA-TÉRNÄL, *a.* Fatherly; kind: — hereditary.

Syn. — *Paternal* government; *fatherly* kindness; *kind* treatment; *hereditary* title.

PA-TÉRN-I-TY, *n.* The relation of a father.

PA'TER NÖN'S'TER, *n.* [L.] The Lord's prayer.

PATH (97), *n.* *i. pl.* PÄTHS. A way; a road; a track; any passage; usually, a narrow way.

Syn. — A foot *path*; a public or private *way*; a turnpike *road*; a beaten *track*; the *track* of a horse; a race *course*; *route* of an army.

PATH, *v. a.* To go over; to make way for.

PA-THÉT'IC, *a.* Relating to pathos; affecting

PA-THÉT'I-CAL, *a.* the passions; moving.

PA-THÉT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In an affecting manner.

PA-THÉT'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The being pathetic.

PATH'LESS, *a.* Having no path; untrodden.

PA-THÖG-NO-MÖN'IC, *a.* (*Med.*) Indicating disease.

PA-THÖG-NO-MY, *n.* The science of the signs by which the state of the passions is indicated.

PÄTH-O-LÖG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to pathology.

PA-THÖL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of pathology.

PA-THÖL'O-GY, *n.* That part of medicine which relates to diseases, their causes, nature, &c.

PÄTH-O-P-O-PÉ'IA (päh-o-po-pé'ya), *n.* (*Rhet.*)

A figure by which the passions are moved.

PA'THÖS, *n.* [Gr.] Passion; vehemence of feeling.

PÄTH'WAY, *n.* A road; a narrow foot-way.

PA-TIB'U-LÄ-RY, *a.* Belonging to the gallows.

PÄT'IENCE (pä'shens), *n.* Act or power of suffering without complaint; calm endurance; resignation; perseverance.

Syn. — *Patience* under suffering; *endurance* of pain; *perseverance* in a virtuous course; *resignation* to the dispensations of Providence.

PÄT'IENT (pä'shent), *a.* Possessed of patience;

suffering quietly; calm under pain; not hasty.

PÄT'IENT (pä'shent), *n.* He or that which receives impressions: — one who is under the care of a physician; a sick person.

PÄT'IENT-LY (pä'shent-le), *ad.* With patience.

PÄT'IN, *n.* [*patina*, L.] A cover for a chalice: — a stand or saucer; a plate.

PÄT'LY, *ad.* Commodiously; fitly; pat. See *PÄT*.

PÄT'NESS, *n.* Convenience; suitability.

PÄTOIS (pä't-wä'), *n.* [Fr.] A dialect of the peasantry; a rustic or provincial dialect.

PÄT'RI-ÄRCH, *n.* The father or head of a family;

— the ecclesiastical head or chief of an Oriental church, superior to an archbishop.

PA-TRÍ-ÄR'EHÄL, *a*. Belonging to patriarchs.
 PA-TRÍ-ÄR'CHÄTE, *n*. The office or jurisdiction.
 PÄ-TRÍ-ÄRCH-SHÍP, *n*. of a patriarch; patriarchy.
 PA-TRÍ-ÄR-CHY, *n*. The jurisdiction of a patriarch.
 PA-TRÍ'CIAN (pá-trish'an), *n*. One of the nobility in ancient Rome; a nobleman.
 PA-TRÍ'CIAN (pá-trish'an), *a*. Noble; not plebeian.
 PÄ-TRÍ-ÖIDE, *n*. The murder or murderer of a father; parricide.
 PA-TRIS'TIC, *a*. Relating to the early fathers.
 PA-TRIS'TI-CAL, *a*. of the Christian church.
 PÄ-TRÍ-MÖ'NI-ÄL, *a*. Possessed by inheritance.
 PÄ-TRÍ-MÖ'NI-ÄL-LY, *ad*. By inheritance.
 PÄ-TRÍ-MO-NY, *n*. An estate or right inherited from one's father; a patrimonial estate.
 *PA-TRÍ-ÖT [pá'tre-öt, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; pá'tre-öt, *W. B. Rees*], *n*. A lover of his country.
 *PA-TRÍ-ÖT, *a*. Full of patriotism; patriotic.
 PÄ-TRÍ-ÖT'IC or PÄ-TRÍ-ÖT'IC [pá'tre-öt'ik, *E. Ja. K. Sm.*; pá'tre-öt'ik, *J. F. R. W. B.*], *a*. Relating to or full of patriotism.
 *PÄ-TRÍ-ÖT-ISM, *n*. Love of one's country.
 PA-TRÖL', *n*. The act of going the rounds in the streets to suppress disorder; a guard; a night-watch; a round.
 PA-TRÖL', *v. a*. To pass through; to go round.
 PA-TRÖL', *v. n*. To go the rounds in a camp, &c.
 *PÄ-TRÖN [pá'trun, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; pá'trun, *W. B.*], *n*. One who patronizes or protects; correlative of *client* — a supporter; a guardian; a protector; an advocate.
 PÄ-TRÖN-AGE [pá'trun-aj, *S. W. P. J. E. F. C.*; pá'trun-aj, *Ja. Sm.*], *n*. [Fr.] Act of patronizing; support; protection; guardianship.
 PÄ-TRÖ-NÄL [pá'tro-näl, *W. P. J. E. F. C.*; pá'trö-näl, *S. Ja.*; pá'trun-äl, *K. Sm.*], *a*. Protecting; supporting; guarding.
 *PÄ-TRÖN-ESS [pá'trun-ës, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; pá'trun-ës, *S. K. W. B.*], *n*. A female patron.
 PÄ-TRÖN-IZE, *v. a*. To protect; to support; to defend; to countenance; to promote.
 PÄ-TRÖN-IZ-ER, *n*. One who patronizes.
 *PÄ-TRÖN-LESS, *a*. Without a patron.
 PÄ-TRÖ-NÝM'IC, *n*. A name formed from the name of a father or ancestor.
 PÄ-TRÖ-NÝM'IC, *a*. Derived from an ancestor.
 PÄ-TRÖ-NÝM'I-CAL, *a*. as a name.
 PÄ-TTEN, *n*. The foot or base, as of a pillar: — a sort of under shoe of wood with an iron ring.
 PÄ-TTEN-MÄ'KER, *n*. One who makes pattens.
 PÄ-TTER, *v. n*. To make a noise like hail, &c.
 PÄ-TTER, *v. a*. To recite or repeat hastily [R].
 PÄ-TTERN, *n*. A model for imitation; a specimen: — example; sample, copy.
 PÄ-TTERN, *v. a*. To imitate; to copy.
 PÄ-TTY, *n*. A little pie; as, a veal patty.
 PÄ-TTY-PÄN, *n*. A pan to bake a little pie in.
 PÄ-U-LOUS, *a*. Expanded; wide, open.
 PÄ-U-CI-TY, *n*. Smallness of number or quantity.
 *PÄUNCH or PÄUNCH [páunch, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; páunch, *S. E. K.*], *n*. The belly; abdomen.
 *PÄUNCH (páunch), *v. a*. To eviscerate.
 PÄU'PER, *n*. A poor person, distinctively one who is supported by alms or by public provision.
 PÄU'PER-ISM, *n*. The state of being a pauper.
 PÄU'PER-IZE, *v. a*. To reduce to pauperism.
 PÄUSE, *n*. A stop; suspense; doubt; break.
 PÄUSE, *v. n*. To wait; to stop; to deliberate.
 PÄVE, *v. a*. To lay with stone, brick, &c.
 PÄVE-MENT, *n*. A floor of stone, brick, &c.
 PÄV'ER, *n*. One who paves; pavier.
 PÄV'IER (päv'yer), *n*. One who paves; paver.
 PÄ VIL'ION (pá-vil'yun), *n*. A building with a dome: — a summer-house; a tent; a house.
 PÄW, *n*. The foot of a beast of prey; the hand.
 PÄW, *v. n*. To draw the foot along the ground.
 PÄW, *v. a*. To handle or strike, as with paws.
 PÄWED (páwd), *a*. Having paws; broad-footed.
 PÄWK'Y, *a*. Arch; cunning; artful. [*Local, Eng.*]
 PÄWL, *n*. (*Naut.*) A piece of iron used to keep the capstan from recoiling.

PÄWN, *n*. Something given as security for the payment of money, or the fulfilment of an engagement; a pledge: — a common piece at chess.
 PÄWN, *v. a*. To pledge; to give in pledge.
 PÄWN'BRÖ-KER, *n*. One who lends money on pledges or pawns.
 PÄWN-ÈE', *n*. The receiver of a pawn.
 PÄWN'ER, *n*. One who pawns.
 PÄW-PÄW', *n*. A beautiful American shrub.
 PÄX, *n*. [*L. peace*] A little image of Christ, which was formerly kissed by the people after the religious service.
 PÄX'WÄX, *n*. See PÄCKWÄX.
 PÄY (pá), *v. a*. [*i. PAID; pp. PAYING, PAID*] To discharge, as a debt; to give an equivalent for; to reward. — *v. n*. To suffer.
 PÄY (pá), *n*. Wages; hire; money for service.
 PÄY'A-BLE, *a*. That may be, or is to be, paid, due.
 PÄY-DÄY (pá'dä), *n*. The day for payment.
 PÄY-ÈE', *n*. One to whom money is to be paid.
 PÄY'ER or PÄY'ÖR, *n*. One who pays.
 PÄY'MÄS-TER, *n*. One who makes payment.
 PÄY-MENT, *n*. Act of paying; money paid.
 PEA (pē), *n. pl* PÉÄS or PÉÄSE. A plant and its fruit — The plural *peas* is used when number is denoted, and *pease* for quantity.
 PÉÄCE (pēs), *n*. A respite or freedom from war; a state of tranquility; calm; quiet; rest.
Syn. — *Peace* is opposed to war; *tranquillity*, to agitation; *quiet*, to disturbance; *rest*, to action or weariness; *calm*, to a storm.
 PÉÄCE (pēs), *interj.* Commanding silence.
 PÉÄCE'Ä-BLE, *a*. Free from war; peaceful; pacific; undisturbed; quiet, mild; gentle; serene.
 PÉÄCE'Ä-BLE-NESS, *n*. Quietness; gentleness.
 PÉÄCE'Ä-BLY, *ad*. In a peaceable manner.
 PÉÄCE BREAK-ER, *n*. A disturber of the peace.
 PÉÄCE'FÜL, *a*. Quiet; pacific; mild; peaceable.
 PÉÄCE'FÜL-LY, *ad*. Without war; quietly; mildly.
 PÉÄCE'FÜL-NESS, *n*. Quiet; freedom from war.
 PÉÄCE'MÄ-KER, *n*. A promoter of peace.
 PÉÄCE'ÖF-FER-ING, *n*. An atoning sacrifice, or offering to procure peace.
 PÉÄCE'ÖF-FI-CER, *n*. An officer to keep the peace.
 PÉÄCH (pēch), *n*. A tree and its fruit.
 PÉÄCH-CÖL-ORED (pēch'kü-l'örd), *a*. Of the color of the peach-blossom.
 PÉÄ-CHICK (pē'chik), *n*. The chick of a peacock.
 PÉÄCH'WOOD (wüd), *n*. A species of dye-wood.
 PÉÄ'CÖCK (pē'kōk), *n*. A large, beautiful fowl.
 PÉÄ'IEN, *n*. The female of the peacock.
 PÉÄ-JÄCK ET, *n*. A garment worn by seamen.
 PÉÄK (pēk), *n*. The top of a hill or mountain: — a point: — the forepart of a head-dress: — the upper corner of an extended sail.
 PÉÄK'ED, *a*. Having a peak; picked.
 PÉÄL, *n*. A loud sound, as of bells, thunder, &c.
 PÉÄL, *v. n*. To sound loud. — *v. a*. To assail.
 PÉÄN, *n*. See PÉÄAN.
 PÉÄR (pär), *n*. A tree and its fruit.
 PÉÄRCH (pērch), *n*. A pole. See PÉÄRCH.
 PÉÄRL (pērl), *n*. A precious substance, whitish, hard, and smooth, found in a kind of oyster: — a film or speck on the eye.
 PÉÄRL'ÄSI, *n*. Impure carbonate of potash.
 PÉÄRLED (pērl'd), *a*. Adorned or set with pearls.
 PÉÄRL-EYED (-id), *a*. Having a speck in the eye.
 PÉÄRL-ÖYS-TER, *n*. A testaceous fish that produces pearls.
 PÉÄRL WHITE, *n*. (*Min.*) A submuriate of bismuth.
 PÉÄRL'Y, *a*. Abounding with, or like, pearls.
 PÉÄR-MÄIN' (pär-män'), *n*. A kind of apple.
 PÉÄR-TRÉE (pär'trē), *n*. A tree that bears pears.
 PÉÄS'ÄNT (pēs'änt), *n*. One of the lower class of people, as distinguished from the nobility; a plebeian; a rural laborer; a rustic.
 PÉÄS'ÄN-TRY (pēs'änt-re), *n*. Peasants; rustics.
 PÉÄS'CÖD or PÉÄS'CÖD [pēs'köd, *S. P. E. K. Sm.*; pēs'köd, *W. J. F. Ja.*], *n*. A pea-shell.

PĒAŠE (pēz), *n. pl.* Peas collectively or in quantity, used for food. See **PEA**.

PĒA'SHĒLL, *n.* The husk that contains peas.

PEAT (pēt), *n.* A species of turf used for fuel.

PEAT'-MÖSS, *n.* A fen producing peat.

PEAT'Y, *a.* Containing or resembling peat.

PEB'BLE or **PEB'BLE-STÖNE**, *n.* A small stone.

PEB'BLED (pēb'bl'd), *a.* Abounding with pebbles.

PEB'BL'Y, *a.* Full of pebbles; stony.

PEB'CĀN, *n.* An American tree and its nut.

PEC-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being peccable.

PEC'CA-BLE, *a.* That may sin; liable to sin.

PEC-CA-DIL'LO, *n.* A petty fault; a slight crime.

PEC'CAN-CY, *n.* A bad quality; an offence.

PEC'CANT, *a.* Guilty; criminal; corrupt; bad.

PEC-CĀ'VI, [*L.*, "I have sinned."] A colloquial expression for a confession.

PECK, *n.* The fourth part of a bushel.

PECK, *v. a.* To strike with the beak, as a bird.

PECK'ER, *n.* One that pecks; a kind of bird.

PEC'TI-NAL, *n.* A fish. — *a.* Like a comb.

PEC'TI-NATE, *a.* Formed like the teeth of a **PEC'TI-NAT-ED**, *a.* comb.

PEC'TO-LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of zeolite.

PEC'TO-RAL, *a.* Belonging to the breast.

PEC'TO-RAL, *n.* A medicine for the breast.

PEC'TU-LATE, *v. a.* To embezzle, as public money by an officer; to defraud or rob the public.

PEC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of peculating; the embezzlement of public money by a public officer.

PEC'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who peculates.

PE-CŪL'ĪAR (pe-kū'yar) [pe-kū'yar, *S. E. F. K. R.*; pe-kū'le-ār, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm.*], *a.* Belonging to only one, not common to many; *particular*; singular; *appropriate*; single.

***PE-CŪL'ĪAR**, *n.* One's exclusive property. [*arity*.

***PE-CŪL'Ī-ĀR'I-TY** (pe-kū'le-ār'e-te), *n.* Particu-

***PE-CŪL'ĪAR-IZE**, *v. a.* To make peculiar.

***PE-CŪL'ĪAR-LY**, *ad.* Particularly; singularly.

***PE-CŪN'Ī-ĀRY** (pe-kūn'ya-re) [pe-kū'ya-rē, *S. E. F. K.*; pe-kū'ne-a-re, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm.*], *a.* Relating to money; consisting of money.

PĒD-A-GÖG'IC, *a.* Suited or belonging to a **PĒD-A-GÖG'IC-AL**, *a.* schoolmaster.

PĒD'A-GÖGUE (pēd'a-gög), *n.* A schoolmaster.

PĒDAL or **PĒDAL** [pēdal, *S. W. P. Ja. R.*; pēdal, *K. Sm.*], *a.* Belonging to a foot.

PĒDAL'S [pēdalz, *J. F. K. Sm. R.*; pēdalz, *S. P.*; pēdalz or pēdalz, *W. Ja.*], *n. pl.* The keys of an organ, &c., acted upon by the feet.

PĒD'ANT, *n.* A person full of pedantry.

PE-DĀN'TIC, *a.* Full of pedantry; ostenta-

PE-DĀN'TI-CAL, *a.* tious of learning.

PE-DĀN'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a pedantic manner.

PĒD'AN-TRY, *n.* Vain ostentation of learning.

PĒD'ATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided at the end; palmate.

PĒD'DLE, *v. n. & a.* To carry about and sell by retail; to sell as a pedler.

PĒD'DLER, *n.* One who peddles; a travelling trader; — commonly written **pedler**. See **PEDLER**.

PĒD'ES-TAL, *n.* The basis of a pillar or statue.

PE-DĒS'TRI-AL, *a.* Using the foot; pedestrian.

PE-DĒS'TRI-AN, *a.* Going on foot; using the feet.

PE-DĒS'TRI-AN, *n.* One who journeys on foot.

PE-DĒS'TRI-AN-ISM, *n.* Act of walking on foot.

PE-DĒS'TRI-OŪS, *a.* Going on foot; pedestrian.

PĒD'I-CĒL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A branch of a peduncle.

PĒD'I-CLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The footstalk of a flower.

PE-DIC'U-LAR, *a.* Relating to the lousy distemper.

PĒD'I-GRĒĒ, *n.* An account of a line of ancestors; genealogy; lineage; descent.

PĒD'I-MĒNT, *n.* (*Arch.*) The triangular part over the entablature at the end of a building, or over windows, doors, gates, &c.

PĒD'LER, *n.* One who peddles; a travelling trader; — written also **peddler** and **pedlar**. See **PEDDLER**.

PĒD'LER-ĒSS, *n.* A female pedler.

PĒD'LER-Y, *n.* The business and wares of pedlers.

***PE-DO-BĀP'TISM** [pē-dō-bāp'tizm, *S. P. E. K. Sm. Wb.*; pēd-ō-bāp'tizm, *W.*], *n.* Infant baptism.

***PE-DO-BĀP'TIST**, *n.* One who holds to or practices infant baptism.

PE-DÖM'E-TER, *n.* A mechanical instrument for numbering the paces taken, and measuring the distance passed, in travelling. [*plant*.

PE-DŪN'CLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The flower-stalk of a **PE-DŪN'CU-LAR**, *a.* Relating to a peduncle.

PĒEL, *v. a.* To decorticate; to flay; — to plunder.

PĒEL, *v. n.* To be separated; to come off.

PĒEL, *n.* A rind or skin; — a baker's shovel.

PĒEL'ER, *n.* One who peels; — a plunderer.

PĒEP, *v. n.* To begin to appear; to look slyly: — to chirrup; to cry as young birds; to pip.

PĒEP, *n.* The first appearance; — a sly look.

PĒEP'ER, *n.* One that peeps; — a young chicken.

PĒEP'HÖLE, *n.* A hole to peep through.

PĒER, *n.* An equal; an associate; — a nobleman; a member of the British House of Lords.

PĒER, *v. n.* To come just in sight; to peep.

PĒER'AGE, *n.* The dignity or rank of a peer: — the body of peers.

PĒER'ESS, *n.* The lady of a peer; a noble lady.

PĒER'LESS, *a.* Having no peer; unequalled.

PĒER'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without an equal.

PĒER'LESS-NĒSS, *n.* Universal superiority.

PĒEV'ISH, *a.* Petulant; easily offended; fretful.

PĒEV'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a peevish manner.

PĒEV'ISH-NĒSS, *n.* Querulousness; fretfulness.

PĒG, *n.* A small wooden pin for fastening.

PĒG, *v. a.* To fasten with a peg.

PĒG'A-SŪS, [*L.*] (*Myth.*) A winged horse. — (*Astron.*) A constellation. — (*Ich.*) A genus of fishes.

PĒG'MA-TITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of granite.

PE-LĀ'GĪ-AN, *n.* A follower of Pelagius.

PE-LĀ'GĪ-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of Pelagius.

PE-LĀG'IC, *a.* Belonging to the sea.

PĒLF, *n.* Money; riches; — in a bad sense.

PĒL'I-CAN, *n.* A large swimming bird. — (*Chem.*) A blind alembic, or glass vessel.

PE-LISSE' (pe-lēs'), [*Fr.*] A silk habit or robe.

PĒLL, *n.* A skin; a hide. — *Pl.* Parchment rolls or records made of skins. — *Clerk of the pells*, an officer of the English exchequer. [*ment*.

PĒL'LET, *n.* A little ball; a bullet; — an orna-

PĒL'LI-CLE, *n.* A thin skin; — a saline crust.

PĒLL-MĒLL, *ad.* Confusedly; tumultuously.

PĒL-LŪ'CID, *a.* Clear; transparent; translucent.

Syn. — Water and air are *pellucid*; glass, trans-

parent.

PĒL-LU-CID'I-TY, *n.* State of being pellucid;

PĒL-LŪ'CID-NĒSS, *a.* transparency.

PĒLT, *v. a.* To strike with something; to beat.

PĒLT, *n.* A skin; a raw hide; — a blow; a stroke.

PĒLT'-MÖN-GER, *n.* A dealer in skins and furs.

PĒL'TRY, *n.* Furs or skins collectively.

PĒL'VIC, *a.* Belonging to the pelvis. [*abdomen*.

PĒL'VIS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The lower part of the

PĒM'NI-CĀN, *n.* Meat or food cooked and prepared for use in long journeys or voyages.

PĒN, *n.* An instrument for writing; — a small enclosure; a coop, as for sheep, pigs, &c.

PĒN, *v. a.* [*i.* **PĒNT** or **PENNED**; *pp.* **PENNING**, **PENT** or **PENNED**.] To coop; to incage.

PĒN, *v. a.* [*i.* **PENNED**; **PENNING**, **PENNED**.] To form with a pen; to write.

PĒNAL, *a.* That punishes; relating to punishment; inflicting punishment.

PĒN'AL-TY, *n.* A judicial infliction or punishment; censure; forfeiture; *fine*.

PĒN-ANCE, *n.* An infliction suffered for sin.

PE-NĀ'TĒS, *n. pl.* [*L.*] The household gods of the Romans.

PĒN'CASE, *n.* A case to carry pens in.

PĒNCE, *n. pl.* of *Penny*.

PĒN'CIL, *n.* An instrument for writing or marking; a small brush used by painters; — a collection of rays of light converging to a point.

PĒN'CIL, *v. a.* To paint; to draw; to write.

PĒNCHANT (pān-shāng'), *n.* (*Fr.*) Inclination; bias.

PEN'DANT, *n.* An ear-ring; a jewel:—an architectural ornament:—a streamer or flag.
PEN'DENCE, *n.* Slope; pendency.
PEN'DEN-CY, *n.* Suspense; delay of decision.
PEN'DENT, *a.* Hanging; projecting; jutting over. *Pen-dēn'te Lī'te*, [L.] (*Law*.) During the trial:—while the suit is undetermined.
PEN'DING, *a.* Depending; yet undecided.
PEN-DU-LŌS'I-TY, { *n.* The state of being pen-
PEN'DU-LOUS-NĒSS, { dulous; suspension.
PEN'DU-LOUS, *a.* Hanging; suspended; pendulous.
PEN'DU-LŪM, *n.* A suspended, vibrating body, as the pendulum of a clock.
PEN-E-TRĀ-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* State of being penetrable.
PEN-E-TRĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be penetrated.
PEN-E-TRĀ-LĪ-A, *n.* [L.] The interior or sacred parts of an ancient temple.
PEN-E-TRĀN-CY, *n.* The power of piercing.
PEN'E-TRĀNT, *a.* Penetrating; sharp; subtle.
PEN'E-TRĀTE, *v. a.* To enter beyond the surface; to pierce:—to affect:—to reach the meaning of; to discern.
PEN'E-TRĀTE, *v. n.* To make way; to pass.
PEN'E-TRĀT-ING, *p. a.* Piercing; discerning.
PEN-E-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of penetrating; sagacity; discernment; acuteness.
PEN'E-TRĀ-TIVE, *a.* Piercing; acute; sagacious.
PEN'E-TRĀ-TIVE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being penetrative.
PEN'FOLD, *n.* See **PINFOLD**.
PEN'GUIN (pēn'gwīn), *n.* A large bird:—a fruit.
***PEN-IN'SU-LĀ** [pēn-in'shū-lā, *S. W. J. E.*; pēn-in'su-lā, *P. Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* A piece of land almost surrounded by water.
***PEN-IN'SU-LAR**, *a.* Relating to a peninsula.
***PEN-IN'SU-LĀT-ED**, *a.* Almost surrounded by water.
PEN'I-TENCE, { *n.* State of being penitent; re-
PEN'I-TĒN-CY, { pentance; sorrow; contrition.
PEN'I-TĒNT, *a.* Repentant; contrite for sin.
PEN'I-TĒNT, *n.* One contrite or sorrowful for sin.
PEN-I-TĒN'TIAL, *a.* Expressing penitence.
PEN-I-TĒN'TIAL, *n.* A book directing penance.
PEN-I-TĒN'TIA-RY (pēn-e-tēn'shā-rē), *n.* A confessor:—one who does penance:—a prison in which criminals are subjected to discipline.
PEN-I-TĒN'TIA-RY, *a.* Relating to penance.
PEN'I-TĒNT-LY, *ad.* With repentance or sorrow.
PEN'KNIFE (pēn'nīf), *n.* A knife for making pens.
PEN'MAN, *n.* One who writes; a writer; an author.
PEN'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The act or art of writing.
PEN'NANT, *n.* A small flag; a pendant. — (*Naut.*) A tackle for hoisting things.
PEN'NATE, { *a.* Like a wing; winged:—hav-
PEN'NĀT-ED, { ing leaves or leaflets.
PEN'NĪ-LESS, *a.* Moneyless; poor; destitute.
PEN'ON, *n.* A small flag or color; a banner.
PEN'NY, *n.*; *pl.* **PENCE** or **PĒN'NĪES**. A copper coin; four farthings; one twelfth of a shilling.
PEN'NY-POST, *n.* A post in a city, by which letters, &c. are conveyed to various parts of it.
PEN'NY-RŌY'AL, *n.* A well-known herb.
PEN'NY-WEIGHT (pēn'nē-wāt), *n.* A weight containing twenty-four grains troy.
PEN'NY-WISE, *a.* Saving small sums; niggardly.
PEN'NY-WORTH [pēn'nē-wūth, *S. P. E. Ja. C.*; pēn'nē-wūth or pēn'nūth, *W. J. E.*], *n.* As much as is bought for a penny:—a bargain.
PEN'SILE, *a.* Hanging; suspended. [*sile*.]
PEN'SILE-NĒSS, *n.* State of hanging or being pen-
PEN'SION (pēn'shun), *n.* A payment of money:—a rent:—an annual allowance paid by the government for past services.
PEN'SION, *v. a.* To support by an allowance.
PEN'SION-A-RY, *a.* Maintained by a pension.
PEN'SION-A-RY, *n.* One who receives a pension.
PEN'SION-ER, *n.* One who receives a pension.
PEN'SIVE, *a.* Sorrowfully thoughtful; serious.
PEN'SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a pensive manner.
PEN'SIVE-NĒSS, *n.* Melancholy; sorrowfulness.
PEN'STOCK, *n.* A sort of sluice; a flood-gate.

PĒNT, *i. & p.* From *Pen*. Shut up.
PĒN-TĀ-CĀP'SU-LĀR, *a.* Having five cavities.
PĒN-TĀ-CHŌRD, *n.* An instrument with five strings.
PĒN-TĀ-GŌN, *n.* A figure with five angles.
PĒN-TĀG'O-NĀL, *a.* Having five angles; pentangular.
PĒN-TĀ-GRĀPH, *n.* An instrument for copying designs:—written also *pentagraph* and *pantograph*.
PĒN-TĀ-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* Having five sides.
PĒN-TĀ-HĒ'DRON, *n.* A figure with five sides.
PĒN-TĀ-HĒ'DROUS, *a.* Having five sides.
PĒN-TĀM'E-TER, *n.* A verse of five feet.
PĒN-TĀM'E-TER, *a.* Having five metrical feet.
PĒN-TĀN'GU-LAR, *a.* Having five angles.
PĒN-TĀ-PĒT'A-LOUS, *a.* Having five petals.
PĒN-TĀP-TŌTE, *n.* A noun having five cases.
PĒN-TĀ-SPĀST, *n.* An engine with five pulleys.
PĒN-TĀ-STICH, *n.* A poem of five verses.
PĒN-TĀ-STYLE, *n.* (*Arch.*) A building or portico with five rows of columns in front.
PĒN-TĀ-TEŪCH (tūk), *n.* The five books of Moses.
PĒN-TĀ-TEŪCH'AL, *a.* Relating to the Pentateuch.
PĒN'TE-CŌST [pēn'te-kōst, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; pēn'te-kōst, *S. W. J. F. C.*], *n.* A feast among the Jews; Whitsuntide.
PĒN'TE-CŌST-AL, *a.* Belonging to Pentecost.
PĒN'THŌSE, *n.* A sloping shed or roof.
PĒN'TILE, *n.* A tile to cover the slope of a roof.
PĒ-NŪLT', *n.* Same as *penultima*. [*word*.]
PĒ-NŪLT'MA, *n.* The last syllable but one of a
PĒ-NŪLT'MATE, *n.* The last syllable but one.
PĒ-NŪLT'MATE, *a.* Last but one. [*shadow*.]
PĒ-NŪM'BRĀ, *n.* [L.] An imperfect or faint
PĒ-NŪRĪ-ŌUS, *a.* Excessively saving; niggardly; parsimonious; miserly; *avaricious*.
PĒ-NŪRĪ-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In a parsimonious manner.
PĒ-NŪRĪ-ŌUS-NĒSS, *n.* Niggardliness; parsimony.
PĒN'U-RY, *n.* Extreme poverty; indigence; want.
PĒ'ON, *n.* (*India*.) A foot-soldier; a servant.
PĒ'O-NY, *n.* A flower:—written also *pony*.
***PĒO'PLE** (pē'pl, 40), *n.* The body of persons in a community; population; nation.
Syn.—Many people; a few persons.
***PĒO'PLE**, *v. a.* To stock with inhabitants.
PĒ-PĀS'TICS, *n. pl.* Medicines to help digestion.
PĒP'PER, *n.* An aromatic, pungent spice.
PĒP'PER, *v. a.* To sprinkle with pepper; to beat.
PĒP'PER-BŌX, *n.* A box for holding pepper.
PĒP'PER-CŌRN, *n.* A seed of the pepper plant:—any thing of little value.
PĒP'PER-IDGE, *n.* A plant or shrub.
PĒP'PER-ING, *a.* Hot; fiery; angry.
PĒP'PER-MINT, *n.* An aromatic plant or herb.
PĒP'PER-Y, *a.* Relating to or like pepper. [*j nice*.]
PĒP'SINE, *n.* A substance contained in gastric
PĒP'TIC, *a.* Promoting digestion; dietetic.
PĒR, *prep.* [L.] By; through; for; as, "a loaf per man"; i. e. a loaf for each man. — Also used as a prefix to amplify the meaning, as *peroxide*.
PĒR-AD-VĒNT'URE (pēr-ad-vēnt'yur), *ad.* Perhaps; may be; by chance. [*Obsolescent*.]
PĒR-A-GRA'TION, *n.* The act of passing through.
PĒR-ĀM-BU-LATE, *v. a.* To walk through; to survey.
PĒR-ĀM-BU-LĀTION, *n.* A travelling survey.
PĒR-ĀM-BU-LĀTOR, *n.* One who perambulates:—a machine for measuring distances.
PĒR ān'nām, [L.] By the year.
PĒR-CĒIV'A-BLE (pēr-sēv'a-bl), *a.* Perceptible.
PĒR-CĒIV'A-BLY (pēr-sēv'a-bl), *ad.* Perceptibly.
PĒR-CĒIVE, *v. a.* To discover by the senses; to see; to discern; to distinguish.
Syn.—Perceive or see objects; discern characters, motives, &c.; distinguish differences, colors, &c.
PĒR-CĒIVER, *n.* One who perceives.
PĒR-CĒENT'AGE, *n.* A rate by the hundred.
PĒR cēn'tum, [L.] By the hundred; commonly abbreviated to *per cent*.
PĒR-CĒP-TĪ-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* State of being perceptible.
PĒR-CĒP'TĪ-BLE, *a.* That may be perceived.

PER CÉP'TI-BLY, *ad.* In a perceptible manner.

PER CÉP'TION, *n.* Act of perceiving; power of perceiving; conception; idea; notion.

Syn.—Clear or confused perceptions; right or wrong conceptions; distinct or indistinct ideas; extravagant notions.

PER CÉP'TIVE, *a.* Able to perceive; perceiving.

PÉRCH, *n.* A measure of five and a half yards or 16½ feet; a pole; a rod:—something on which birds roost:—a genus of fishes; a fresh-water fish.

PÉRCH, *v. a. & n.* To roost or place on a perch.

PÉR-CHANCE', *ad.* Perhaps; by chance.

PÉRCH'ER, *n.* One who perches:—a kind of bird.

PER CIP'I-ENCE, *n.* Act of perceiving; perception.

PER CIP'I-ENT, *a.* Perceiving; perceptive.

PER CIP'I-ENT, *n.* One who is able to perceive.

PER/CO-LATE, *v. a.* To strain through; to filter.

PER/CO-LATE, *v. n.* To pass by filtration.

PER/CO-LATION, *n.* Act of percolating; filtration.

PER/CO-LATOR, *n.* A filterer; filtering machine.

PER-CUS-SION (per-kush'un), *n.* The act of striking; stroke; the effect of sound in the ear.—*Percussion lock*, a lock for fire-arms in which fulminating powder is used for exploding.

PER-CU'TIENT (per-kú'shent), *a.* Striking.

Pér di'em, [L.] By the day.

PER-DI'TION (per-dish'un), *n.* State of being utterly lost; destruction; ruin:—eternal death.

PER-DŪ', *a.* [Fr.] Desperate; given up as lost.

PER-DŪ', *ad.* Close in ambush. *Shak.*

PER-DŪ', *n.* One who is placed in ambush.

PÉR-DŪ-RA-BLE, *a.* Lasting; durable. *Shak.*

PÉR-DY' (per-de'), *ad.* Certainly; in truth.

PÉR-E-GR-I-NATE, *v. n.* To travel; to live abroad.

PÉR-E-GR-I-NATION, *n.* Travel; foreign abode.

PÉR-E-GR-I-NATOR, *n.* A traveller.

PÉR-E-GRINE, *a.* Foreign; not native.

PER-ÉMP'TION (per-ém'shun), *n.* (*Law.*) Extinction.

*PER-ÉMP-TO-RI-LY, *ad.* Absolutely; positively.

*PER-ÉMP-TO-RI-NÉSS, *n.* Positiveness; decision.

*PER-ÉMP-TO-RY (pér'em-tür-e, S. J. E. F. K. Sm. *Wb.*; pér'em-tür-e or pè-rém'to-re, W. P. Ja.), *a.* Dogmatical; absolute; decisive; positive.

PER-ÉN'NI-AL, *a.* Lasting through the year:—perpetual:—living more than two years.

PER-ÉN'NI-AL, *n.* A plant that lives more than two years.

PÉR-ÉN'NI-TY, *n.* Quality of lasting; perpetuity.

PÉR-É-RATION, *n.* Travel; the act of wandering.

PER-FECT, *a.* Possessing perfection; having no defect; faultless; complete: entire; consummate; finished: pure.—*Perfect number*, a number equal to the sum of all its divisors.—(*Gram.*) *Perfect tense* is that form of the English verb denoted by the auxiliary *have*: as, I *have done*.

*PER-FECT (pér'fekt, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. *R. C. Wb.*; pér'fekt or per'fekt', Ja.), *v. a.* To make perfect; to finish; to complete; to consummate.

*PER-FECT-ER, *n.* One who makes perfect.

PER-FÉC-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being made perfect; state of perfection.

PER-FÉC-TI-BLE, *a.* That may be made perfect.

PER-FÉC'TION, *n.* State of being perfect; supreme excellence:—an attribute of God.

PER-FÉC'TION-AL, *a.* Relating to perfection.

PER-FÉC'TION-ATE, *v. a.* To make perfect. [R.]

PER-FÉC'TION-IST, *n.* One who holds to the possibility of attaining perfection.

PER-FÉC'TIVE, *a.* Conducing to perfection.

PER-FÉC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a perfective manner.

PER-FÉC'T-LY, *ad.* In a perfect manner.

PER-FÉC'T-NÉSS, *n.* Completeness; perfection.

PER-FI'CIENT (per-fish'ent), *n.* A performer.

PER-FI'CIENT (per-fish'ent), *a.* Effectual.

*PER-FID'I-ŌUS or PER-FID'I-ŌUS [per-fid'yus, S. W. E. F. K. Sm.; per-fid'e-ús, J. Ja. *Wb.*], *a.* Treacherous; false to trust; faithless.

*PER-FID'I-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* By breach of faith.

*PER-FID'I-ŌUS-NÉSS, *n.* State of being perfidious.

PÉR-FI-DY, *n.* Treachery; breach of faith.

PER-FLA'TION, *n.* The act of blowing through.

PER-FŌ/LI-ATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Surrounding the stem by the base of a leaf.

PÉR-FO-RATE, *v. a.* To pierce through; to bore.

PÉR-FO-RATION, *n.* Act of piercing; a hole.

PÉR-FO-RÁ-TIVE, *a.* Having the power to pierce.

PÉR-FO-RÁ-TOR, *n.* An instrument for boring.

PÉR-FŌRCE', *ad.* By violence; by force.

PER-FŌRM', *v. a.* To execute; to do; to achieve;

to transact; to effect; to accomplish; to discharge.

PER-FŌRM', *v. n.* To do; to act a part; to succeed.

PER-FŌRM'ABLE, *a.* That may be performed.

PER-FŌRM'ANCE, *n.* Act of performing; an act;

a deed; execution; a work; an action.

PER-FŌRM'ER, *n.* One who performs.

PER-FŪ'MA-TŌ-RY, *a.* That perfumes.

PER-FŪME or PER-FŪME' [pér'fūm, S. W. J. E. Ja. R. C.; per'fūm', E. K. Sm.; per'fūm' or pèr'fūm, P. J.]. Sweet odor; sweet smell; fragrance.

PER-FŪME', *v. a.* To impregnate with sweet scent.

PER-FŪM'ER, *n.* One who perfumes.

PER-FŪM'ÉR-Y, *n.* Perfumes in general.

PER-FŪNCTŌ-RY or PÉR-FŪNC-TŌ-RY [pér'fūnk'tŌ-re, W. P. J. E. C.; pèr'fūnk'tŌ-re, S. K. Sm.], *a.* Slight; careless; indifferent.

PER-FŪSE', *v. a.* To tincture; to overspread.

PER-FŪSIVE, *a.* Overspreading; diffusive.

PER-HÄPS', *ad.* It may be; possibly.

PÉR-RI, *n.*; pl. PÉR-RIS. (*Persian Myth.*) Imaginary beings, similar to elves or fairies.

PÉR-I-ANTH, *n.* (*Bot.*) The calyx of a flower when contiguous to the fructification.

PER-I-CÄR'DI-ŪM, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) A membrane enclosing the heart.

PÉR-I-CÄRP, *n.* (*Bot.*) The shell or cover of a

PÉR-I-CÄR'PI-ŪM, *n.* [L.] Same as *pericarp*.

PÉR-I-CLINE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of felspar.

PÉR-I-CRÄ'NI-ŪM, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) A membrane covering the skull.

PÉR-I-GÉE, *n.* (*Astron.*) That point in the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth;—opposed to *apogee*.

PÉR-I-GÉ'ŪM, *n.* [L.] Same as *perigee*.

PÉR-I-GRÄPH, *n.* A careless delineation.

PÉR-I-HÉ'LI-ŌN, *n.* (*Astron.*) That part of a planet's orbit which is nearest to the sun.

PÉR-I-HÉ'LI-ŪM, *n.* Same as *perihelion*.

PÉR-IL, *v. a.* To expose to danger.

PÉR-IL, *v. n.* Exposure to loss, injury, or destruction;

danger; hazard; risk; denunciation.

PÉR-IL-ŌUS, *a.* Full of peril; dangerous.

PÉR-IL-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* With peril; dangerously.

PÉR-IL-ŌUS-NÉSS, *n.* Dangerousness.

PER-RIM'E-TER, *n.* The circumference, or the length of the bounding line, of a plane figure.

PÉR-ROD, *n.* An interval of time, at the end of which the same phenomena again take place; a circuit; an epoch; a series of years; a certain time:—the end or conclusion; a full stop:—a complete sentence:—a point or dot, thus [.]

PÉR-ROD'IC, } *a.* Happening at stated times;

PÉR-ROD'IC-AL, } regular; relating to periods.

PÉR-ROD'IC-AL, } *a.* A periodical publication.

PÉR-ROD'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* At stated periods.

PÉR-ROD'IC'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being periodical.

PÉR-I-ŌS'TE-ŪM, *n.* (*Anat.*) A fibrous membrane which covers the bones.

PÉR-I-PA-TÉT'IC, *n.* A follower of Aristotle.

PÉR-I-PA-TÉT'IC, } *a.* Belonging to the Peri-

PÉR-I-PA-TÉT'IC-AL, } patetics; Aristotelian.

PÉR-I-PA-TÉT'IC-ISM, *n.* The Peripatetic doctrine.

PER-RIPH'E-RAL, *a.* Relating to the periphery.

PÉR-I-PHÉR'IC, } *a.* Relating to, or consisting

PÉR-I-PHÉR'IC-LY, } of, a periphery

PÉR-I-PHÉR'IC, } The circumference of a circle,

ellipse, parabola, or other curvilinear figure.

PÉR-I-PHRASE, *v. a.* To express by circumlocution.

PÉR-I-PHRASE, *n.* Same as *periphrasis*.

PER-RIPH'RA-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) The use of

several words to express the sense of one ; a circumlocution.

PER-I-PHRÁS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to periphrasis ;
PER-I-PHRÁS'TI-CÁL, } using many words.
PER-I-PHRÁS'TI-CÁL-LY, *ad.* With circumlocution.

PER-I-P-NEŪ'MO-NY, *n.* [*peripneumonia*, *L.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lungs ; pneumonia.

PER-IP'TE-RÁL, *a.* (*Arch.*) Encompassed with columns or battlements, as a building.

PER-IP'TE-ROŪS, *a.* Same as *peripteral*.

PER-I-SCŌPE, *n.* A view all round.

PER-I-SCŌP'IC, *a.* Viewing on all sides.

PER'ISH, *v. n.* To be destroyed ; to decay ; to die.

Syn. — Every thing that has life must die ; all things decay ; dead bodies *perish*.

PER'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to perish or decay.

PER'ISH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liability to perish.

PER'I-SPĒRM, *n.* (*Bot.*) The albumen of a seed.

PER-I-SPĒR'IC, *a.* Spherical ; round.

PER-I-STÁL'TIC, *a.* Wormlike ; spiral.

PER'I-STYLE, *n.* (*Arch.*) A circular range of pillars ; a building encompassed with columns.

PER-I-SŪS'TO-LE, *n.* (*Med.*) The pause or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulse.

PER I-TŌ NĒ'UM, *n.* (*Anat.*) A membrane that envelops the abdominal viscera.

PER-IT'RO-PÁL, *a.* Turning round ; rotatory.

PER'I-WIG, *n.* A covering for the head ; a wig.

PER'I-WIG, *v. a.* To dress in false hair.

PER'I-WIN-KLE, *n.* A small shell-fish : — a plant.

PER'JURE, *v. a.* To taint with perjury by wilfully making a false oath ; to forswear.

PER'JURED (per'jurd), *a.* Guilty of perjury.

PER'JUR-ER, *n.* One who swears falsely.

†PER-JŪ'RÍ-OŪS, *a.* Guilty of perjury. *Coke.*

PER'JU-RY, *n.* The crime of swearing falsely.

PERK, *v. n.* & *a.* To hold up the head ; to dress.

PERK, *a.* Pert ; brisk ; airy ; proud. [*Local.*]

PER-LUS-TRÁ'TION, *n.* The act of viewing all over.

PER'MÁ-NENCE, } *n.* Quality of being permanent ;

PER'MÁ-NEN-CY, } duration ; continuance.

PER'MÁ-NENT, *a.* Durable ; not decaying ; lasting.

PER'MÁ-NENT-LY, *ad.* Durably ; lastingly.

PER-ME-Á-BÍ-LÍ-TY, *n.* State of being permeable.

PER'ME-Á-BLE, *a.* That may be passed through.

PER'ME-ÁTE, *v. a.* To pass through ; to pervade.

PER-ME-ÁTION, *n.* Act of passing through.

PER-MIS'CÍ-BLE, *a.* That may be mingled.

PER-MIS'SÍ-BLE, *a.* That may be permitted.

PER-MIS'SION (per-mish'yun), *n.* Act of permitting ;

license ; allowance ; leave : a permit.

PER-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Granting liberty ; allowing.

PER-MIS'SIVE-LY, *ad.* By bare allowance.

PER-MIST'ION (per-mist'yun), *n.* Act of mixing.

PER-MIT', *v. a.* To give leave ; to consent ; to allow ; to suffer ; to tolerate.

PER'MIT or PER-MIT' [per'mit, *S. W. J. E. F. K.*

Sm. C. : per-mit', *P. J. A. W. B. Rees*], *n.* A written permission ; an order ; license.

PER-MIT'TANCE, *n.* Allowance ; permission. [*R.*]

PER-MIT'TER, *n.* One who permits.

PER-MIX'TION (per-mikst'yun), *n.* Act of mingling.

PER-MU-TÁ'TION, *n.* Exchange ; change.

PER-NÍ'CIOUS (per-nish'us), *n.* Very mischievous ;

very hurtful ; ruinous ; destructive ; noxious.

PER-NÍ'CIOUS-LY (per-nish'us-le), *ad.* Ruinously.

PER-NÍ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being pernicious.

PER-NŌC-TÁ'TION, *n.* Act of watching all night.

PER-O-RÁ'TION, *n.* The conclusion of an oration.

†PER-PEND', *v. a.* To consider attentively. *Shak.*

PER-PEND'ER, *n.* A coping-stone.

PER-PEN'DÍ-CLE, *n.* Any thing hanging perpendicularly.

PER-PEN-DÍC'U-LAR, *a.* Crossing another line at

right angles ; cutting the plane of the horizon at

right angles ; upright.

PER-PEN-DÍC'U-LAR, *n.* A line falling on the plane

of the horizon at right angles ; a plumb-line.

PER-PEN-DÍC-U-LÁR'Í-TY, *n.* The state of being

perpendicular.

PER-PEN-DÍC'U-LAR-LY, *ad.* At right angles.

†PER-PEN'SION, *n.* Consideration.

PER'PE-TRATE, *v. a.* To commit : — in a bad sense

Syn. — Crimes are perpetrated ; crimes, offences

and errors, committed.

PER-PE-TRÁ'TION, *n.* The commission of a crime

PER'PE-TRÁ-TOR, *n.* One who perpetrates.

*PER-PĒT'U-ÁL (per-pēt'yū-ál), *a.* Never ceas-

ing ; continual ; uninterrupted ; lasting ; constant.

*PER-PĒT'U-ÁL-LY, *ad.* Constantly ; continually.

*PER-PĒT'U-ÁTE (per-pēt'yū-át), *v. a.* To make

perpetual ; to preserve from extinction.

*PER-PĒT'U-Á'TION, *n.* Incessant continuance.

PER-PE-TŪ'Í-TY, *n.* Duration to all futurity.

PER-PLEX', *v. a.* To make anxious ; to embarrass ;

to entangle ; to puzzle ; to distract ; to vex ; to

distress.

PER-PLEX'ED-LY, *ad.* Intricately.

PER-PLEX'ED-NESS, *n.* Difficulty ; perplexity.

PER-PLEX'ING, *p. a.* Embarrassing ; difficult.

PER-PLEX'Í-TY, *n.* Anxiety ; embarrassment.

PER-QUI-SÍTE, *n.* A fee or gift of office &c.

PER-QUI-SÍ'TION (per-kwē zish'yun), *n.* A search.

PER'RY, *n.* A fermented drink made of pears.

Per sál'tum, [*L.*] By a leap ; by a jump.

Per sē, [*L.*] By himself, by herself ; by itself ; by

themselves ; alone.

PER'SE-CŪTE, *v. a.* To harass with penalties, as

for opinions ; to pursue with malice.

PER-SE-CŪ'TION, *n.* The act of persecuting.

PER-SE-CŪTOR, *n.* One who persecutes.

PER-SE-VĒR'ANCE, *n.* Act of persevering ; steady-

ness ; persistence ; constancy.

PER-SE-VĒR'ANT, *a.* Persisting ; constant.

PER-SE-VĒR'E', *v. n.* To persist ; to be steadfast.

Syn. — Persevere in study ; persist not in error ;

steadfast in the truth.

PER-SE-VĒR'ING, *p. a.* Persisting ; resolute.

PER-SE-VĒR'ING-LY, *ad.* With perseverance.

PERSIFLAGE (párs-se-flážh'), *n.* [*Fr.*] Idle talk.

PER-SIM'ON, *n.* A tree and its fruit.

PER-SIST', *v. n.* To continue obstinate ; to be or

continue firm ; to persevere.

PER-SISTENCE, } *n.* State of persisting ; con-

PER-SIST'EN-CY, } stancy ; perseverance.

PER-SIST'ENT, *a.* Not falling off ; remaining.

PER-SÍS'TIVE, *a.* Steady ; persevering.

*PER'SON (pér'sn) [pér'sn, *W. P. J. F. Ja* ; pér'

sun, *S. K.*], *n.* An individual ; a human being ;

one : — shape ; exterior appearance. — (*Gram.*)

The character which a noun or pronoun bears, as

denoting the speaker, the person spoken to, or the

person or thing spoken of.

*PER'SON-A-BLE, *a.* Handsome ; graceful.

*PER'SON-AGE, *n.* A person of distinction.

*PER'SON-ÁL [pér'sun-ál, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*],

a. Relating to a person ; relating to human

beings, not to things : — appendant to a person ;

not real, as property : — peculiar.

*PER'SON-ÁL'Í-TY, *n.* The state of being a per-

son ; individuality : — reflection on a person.

*PER'SON-ÁL-LY, *ad.* In person ; in presence.

*PER'SON-ÁL'TY, *n.* Personal property ; movables.

*PER'SON-ÁTE, *v. a.* To represent ; to counterfeit.

*PER'SON-ÁTION, *n.* The act of personating.

*PER'SON-ÁTOR, *n.* One who personates.

PER'SON-Í-FÍ-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act of personifying ;

prosopopœia ; the change of things to persons.

PER'SŌN'Í-FV, *v. a.* To represent with the actions

or attributes of a person ; to change from a thing

to a person.

PERSONNEL (párs'sō-nēl'), *n.* [*Fr.*] The officers

and men, or the persons, belonging to an army

PER-SPÉC'TIVE, *n.* A spying-glass ; vista ; view :

— the science by which things are properly ranged

in picture ; representation.

PER-SPÉC'TIVE, *a.* Relating to vision ; optical.

PER-SPÉC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* Optically ; through a

glass.

PER-SPÉC'TO-GRÁPH, *n.* An instrument for taking

the points and outlines of objects.

PĒR-SPI-CĀ'CIOUS (pēr-spe-kā'shūs), *a*. Sharp of sight; quick-sighted; discerning; acute.
PĒR-SPI-CĀ'CIOUS-NĒSS, *n*. Quickness of sight.
PĒR-SPI-CĀ'C/I-TY, *n*. Quickness of sight; acuteness of discernment.
PĒR-SPI-CŪ'I-TY, *n*. Quality of being perspicuous.
Syn. — *Perspicuity* of style; *clearness* of conception. — *Perspicuous* style or language; *clear* ideas.
PĒR-SPI-CŪ-OŪS, *a*. Easily understood; *clear*.
PĒR-SPI-CŪ-OŪS-LY, *ad*. Clearly; not obscurely.
PĒR-SPI-CŪ-OŪS-NĒSS, *n*. Perspicuity.
PĒR-SPIR-A-BIL/I-TY, *n*. State of being perspirable.
PĒR-SPIR/A-BLE, *a*. That may be perspired.
PĒR-SPI-RĀ'TION, *n*. Act of perspiring; excretion by the pores of the skin; sweat.
PĒR-SPIRĀ-TIVE, *a*. Performing perspiration.
PĒR-SPIRĀ-TO-RY, *a*. Perspirative.
PĒR-SPIRE, *v. n. & a*. To excrete or emit by the pores of the skin; to sweat.
Syn. — *We perspire* naturally, as in sleep; heat and exercise make us sweat.
PĒR-SUAD/A-BLE (pēr-swa'dā-bl), *a*. Persuadable.
PĒR-SUAD/A-BLY, *ad*. So as to be persuaded.
PĒR-SUADE (pēr-swad'), *v. a*. To bring to a particular opinion; to prevail upon; to influence.
Syn. — *Persuaded* by argument or eloquence; *prevailed upon* by entreaty; *influenced* by example or interest; *convinced* by argument or evidence.
PĒR-SUAD/ER, *n*. One who persuades.
PĒR-SUA-SI-BIL/I-TY, *n*. State of being persuadable.
PĒR-SUA-SI-BLE [pēr-swa'se-bl, *S. P. F. Sm. Wb.*], *a*. That may be persuaded.
PĒR-SUA-SI-ON (pēr-swa'shūn), *n*. The act or art of persuading; — opinion, creed, belief.
PĒR-SUA-SIVE, *a*. Having power to persuade.
PĒR-SUA-SIVE, *n*. Exhortation; argument.
PĒR-SUA-SIVE-LY, *ad*. In a persuasive manner.
PĒR-SUA-SIVE-NĒSS, *n*. State of being persuasive.
PĒR-SUA-SO-RY, *a*. Having the power to persuade.
PĒRT, *a*. Smart; saucy; forward; bold; flippant.
PĒRT, *n*. A pert or over forward person. [*R.*]
PĒR-TĀIN, *v. n*. To belong; to relate.
PĒR-TI-NĀ'CIOUS (pēr-te-nā'shūs), *a*. Perversely resolute; stubborn; obstinate.
PĒR-TI-NĀ'CIOUS-LY, *ad*. Obstinate, stubbornly.
PĒR-TI-NĀ'CIOUS-NĒSS, *n*. Pertinacity.
PĒR-TI-NĀC/I-TY, *n*. Obstnacy; persistency.
PĒR-TI-NĒCE, *n*. State of being pertinent; *ap-pert* [TENN-CY], *n*. Positeness; fitness; propriety.
PĒR-TI-NĒNT, *a*. Related to the matter in hand; appropriate; fit; proper; apposite.
PĒR-TI-NĒNT-LY, *ad*. Appositely; to the purpose.
PĒR-TI-NĒNT-NĒSS, *n*. Appositeness; pertinence.
PĒRT/LY, *ad*. In a pert manner; saucily.
PĒRTNĒSS, *n*. Brisk folly; sauciness; smartness.
PĒR-TŪRB, *v. a*. To disquiet; to disturb.
†PĒR-TŪR-BATE [pēr-tūr'bāt, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*], *v. a*. To disquiet.
PĒR-TUR-BĀ'TION, *n*. Disquiet of mind; disorder.
PĒR-TŪR-BER, **PĒR-TUR-BA-TOR**, *n*. A disturber.
PĒR-TŪ'SION (pēr-tū'shūn), *n*. Perforation.
PĒR/ŪKE, *n*. A cap of false hair; a periwig.
PĒR/ŪKE-MĀK-ER, *n*. A maker of perukes.
PĒR-RŪSAL, *n*. Act of perusing; examination.
PĒR-RŪSE, *v. a*. To read; to observe; to examine.
PĒR-RŪS, *n*. One who peruses; a reader.
PĒR-VADE, *v. a*. To pass through; to permeate.
PĒR-VĀ'SION (pēr-vā'shūn), *n*. A passing through.
PĒR-VĀ'SIVE, *a*. Having power to pervade.
PĒR-VERSE, *a*. Obstinate; stubborn; ill-disposed.
PĒR-VERSE/LY, *ad*. Stubbornly; vexatiously.
PĒR-VERSE-NĒSS, *n*. Obstnacy; petulance.
PĒR-VĒR/SION, *n*. Act of perverting; wrong use.
PĒR-VĒR/SI-TY, *n*. Perverseness; ill disposition.
PĒR-VĒR/SIVE, *a*. Tending to pervert.
PĒR-VERT, *v. a*. To distort; to turn from the right.
PĒR/VERT, *n*. One who is perverted; a convert in an ill sense.
PĒR-VERT/ED, *p. a*. Turned aside; corrupted.
PĒR-VĒRT/ER, *n*. One who perverts or distorts.

PĒR-VĒRT/I-BLE, *a*. That may be perverted.
†PĒR-VI-CĀ'CIOUS (pēr-ve-kā'shūs), *a*. Obstinate.
PĒR/VI-OUS, *a*. Admitting passage; permeable.
PĒR/VI-OUS-NĒSS, *n*. The quality of being pervious.
PĒ-SĀDE, *n*. [*Fr.*] A rising motion of a horse.
PĒS/Ā-RY, *n*. A roll of lint for medical use.
PĒS/SI-MIST, *n*. A universal complainer.
PĒST, *n*. A plague; pestilence; — a person or thing mischievous or destructive.
PĒS/TER, *v. a*. To disturb; to perplex; to harass.
PĒS/TER-ER, *n*. One who pesters or disturbs.
PĒST/HŌUSE, *n*. A hospital for infected persons.
PĒST/I-DUCT, *n*. That which conveys contagion.
PĒS-TIF/ER-OUS, *a*. Destructive; pestilential.
PĒS-TI-LĒNCE, *n*. The plague; a contagious disease.
PĒS-TI-LĒNT, *a*. Producing plagues; malignant.
PĒS-TI-LĒNTIAL, *a*. Partaking of the nature of pestilence; pestilent; destructive. See **CONTAGIOUS**.
PĒS-TI-LĒNTIAL-LY, *ad*. By or with pestilence.
PĒS-TI-LĒNT-LY, *ad*. Mischievously; destructively.
†PĒS-TIL-LĀ'TION, *n*. Act of breaking in a mortar.
PĒS/TLE (pēs'sl), *n*. A tool to beat with in a mortar.
PĒT, *n*. Slight anger; a fit of peevishness; — any thing fondled; a caud lamb; a fondling.
PĒT, *v. a*. To treat as a pet, to fondle; to indulge.
PĒT/AL [pēt'al, *S. P. E. Sm. R.*; pēt'al or pēt'al, *W. J. F.*; pēt'al, *Ja. R. C.*], *n*. A flower-leaf.
PĒT/AL-ISM, *n*. A Syracusan form of banishment, by writing the name on a leaf.
PĒT/AL-LŌID, *a*. (*Bot.*) Resembling a petal.
PĒT/AL-OUS, *a*. Having petals.
PĒ-TĀRD, *n*. [*Fr.*] An engine or a piece of ordnance. — [*†Petard*, same as *petard*. *Shak.*]
PĒ-TĒ-CHI-AL [pē-tē'ke-al, *W. J. F. Ja.*; pē-tē'ke-al, *P. Sm.*], *a*. (*Med.*) Pestilentially spotted.
PĒ/TER-PĒNCE, *n*. A tax once paid to the pope.
PĒT/I-Ō-LĀR, *a*. (*Bot.*) Relating to or growing
PĒT/I-Ō-LĀTE, *a*. out of petioles.
PĒT/I-Ō-LE, *n*. (*Bot.*) The stalk of a leaf.
PĒTIT (pē-tēt', pēt'e, or pēt'it) [pē-tēt' or pēt'e, *Sm.*; pēt'it or pē-tēt', *Ja.*; pēt'e, *R. Wb.*], *a*. [*Fr.*] Small; little; petty. *†Petit*, in the sense of *petty*, as opposed to *important*, *grand*, or *high*, is generally pronounced *petty* (even with the spelling of *petit*), as *petit* or *petty* larceny, *petit* or *petty* jury, *petit* or *petty* treason.
PĒ-TI/TION (pē-tish'un), *n*. A request; entreaty.
PĒ-TI/TION, *v. a*. To solicit; to supplicate.
PĒ-TI/TION-A-RY, *a*. Supplicatory; petitioning.
PĒ-TI/TION-ER, *n*. One who offers a petition.
Pē-ti'ti-ō prīn-cip'i-i, [*L.*] (*Logic.*) A begging of the question; the act of taking a thing for true which is not proved.
PĒTIT-MAITRE (pēt'tē-mā'tr), *n*. [*Fr.*] A fop; a
PĒ/TRE (pē'ter), *n*. Nitre; saltpetre. [*coxcomb*.
PĒ/TRE/AN, *a*. Relating to a rock or stone.
PĒ/TREL, *n*. A sea-bird: Mother Cary's chicken.
PĒ-TRES/CENCE, *n*. The act of becoming stone.
PĒ-TRES/CENT, *a*. Turning to stone; hardening.
PĒT-RI-FĀCTION, *n*. Act of turning to stone.
PĒT-RI-FĀCTIVE, *a*. Having power to petrify.
PĒ-TRIF/IC, *a*. Having power to change to stone.
PĒT-RI-FI-CĀTION, *n*. Petrification.
PĒT-RI-FY, *v. a*. To change to stone; to harden.
PĒT-RI-FY, *v. n*. To become stone.
PĒ/TRŌL [pē'trōl, *S. W. Wb.*; pē-trōl', *Ja. Sm.*], *n* [*pétrole*, *Fr.*] Petroleum.
PĒ-TRŌ/LE-ŪM, *n*. A liquid bitumen; rock-oil.
PĒT/RO-NĒL, *n*. A horseman's pistol.
PĒ/TROUS, *a*. Resembling stone; stony.
PĒT/TI-CŌAT, *n*. A woman's lower vestment.
PĒT/TI-FŌG, *v. n*. To play the pettifogger.
PĒT/TI-FŌG-GER, *n*. A petty, small-rate lawyer.
PĒT/TI-FŌG-GER-Y, *n*. The practice of a pettifogger.
PĒT/TI-NĒSS, *a*. Smallness; littleness.
PĒT/TISH, *a*. Fretful; peevish; petulant.
PĒT/TISH-LY, *ad*. In a pettish manner; fretfully.

PĒT'TISH-NĒSS, *n.* Fretfulness; peevishness.
 PĒT'TI-TŌES, *n. pl.* The toes or feet of a pig.
 PĒT'TŌ, *n.* [It.] The breast; — *figuratively*, privacy; as, *in petto*, in privacy, in secrecy.
 PĒT'TY, *a.* Small; inconsiderable; little; trivial.
 PĒT'U-LANCE, } *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness; ill-
 PĒT'U-LAN-CY, } temper; pertness.
 PĒT'U-LANT, *a.* Fretful; saucy; peevish; pert.
 PĒT'U-LANT-LY, *ad.* In a petulant manner.
 PEŴ (pū), *n.* A seat enclosed in a church.
 PEŴWIT or PEŴWET [pē'wīt, *S. W. F. Ja. Sm. C.*; pū'it, *P. K. Wb.*], *n.* A water-fowl; the lapwing.
 PEŴTER (pū'ter), *n.* An alloy of tin, lead, &c.
 PEŴTER-ER, *n.* A smith who works in pewter.
 PHĀ'E-TON (fā'e-ton), *n.* (*Myth.*) The son of Phœbus, a fabled driver of the chariot of the sun: — an open four-wheeled carriage; — a tropical bird.
 PHĀL-AN-STĒ'RI-AN, *n.* An advocate for phalansterianism or Fourierism.
 PHĀL-AN-STĒ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* Fourierism; socialism.
 PHĀ-LĀN-STĒ-RY, *n.* A social community, or joint-stock company, an establishment formed on the principles of Fourier.
 PHĀLĀNX or PHĀLĀNX [fā'lānx, *S. E. Ja. K.*; fā'lānx or fā'lānx, *W. P. J. F.*; fā'lānx, *Sm.*], *n.* [L.] *Pl. L. PHA-LĀN'GĒS*; Eng. PHĀ-LĀNX-ES or PHĀLĀNX-ES. A close, compact body of men or soldiers. — *Pl.* The small bones of the fingers and toes.
 PHĀL'E-ROPE, *n.* A species of wading bird.
 PHĀN-TA-SCOPE, *n.* An optical apparatus for observing certain phenomena of binocular vision.
 PHĀN-TĀSM, PHĀN-TĀS'MA, *n.* A spectre; a vision.
 PHAN-TĀS-MA-GŌ'RI-A, *n.* An optical illusion: — an instrument by which phantoms are represented.
 PHAN-TĀS-MA-GŌR'IC, *a.* Relating to phantasmagoria.
 PHAN-TĀS'MA-SCOPE, *n.* An optical instrument.
 PHĀN'TA-SY, *n.* See FANTASY.
 PHĀN'TOM, *n.* A spectre; an apparition; a vision.
 PHĀR-I-SĀ'IC, } *a.* Relating to the Pharisees;
 PHĀR-I-SĀ'I-CAL, } externally religious; ritual.
 PHĀR-I-SĀ'I-CAL-NĒSS, *n.* Pharisaical show.
 PHĀR-I-SĀ-ISM, *n.* The conduct of a Pharisee.
 PHĀR-I-SĒ'AN, *a.* Resembling the Pharisees.
 PHĀR'I-SĒE, *n.* One of a Jewish sect.
 *PHĀR-MA-CEŪ'TIC [fār-mā-sū'tik, *W. E. Ja. Sm.*; fār-mā-kū'tik, *S. K.*], *a.* Relating to pharmacy.
 *PHĀR-MA-CEŪ'TI-CAL, *a.* Same as *pharmaceutic*.
 *PHĀR-MA-CEŪ'TICS, *n. pl.* The art of preparing medicines; pharmacy.
 PHĀR'MA-CIST, *n.* One versed in pharmacy.
 PHĀR'MA-CŌL'O-GĪST, *n.* One versed in pharmacy.
 PHĀR'MA-CŌL'O-GY, *n.* Pharmacy. [ology.
 PHĀR'MA-CŌN, *n.* [Gr.] A drug; medicine.
 PHĀR'MA-CŌ-PŌE'IA (fār-mā-ko-pe'ya), *n.* A dispensatory; a directory for medicines.
 PHĀR'MA-CŌP'O-LIST, *n.* An apothecary; druggist.
 PHĀR'MA-CY, *n.* The art of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary.
 PHĀ'RŌS, *n.* [L.] A lighthouse; a watch-tower.
 PHĀR-YN-GŌT'O-MY, *n.* The operation of making an incision into the pharynx.
 PHĀR'YNX, *n.* [Gr.] (*Anat.*) A part of the gullet.
 PHĀSE (fāz, *Sm. R.*; fās, *Wb.*], *n.* Appearance of any celestial body; phasis.
 PHĀ'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* PHĀ'SĒS. [L.] An appearance of a body at any time; phase.
 †PHĀSM or PHĀS'MA, *n.* Appearance; phantom.
 PHĒAS'ANT (fēz'ant), *n.* A gallinaceous bird.
 PIĒN-A-KĪS'TA-SCOPE, *n.* A philosophical or optical toy.
 PHĒ'NIX, *n.* [*phœnix*, L.] A bird. See PHŒNIX.
 PHE-NŌM'E-NAL, *a.* Relating to phenomena.
 PHE-NŌM'E-NŌN, *n.*; *pl.* PHE-NŌM'E-NĀ. Appearance; natural appearance: — any thing remarkable.
 PHĒ'ON, *n.* (*Her.*) The barbed iron head of a dart.
 PHĒ'AL, *n.* A small bottle; a vial.
 PHĒL-AN-THRŌP'IC, } *a.* Possessed of philan-
 PHĒL-AN-THRŌP'I-CAL, } thropy; benevolent.

PHĒ-LĀN-THRŌ-PĪST, *n.* One who loves mankind.
 PHĒ-LĀN-THRŌ-PY, *n.* Love of mankind generally; general benevolence; humanity.
 Syn. — *Phalanthropy* and *benevolence* are often used synonymously. *Phalanthropy* is opposed to *misanthropy*; *benevolence*, to *malevolence*; *humanity*, to *brutality*.
 PHĒL-HĀR-MŌN'IC, *a.* Loving harmony or music.
 PHĒL'I-BĒG, *n.* A short petticoat. See FILLIBEG.
 PHĒ-LĒP'IC, *n.* A discourse full of invective.
 PHĒ-LŌL'O-GĒR, *n.* A critic; a philologist.
 PHĒ-LŌL'O-GĒ'IC, } *a.* Relating to philology;
 PHĒ-LŌL'O-GĒ'I-CAL, } critical; grammatical.
 PHĒ-LŌL'O-GĪST, *n.* One versed in philology.
 PHĒ-LŌL'O-GĪZE, *v. n.* To make criticisms.
 PHĒ-LŌL'O-GY, *n.* The knowledge and study of languages, and the branches of learning connected with languages, — comprising etymology, grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and criticism; — belles-lettres; grammatical learning.
 PHĒL'O-MĀTH [fil'o-māth, *P. K. Sm. Ash, Rees*; fī'lŏ-māth, *Ja. Wb.*], *n.* A lover of learning.
 PHĒ-LŌM'A-THY, *n.* Love of learning. [E.]
 *PHĒL'O-MĒL [fil'o-mēl, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; fī'lŏ-mēl, *Ja. Wb.*], *n.* The nightingale.
 *PHĒL'O-MĒL'A, *n.* The same as *philomel*.
 PHĒL'O-PĒ'NA or FĒL-LI-PĒĒN', *n.* [*vielliechen*, Ger.] A forfeit to be paid by the loser in a play or sport with double kernels of almonds.
 PHĒ-LŌ-PRO-GĒN'I-TIVE-NĒSS, *n.* (*Phren.*) The love of offspring.
 †PHĒ-LŌS'O-PHĒME, *n.* A principle of reasoning.
 PHĒ-LŌS'O-PHĒR, *n.* A man versed in philosophy.
 PHĒL'O-SŌPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to philosophy;
 PHĒL'O-SŌPH'I-CAL, } rational; calm; wise.
 PHĒL'O-SŌPH'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* Rationally; wisely.
 PHĒ-LŌS'O-PHĪSM, *n.* False philosophy.
 PHĒ-LŌS'O-PHĪST, *n.* A pretender to philosophy.
 PHĒ-LŌS'O-PHIZE, *v. n.* To reason; to moralize.
 PHĒ-LŌS'O-PHY, *n.* Literally, the love of wisdom: — knowledge, natural or moral, comprising three general divisions; *natural philosophy*, or physics; *intellectual or mental philosophy*, or metaphysics; *moral philosophy*, or ethics: — an explanation of the reason of things.
 PHĒ-LŌ-TĒCH'NIC, *a.* Devoted to, or loving, the arts.
 PHĒL'TER, *n.* A love-charm; a charm.
 PHĒL'TER, *v. a.* To charm to love.
 PHĒZ, *n.* The face; the visage; — in contempt.
 PHĒB'O-LITE, *n.* (*Med.*) A venous calculus.
 PHĒL-BŌT'O-MĪST, *n.* One who lets blood.
 PHĒL-BŌT'O-MIZE, *v. a.* To let blood.
 PHĒL-BŌT'O-MY, *n.* The act or art of blood-letting.
 PHĒLĒGM (fĕm), *n.* A watery humor; — viscid matter from the throat: — coolness; indifference.
 PHĒLĒG'MA-GŌGUE (fĕg'mā-gŏg), *n.* A purge.
 *PHĒLĒG-MĀT'IC [fĕg-māt'ik, *P. F. K. Sm. R. Wb. Ash, Rees*; fĕg'mā-tik, *S. W. J. Ja.*], *a.* Abounding in phlegm; dull; cold; frigid.
 *PHĒLĒG-MĀT'I-CAL-LY, } *ad.* In a phlegmatic
 *PHĒLĒG-MĀT'IC-LY, } manner; coolly.
 PHĒLĒG'MŌN, *n.* An inflamed tumor.
 PHĒLĒG'MŌ-NOŪS, *n.* Inflammatory; burning.
 PHĒLĒME, *n.* An instrument. See FLEAM.
 PHĒLŌ-GĪS'TIC, *a.* Partaking of phlogiston.
 PHĒLŌ-GĪS'TON [fĕlŏ-jis'tŏn or fĕlŏ-jis'tŏn, *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; fĕlŏ-jis'tŏn, *E. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; fĕlŏ-jis'tŏn, *S.*], *n.* (*Chem.*) The old name for caloric.
 PHĒLOX, *n.* [L.] A genus of plants and flowers.
 PHŌ'CA, *n.*; *pl.* PHŌ'CÆ. [L.] The seal.
 PHŌ'CINE, *a.* Relating to the seal.
 PHŌ'NIX (fē'njks), *n.* [L.] A fabled bird.
 PHŌ-NĒT'IC, *a.* Representing or making sound.
 PHŌ-NĒT'ICS, *n. pl.* The doctrine of sounds.
 PHŌN'ICS [fŏn'jks, *P. J. F. Sm. Wb.*; fō'njks, *Ja. K.*], *n.* The doctrine of sounds.
 PHŌ-NO-CĀMP'IC, *a.* Inflecting sound.
 PHŌ-NO-GRĀPH'IC, *a.* Relating to phonography.
 PHŌ-NO-GRA-PHY, *n.* The art of expressing sounds by characters or symbols.

PICTURE (píkt'yur), *n.* A representation of persons or things in colors; a painting; a likeness.
Syn. — A beautiful picture; a good painting; an excellent likeness.
PICTURE (píkt'yur), *v. a.* To represent; to paint.
PICT-Ū-RĒSQUE' (píkt-yu-rĕsk'), *a.* Like a picture; graphical; wild and beautiful; inartificial.
PID'DLE, *v. n.* To trifle; to feed squeamishly.
PID'DLER, *n.* One who piddles.
PIE (pi), *n.* An article of food; pastry: — a magpie: — printers' type confusedly mixed.
PIE'BÁLD (pi'báld), *a.* Of various colors; pied.
PIECE (pēs), *n.* A patch; a fragment; a part: — a picture: — a composition: — a gun: — a coin.
PIECE (pēs), *v. a.* To patch; to join; to splice.
PIECE (pēs), *v. n.* To join; to coalesce.
PIECE/MĒAL, *ad.* In pieces; in fragments.
PIECE/MĒAL, *a.* Single; separate; divided.
PIEC'ER, *n.* One who pieces; a patcher.
PIED (pid), *a.* Variegated; party-colored.
PIED'NESS (pid'nēs), *n.* Diversity of color.
PIEP', *v. n.* To peep. See **PEEP**.
PIER (pēr), *n.* A column to support the arch of a bridge: — a mole projecting into navigable water.
***PIERCE** or **PIERCE** [pērs, P. E. Ja. K. Sm. R.; pērs or pērs, W. J. F.; pērs, S.], *v. a.* To penetrate; to enter: — to affect.
***PIERCE**, *v. n.* To make way by force; to enter.
***PIERCE/A-BLE**, *a.* That may be penetrated.
***PIERCE'R**, *n.* He or that which pierces.
***PIERC'ING**, *a.* Penetrating; keen; affecting.
PIER'-GLASS, *n.* A large looking-glass placed between windows.
PIER'-TÁ-BLE, *n.* A table between windows.
PI'ET or **PI'OT**, *n.* A magpie. [*Local, Eng.*]
PI'ET-ISM, *n.* Strict devotion or piety.
PI'ET-IST, *n.* One who professes great purity.
PI'E-TY, *n.* Duty to God: — duty to parents.
Pig, *n.* The young of swine: — a mass of unforged metal, as of lead or iron.
Pig, *v. n.* To farrow; to bring pigs.
PIG'EON (pid'jun), *n.* A well-known bird.
PIG'EON-HÓLE (pid'jun-hól), *n.* A cavity.
PIG'EON-LIV'ERED (-liv'erd), *a.* Gentle; timid.
PIG'EON-RY (pid'jun-rē), *n.* A cage for pigeons.
PIG'GER-Y, *n.* A pen or place for pigs.
PIG'GIN, *n.* A small wooden vessel.
PIG'-IR-ON (-i-urn), *n.* Iron in large lumps.
PIG'MENT, *n.* Paint; colors for painting.
PIG'MY, *n.* A dwarf. See **Pygmy**.
Pig-NO-RÁ'TION, *n.* The act of pledging.
Pig-NO-RÁ-TIVE, *a.* Pledging; pawning.
Pig'NÚT, *n.* An earth-nut or ground-nut.
Pig'PEN or **Pig'STY**, *n.* A pen for pigs; piggery.
Pig'TAIL, *n.* A cue; tie of hair: — twisted tobacco: — a species of baboon.
PIKE, *n.* A fish of prey: — a foot-soldier's lance: — something pointed; a point; a peak; a fork.
PIK'ED, *a.* Sharp; pointed; peaked. See **PICKED**.
PIKE/MAN, *n.* A soldier armed with a pike.
PIKE/STAFF, *n.* The wooden pole of a pike.
PI-LÁ'STER, *n.* (*Arch.*) A small, square column.
PILCH'ARD, *n.* A kind of herring.
PILCH'ER, *n.* A garment lined with fur: — a fish.
PILE, *n.* A piece of wood driven into the ground: — a heap; an accumulation: — hair; hairy surface: — a building; a mass of buildings. — *Galvanic pile*, a galvanic battery.
PILE, *v. a.* To heap; to lay upon: — to break off.
PIL'ER, *n.* One who accumulates.
PILES, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) A disease; hemorrhoids.
PIL'FER, *v. a.* To steal in small quantities; to filch.
PIL'FER, *v. n.* To practise petty theft.
PIL'FER-ER, *n.* One who steals petty things.
PIL'FER-Y, *n.* Petty theft.
PIL-GÁR/LÍC, *n.* One whose hair is fallen off;
PILLED-GÁR/LÍC, *n.* a forlorn wretch. — [*Vulgar.*]
PILGRIM, *n.* One who travels on a religious account, or to hallowed places: — a traveller.
PILGRIM-AGE, *n.* A journey for religious purposes to a place esteemed holy: — travel. See **JOURNEY**.

PILL, *n.* A small ball or mass of physic.
PÍLL, *v. a.* To strip; to rob; to plunder; to pillage.
PIL/LÁGE, *n.* Plunder; spoil; rapine: — a pillar.
PIL/LÁ-GE, *v. a.* To plunder; to ravage; to spoil.
PIL/LÁ-GER, *n.* A plunderer; a spoiler.
PIL/LAR, *n.* A long body that helps to sustain a superstructure; a column; a support; a supporter.
Syn. — A pillar is a permanent prop or support, of whatever shape; column, a round pillar.
PIL/LARED (pil'lard), *a.* Supported by columns.
PIL-LÁ'U, *n.* A Turkish dish, made of boiled rice and mutton fat or juice.
PIL'LÍON (pil'yun), *n.* A woman's saddle; a pad.
PIL/LÓ-RY, *n.* An instrument of punishment.
PIL/LÓ-RY, *v. a.* To punish with the pillory.
PIL'LOW (pil'ló), *n.* That which supports the head in sleeping, as a cushion of feathers or hair.
PIL'LOW (pil'ló), *v. a.* To place on a pillow.
PIL'LOW-BEAR, *n.* A pillow-case: — written also *pillow-beer* and *pillow-bier*.
PIL'LOW-CASE, *n.* A case or cover of a pillow.
PI-LÖS'I-TY, *n.* Hairiness.
PI/LÓT, *n.* One who steers a ship; a guide.
PI/LÓT, *v. a.* To steer; to direct in the course.
PI/LÓT-AGE, *n.* The office or pay of a pilot.
PI'LOUS or **PI-LÖSE'**, *a.* Hairy; full of hairs.
PI-MÉN'TA or **PI-MÉN'TÓ**, *n.* A spice; allspice.
PIMP, *n.* A procurer; a pandar.
PIMP, *v. n.* To pandar; to procure, as a pimp.
PIM'PER-NÉL, *n.* A plant of several kinds.
PIM'PLE, *n.* A small, red pustule; a blotch.
PIM'PLED (pim'pld), *a.* Full of pimples.
PIN, *n.* A sort, pointed wire with a head, used for fastening clothes; a peg; a bolt.
Pín, *v. a.* To make fast; to join; to fix; to fasten.
PIN'A-FÓRE, *n.* A child's apron; an apron.
PIN/CASE, *n.* A case for pins.
PIN/CERS, *n. pl.* An instrument to draw nails, &c.
PINCH, *v. a.* To squeeze; to gripe; to straiten.
PINCH, *v. n.* To bear hard upon; to be frugal.
PINCH, *n.* A gripe; difficulty; distress.
PINCH'BECK, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc.
PINCH'ER, *n.* He or that which pinches.
PINCH'ERS, *n. pl.* A gripping instrument: — more commonly written *pincers*.
PIN/CUSH-IÓN (pin'kush-yn), *n.* A stuffed bag or cushion to stick pins in.
PIN-DÁR'IC, *n.* An irregular ode.
PIN-DÁR'IC, *a.* After the manner of Pindar; lofty.
PIN/DÚST, *n.* Metal dust in a pin-manufactory.
PINE, *n.* A large, evergreen tree: — a pineapple.
PINE, *v. n.* To languish; to wear away.
PIN'E-AL, *a.* Applied to a gland in the brain.
PINE'ÁR-PLE, *n.* The ananas; a tropical fruit.
PINE'RY, *n.* A place for raising pineapples.
PIN'FEATH-ER, *n.* A feather beginning to shoot, and not fully grown.
PIN'FEATH-ERED (-erd), *a.* Having pinfeathers.
PIN/FÓLD, *n.* A place for confining beasts.
PIN'FOOT-ED (pin'fút-əd), *a.* Having the toes or feet bordered by a membrane.
†PIN'GUÍD (ping'gwíd), *a.* Fat; unctuous.
PIN'HÓLE, *n.* A small hole or perforation.
PIN'ÍON (pin'yun), *n.* The joint of the wing remotest from the body; a wing: — a fetter or bond: — the tooth of a wheel; a small, toothed wheel which acts on a larger one.
PIN'ÍON (pin'yun), *v. a.* To bind; to shackle.
PIN'IONED (pin'yund), *a.* Furnished with wings.
PINK, *n.* A small, fragrant flower: — any thing supremely excellent: — a color of reddish hue: — an eye: — a little fish; the minnow.
PINK, *v. a.* To work in eyelet-holes; to pierce.
PIN'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes pins.
PIN'-MÓN-ÉY, *n.* A wife's pocket money.
PIN'NACE, *n.* A boat belonging to a ship of war.
PIN'NA-CLE, *n.* A turret; a high, towering point.
PIN'NATE, *a.* Formed like a wing or feather;
PIN'NÁTED, *a.* feathered; having leaflets.
PIN-NÁT'I-FÍD, *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided; pinnated.

*PLÄ'GI-A-RY, *a.* Practising literary theft.
 PLÄGUE (pläg), *n.* Pestilence; a disease:—trouble.
 PLÄGUE, *v. a.* To infest; to tease; to vex.
 †PLÄGUE'FUL (pläg'fúl), *a.* Full of plagues.
 PLÄ'GUI-LY, *ad.* Vexatiously. [*Vulgar.*]
 PLÄ'GUY (plä'gē), *a.* Vexatious. [*Vulgar.*]
 PLÄICE (pläs), *n.* A species of flat fish.
 PLÄID (pläd), *n.* A variegated Scotch cloth.
 PLÄIN, *a.* Smooth; flat; level: plane:—open; frank:—clear:—simple; artless:—honestly.—*Plain chart*, a chart on which the degrees of latitude and longitude are made of equal length.—*Plain sailing*, the method of sailing by a plain chart.
 PLÄIN, *ad.* Not obscurely; distinctly; simply.
 PLÄIN, *n.* Level ground; an open or flat expanse.
 †*Plain and plane* are often used indiscriminately. In science, the word is generally written *plane*: but for a level, open field or expanse, *plain*.
 PLÄIN, *v. a.* To level: to make plain. See PLÄNE.
 PLÄIN-DEÄL'ING, *a.* Honest; open; frank.
 PLÄIN-DEÄL'ING, *n.* Management void of art.
 PLÄIN-HEÄRT-ED, *a.* Frank; sincere; honest.
 PLÄIN-LY, *ad.* In a plain manner; clearly.
 PLÄIN'NESS, *n.* Quality of being plain.
 PLÄIN'-SPÖK-EN (plan'spö kn), *a.* Speaking frankly.
 PLÄINT, *n.* Complaint.—(*Law*). Accusation.
 PLÄIN'TIFF, *n.* One who commences a lawsuit.
 PLÄIN'TIVE, *a.* Lamenting; expressive of sorrow.
 PLÄIN'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a plaintive manner.
 PLÄIN'TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being plaintive.
 PLÄIN'-WORK (plan'würk), *n.* Common work.
 PLÄIT, *n.* A fold: a double: a tress.
 PLÄIT, *v. a.* To fold: to double: to braid.
 PLÄN, *n.* A form of something to be done; a scheme; a model; plot; *system*.
 PLÄN, *v. a.* To scheme; to form in design; to devise; to contrive; to arrange.
 PLÄNCH, *v. a.* To cover with planks or boards.
 PLÄNCH'ET, *n.* A piece of metal prepared to be stamped as coin.
 PLÄNCH'ING, *n.* A floor, or the laying of floors.
 PLÄNE, *a.* (*Geom.*) Level; even; plain.
 PLÄNE, *n.* A level surface:—a joiner's tool or instrument:—the sycamore tree. See PLÄIN.
 PLÄNE, *v. a.* To level; to smooth with a plane.
 PLÄN'ER, *n.* One who smooths with a plane.
 PLÄN'ET, *n.* A celestial body that revolves about another and larger body.—A *primary planet* is one which revolves round the sun.—A *secondary planet* is one which revolves round a primary planet.
 PLÄN-ET-Ä'RJ-ÜM, *n.* An astronomical machine which exhibits the motions of the planets.
 PLÄN'E-TÄ-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the planets.
 PLÄNE'-TRÉE, *n.* A large tree; the sycamore.
 PLÄN'ET-STRÜCK, *a.* Blasted by a planet.
 PLÄN-I-FÖLJ-ÖÜS, *a.* Consisting of plain leaves.
 PLÄN-I-MÉT'R-I-CÄL, *a.* Relating to planimetry.
 PLÄN'IM'E-TRY, *n.* Mensuration of plane surfaces.
 PLÄN-I-PÉT'Ä-LOÜS, *a.* Having flat petals or leaves.
 PLÄN'ISH, *v. a.* To polish; to smooth.
 PLÄN'I-SPHÈRE, *n.* A sphere projected on a plane.
 PLÄNK, *n.* Sawed timber thicker than a board.
 PLÄNK, *v. a.* To cover or lay with planks.
 PLÄN'NER, *n.* One who forms with plans.
 PLÄN'Q-CÖN'CÄVE, *a.* Flat on one side and concave on the other.
 PLÄN'Q-CÖN'I-CÄL, *a.* Flat on one side and concave on the other.
 PLÄN'Q-CÖN'VÈX, *a.* Flat on one side and convex on the other.
 PLÄNT, *n.* A *vegetable*; any vegetable production.
 PLÄNT, *v. a.* To set; to cultivate; to fix; to settle.
 †PLÄNT, *v. n.* To perform the act of planting.
 †PLÄNT'ÄGE, *n.* Herbs in general. *Shak.*
 PLÄNTÄIN, *n.* An herb; a tree and its fruit.
 PLÄN-TÄ'TION, *n.* Act of planting:—a place planted; a cultivated estate; a large farm:—a settlement; a colony.

Syn.—A *plantation* is an estate for raising to bacco, cotton, rice, sugar, coffee, &c.:—a *farm* consists of lands in a state of pasture and tillage, for raising the different products of agriculture.

PLÄN'TER, *n.* One who plants; a cultivator; the owner of a plantation.
 PLÄN'TI-CLE, *n.* A little or young plant.
 PLÄN'TI-GRÄDE, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal that walks on the whole foot, as the bear.
 PLÄN'TI-GRÄDE, *a.* Walking on the whole foot.
 PLÄN'TING, *n.* Act of one who plants; plantation.
 PLÄN'TLET, *n.* A little plant; a plantule.
 PLÄN'T-LÖÜSE, *n.* The vine-freter; puceron.
 PLÄN'TÜLE, *n.* A small plant; a germ; a plantlet.
 PLÄSH, *n.* A small lake or puddle:—a branch.
 PLÄSH, *v. a.* To dash with water:—to interweave.
 PLÄSH'Y, *a.* Watery; filled with puddles.
 PLÄSM, *n.* A mould; a matrix; a matrix.
 PLÄSTER, *n.* A composition of lime, sand, &c. for covering walls; a substance of gypsum, &c. for casts:—a salve or application for a wound.—*Plaster of Paris*, gypsum.
 PLÄSTER, *v. a.* To overlay, as with plaster.
 PLÄSTER-ER, *n.* One who plasters.
 PLÄSTER-ING, *n.* Work done in plaster.
 PLÄSTIC, *a.* Giving form; forming; moulding.
 PLÄS-TIC'ITY, *n.* Quality of being plastic.
 PLÄSTRON, *n.* [*Fr.*] A piece of leather stuffed.
 PLÄT, *v. a.* To weave; to make by texture.
 PLÄT or PLÄT'ING, *n.* Work done by platting.
 PLÄT, *n.* A small piece of ground; a plain; a plot.
 PLÄTÄNE, *n.* [*platanus*, L.] The plane-tree.
 PLÄT'BÄND, *n.* (*Arch.*) A square moulding; a lintel:—a border of flowers; a border.
 PLÄTE, *n.* A flat, extended piece of metal; a vessel from which provisions are eaten:—silver and gold wrought into articles of household furniture.
 PLÄTE, *v. a.* To cover with plate or silver.
 PLÄTEÄU (plä-tö'), *n.* [*Fr. pl. PLATEAUX*; Eng. PLATEAUS (plä-töz').] A table; an elevated plain; table-land:—a large tray for a dinner table.
 PLÄT'ED, *p. a.* Covered with plate or silver.
 PLÄTE'FUL, *n.* As much as a plate holds.
 PLÄTE'-GLÄSS, *n.* A fine kind of glass, cast in plates, used for looking-glasses, &c.
 PLÄTEN, *n.* The flat plate of a printing-press, against which the impression is made.
 PLÄT'FÖRM, *n.* A horizontal plane; a foundation:—a scheme; a plan:—a system of doctrines.
 PLÄT'I-NA, *n.* Platinum.
 PLÄT'I-NÜM, *n.* The heaviest of metals.
 PLÄT'I-TÜDE, *n.* [*Fr.*] Insipidity: coarseness; a broad, coarse, or vulgar remark.
 PLÄ-TÖN'IC, } *a.* Relating to Plato, or to the
 PLÄ-TÖN'I-CÄL, } philosophy of Plato.
 PLÄ-TÖN'I-CÄL-LY, *ad.* After the manner of Plato.
 *PLÄ'TÖ NISM, *n.* The philosophy of Plato.
 *PLÄ'TÖ NIST (plä'tö-nist, *Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; plä'tö-nist, *W. P.*), *n.* A follower of Plato.
 *PLÄ'TÖ-NIZE, *v. n.* To reason like Plato.
 PLÄ-TÖÖN', *n.* A square body of musketeers.
 PLÄTTER, *n.* One who plats:—a large table-dish for holding provisions.
 PLÄT'y-PÜS, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The ornithorhynchus.
 PLÄU'DIT, *n.* Applause; loud praise.
 PLÄU'DI-TO-RY, *a.* Bestowing applause.
 PLÄU-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being plausible.
 PLÄU'SI-BLE, *a.* Having the appearance of truth; apparently right; colorable; specious.
 PLÄU'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Plausibility.
 PLÄU'SI-BLY, *ad.* With fair show; speciously.
 PLÄU'SIVE, *a.* Applauding; giving applause.
 PLÄY (plä), *v. n.* To sport; to game; to act.
 PLÄY, *v. a.* To use; to perform; to exhibit; to act.
 PLÄY, *n.* Amusement; sport; game:—a drama.
Syn.—Children's play; innocent amusement; rural sport; game of whist; Grecian games; a drama (*comedy or tragedy*) for the stage.
 PLÄY'-BILL, *n.* An advertisement of a play.

PLAY'-DĀY, *n.* A day exempt from tasks or work.
 PLAY'-DĒBT, *n.* A debt contracted by gaming.
 PLAY'ER, *n.* One who plays; an actor.
 PLAY'ĒL-LŌW, *n.* A companion in amusement.
 PLAY'FŪL, *a.* Sportive; full of play or levity.
 PLAY'FŪL-NĒSS, *n.* Sportiveness; levity.
 PLAY'GAME, *n.* An amusement of children.
 PLAY'HŌUSE, *n.* House for dramatic performances.
 PLAY'MATE, *n.* A companion in amusement.
 PLAY'THING, *n.* A thing to play with; a toy.
 PLAY'WRIGHT (plā'rīt), *n.* A maker of plays.
 PLEA (plē), *n.* A form of pleading; that which is alleged in support of a cause; an apology.
 PLEAD, *v. a.* [*i.* PLEADED; *pp.* PLEADING, PLEADED.] To discuss; to allege in pleading. It is a regular verb; yet *plead* or *pled* is often incorrectly used instead of *pleaded*, for the imperfect tense and past participle.
 PLEAD (plēd), *v. n.* To make pleas; to argue.
 PLEAD'-BLE, *a.* Capable of being alleged in plea.
 PLEAD'ER, *n.* One who pleads or argues.
 PLEAD'ING, *n.* The act or form of pleading. — *Pl.* (*Law.*) The alterations of litigants.
 PLEAS'ANT (plēz'ant), *a.* Delightful; grateful; agreeable:—cheerful; gay; lively; merry.
 PLEAS'ANT-LY, *ad.* In a pleasant manner; merrily.
 PLEAS'ANT-NĒSS, *n.* Delightfulness; gayety.
 PLEAS'ANT-RY, *n.* Gayety; merriment; lively talk; a sprightly saying; light humor.
 PLEASE, *v. a.* To delight; to *gratify*; to humor.
 PLEASE, *v. n.* To choose; to like; to comply.
 PLEAS'ER, *n.* One who pleases.
 PLEAS'ING, *a.* Giving pleasure; *agreeable*.
 PLEAS'ING-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being pleasing.
 PLEAS'UR-A-BLE (plēzh'ur-a-bl), *a.* Delightful.
 PLEAS'UR-A-BLE-NĒSS (plēzh'ur-), *n.* Delight.
 PLEAS'UR-A-BLY (plēzh'ur-a-ble), *ad.* With delight.
 PLEAS'URE (plēzh'ur), *n.* Delight; enjoyment; comfort:—sensual gratification:—choice; will. — *At pleasure*, as one pleases.
 PLEAS'URE-GRŌUND (plēzh'ur-), *n.* Ground laid out for ornamental purposes and recreation.
 PLE-BĒ'IAN (plē-bē'yan), *n.* One of the lower people; not a patrician; a rustic.
 PLE-BĒ'IAN (plē-bē'yan), *a.* Vulgar; common.
 PLE-BĒ'IAN-ISM, *n.* Vulgarity; low breeding.
 PLEDGE, *n.* Something given as security; a *deposit*; a pawn; a gage; a surety; a bail.
 PLEDGE, *v. a.* To put in pawn; to give as security or warrant; to secure.
 PLEDGE-EE', *n.* One to whom a pledge is made.
 PLEDG'ER, *n.* One who offers a pledge.
 PLEDG'ET, *n.* A small mass of lint.
 *PLĒ'IA-DEŚ (plē'yā-dez), *n. pl.* The Seven Stars:—same as *Pleiads*.
 *PLĒ'IADES (plē'yadz, *W. P. F. Sm. W. b.*; plā'adz, *E. Ja.*; plī'adz, *S.*), *n. pl.* The Seven Stars.
 *PLĒN'A-RĪ-LY, *ad.* Fully; completely; entirely.
 *PLĒN'A-RĪ-NĒSS, *n.* Fullness; completeness.
 *PLĒN'AR-TY, *n.* State of a beneficence when occupied.
 *PLĒN'A-RY or PLĒN'A-RY (plēn'a-rē, *S. P. J. E. F. K. R.*; plēn'a-rē, *Ja. Sm. C. W. b.*; plēn'a-rē or plēn'a-rē, *W.*), *a.* Full; complete; entire.
 PLĒN-I-LŪ'NA-RY, *a.* Relating to the full moon.
 PLĒN-I-LŪ'NA-RY, *a.* Plenilunar.
 PLE-NĪP'O-TĒNCE, *n.* Fullness of power.
 PLE-NĪP'O-TĒNT, *a.* Invested with full power.
 PLĒN-I-PO-TĒN'TI-A-RY (plēn-ē-po-tēn'she-a-rē), *n.* An ambassador or envoy invested with full power.
 PLĒNĪST, *n.* One who holds all space to be full of matter;—opposed to *vacuist*.
 PLĒN'I-TŪDE, *n.* Fullness; repletion; abundance.
 *PLĒN'TE-OŪS (plēn'te-ūs, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; plēn'tyus, *E. F. K.*; plēn'chus, *S.*; plēn'che-ūs, *W.*), *a.* Copious; abundant; plentiful; fertile.
 *PLĒN'TE-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Copiously; abundantly.
 *PLĒN'TE-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Abundance; plenty.
 PLĒN'TI-FŪL, *a.* Copious; abundant; exuberant.
 PLĒN'TI-FŪL-LY, *ad.* Copiously; abundantly.

PLĒN'TI-FŪL-NĒSS, *n.* Abundance; fertility.
 PLĒN'TY, *n.* Abundance; exuberance.
Syn.—*Plenty* is fullness; *abundance* is overflow; and *exuberance* is more than abundance.
 PLĒ'O-NĀSM, *n.* A redundancy of words.
 PLĒ-O-NĀS'TIC, *a.* Relating to pleonasm; re-
 PLĒ-O-NĀS'TI-CAL, } dundant.
 PLĒ-SI-O-SĀ'URUS, *n.* An extinct saurian.
 PLĒTH'O-RA, } *n.* A fullness of the bloodvessels,
 PLĒTH'O-RY, } of the humors, or of habit.
 PLĒTH-O-RĒT'IC, *a.* Of full habit; plethoric.
 PLĒ-THŌR'IC or PLĒTH'O-RIC (122) (plē-thōr'ik, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; plēth'o-rik, *W. b. Ash.*), *a.* Affected by plethora; of full habit.
 PLĒ'UR-A, *n.* [L.] A membrane within the thorax.
 PLĒ'UR-RY, *n.* An inflammation of the pleura.
 PLĒŪ-RIT'IC, } *a.* Relating to pleurisy; dis-
 PLĒŪ-RIT'I-CAL, } eased with the pleurisy.
 †PLĒVIN, *n.* (*Law.*) A warrant. See REPLEVIN.
 PLĒX'I-FŌRM, *a.* Having the form of network.
 PLĒX-IM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring percussion.
 PLĒ-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Flexibility; pliability.
 PLĒ'-BLE, *a.* Easy to be bent; *flexible*; pliant.
 PLĒ'-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being pliable.
 PLĒAN-CY, *n.* Flexibility; pliability. [pliable.
 PLĒ'ANT, *a.* Easily bent or folded; *flexile*; *flexible*;
 PLĒ'ANT-NĒSS, *n.* Flexibility; toughness.
 PLĒ'CA, *n.* [L.] A Polish disease of the hair.
 PLĒ'CATĒ, *a.* Platted; folded.
 †PLĒ-CĀ'TION, †PLĒ-CĀ-TŪRE, *n.* A fold.
 PLĒ'ERS, *n. pl.* A kind of small pincers.
 PLĒIGHT (plīt), *n.* Condition; state:—a pledge.
 PLĒIGHT (plīt), *v. a.* To pledge; to give as surety.
 PLĒIGHT'ER (plīt'er), *n.* He or that which plights.
 PLĒINTH, *n.* The lowermost part of a pillar.
 PLĒ'O-CĒNE, *a. & n.* (*Geol.*) A term applied to the most modern division of the tertiary period of geologists, subsequent to the miocene.
 PLŌD, *v. n.* To toil; to drudge:—to study closely.
 PLŌD'DER, *n.* One who plods; a hard laborer.
 PLŌT, *n.* A small extent of ground:—a form; a scheme; a plan:—a conspiracy; an intrigue. — (*Surveying.*) A plan of a piece of land laid down on paper.
 PLŌT, *v. n. & a.* To devise mischief; to contrive.
 PLŌT'TER, *n.* One who plots; a conspirator.
 PLŌUGH (plōū), *n.* An instrument of husbandry for turning up the soil.
 PLŌUGH (plōū), *v. n.* To turn up the soil.
 PLŌUGH (plōū), *v. a.* To turn up with a plough.
 PLŌUGH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be ploughed.
 PLŌUGH'BŌY (plōū'bōi), *n.* A boy that ploughs.
 PLŌUGH'ER (plōū'er), *n.* One who ploughs.
 PLŌUGH'MAN (plōū'man), *n.* A plougher.
 PLŌUGH'SHARE (plōū'shār), *n.* The iron of a plough which cuts the ground.
 PLŌV'ER, *n.* An aquatic bird; a lapwing.
 PLŌW, *n.* See PLOUGH.
 PLŪCK, *v. a.* To snatch; to pull; to draw.
 PLŪCK, *n.* A pull:—the heart, liver, lights, &c. of an animal:—spirit. [*Low.*]
 PLŪG, *n.* A stopple. — *v. a.* To stop with a plug.
 PLŪM, *n.* A fruit; a raisin:—the sum of £ 100,000.
 PLŪMAGE, *n.* The feathers of a bird or fowl.
 PLŪMB (plūm), *n.* A plummet; a leaden weight.
 PLŪMB (plūm), *a.* Perpendicular to the horizon.
 PLŪMB (plūm), *ad.* Perpendicularly; directly.
 PLŪMB (plūm), *v. a.* To sound; to regulate.
 PLŪM-BĀG'IN-OŪS, *a.* Relating to plumbago.
 PLŪM-BĀG'Ō, *n.* Graphite or black-lead; an ore.
 PLŪM'BE-AN, PLŪM'BE-OŪS, *a.* Consisting of lead.
 PLŪMB'ER, *n.* One who plumbs; a worker in lead.
 PLŪMB'ER-Y (plūm'er-ē), *n.* Works in lead.
 PLŪMB'-LINE (plūm'lin), *n.* A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.
 PLŪM-CAKE, *n.* Cake made with raisins or plums.
 PLŪME, *n.* A feather:—a token of honor:—pride.
 PLŪME, *v. a.* To feather; to adorn with feathers:—to value; to pride:—to strip of feathers.

PLŪME-ĀL'ŪM, *n.* A kind of asbestos.
PLŪ-MĪG'ER-OŪS, *a.* Having feathers; feathered.
PLŪ-MĪ-PĒD, *a.* Having feet covered with feathers.
PLŪM'MET, *n.* A weight of lead attached to a string or plumb-line:—a pencil of lead.
PLŪ-MŌSE, *a.* Feathery; downy; plumous.
PLŪ-MŌS'Ī-TY, *n.* The state of having feathers.
PLŪ-MŌVS, *a.* Feathery; resembling feathers.
PLŪMP, *a.* Full with substance; fleshy; fat.
PLŪMP, *v. a.* To fatten; to swell; to make large.
PLŪMP, *v. n.* To grow plump;—to fall heavily.
PLŪMP, *ad.* With a sudden, heavy fall.
PLŪMP'ER, *n.* He or that which plumps; something to dilate the cheeks:—a downright lie.
PLŪMP'LY, *ad.* Roundly; fully.
PLŪMP'NESS, *n.* State of being plump; fullness.
PLŪM-PŪD'RIDGE, *n.* Porridge with plums in it.
PLŪM-PŪD'DING, *n.* Pudding made with plums.
PLŪMP'Y, *a.* Plump; fat. *Shak.* [*r.*]
PLŪM'TREE, *n.* A tree that bears plums.
PLŪM'MULE, *n.* (*Bot.*) The rudiment of a stem in the embryo.
PLŪ'MY, *a.* Feathered; covered with feathers.
PLŪN'DER, *v. a.* To rob in warfare, or as a thief; to pillage; to ravage; to strip.
PLŪN'DER, *n.* Spoils taken in war; pillage; booty; rapine.
PLŪN'DER-ER, *n.* One who plunders; a robber.
PLŪNGE, *v. a.* To put suddenly into water; to overwhelm; to immerse.
PLŪNGE, *v. n.* To sink suddenly; to dive; to rush.
PLŪNGE, *n.* Act of plunging; a sudden fall.
PLŪNG'ER, *n.* One who plunges; a diver.
PLŪN'KET (*plūng'ket*), *n.* A kind of blue color.
PLŪP'ER-FECT, *a.* (*Gram.*) The *pluperfect* tense expresses an action or event as past at or before the time of some other action or event; as, "I had seen him before."
PLŪ'RAL, *a.* Implying more than one.
PLŪ'RAL-IST, *n.* A clergyman who holds more than one benefice, with cure of souls.
PLŪ'RAL'Ī-TY, *n.* A number more than one:—more cures of souls than one:—the greater number:—the greatest of several numbers, but less than half of the whole sum of the numbers. See *MAJORITY*.
PLŪ'RAL-LY, *ad.* In a plural sense.
PLŪS, *ad.* [*L.*] More.—*n.* The affirmative or positive sign, noting addition, thus [+].
PLŪSH, *n.* A shaggy cloth; woollen velvet.
PLŪ-TŌ'NĀN, *a.* Relating to Pluto:—relating
PLŪ-TŌ'NĪC, *a.* to the Plutonians.
PLŪ-TŌ'NĪ-AN, *n.* One who holds that the pres-
PLŪ'TO-NIST, *a.* ent state of the earth was ef-
 fected by the action of fire.
PLŪ-VI-AL, **PLŪ-VI-OŪS**, *a.* Rainy; relating to rain.
PLŪ-VI-ĀM'E-TER, *n.* A rain-gauge, to measure the quantity of rain:—written also *pluviometer*.
PLŪ, *n.* Bent; turn; bias; form; fold.
PLŪ, *v. a.* To work on closely; to employ; to bend.
PLŪ, *v. n.* To work; to busy one's self.
PLŪ'ERS, *n. pl.* See *PLIERS*.
PNEŪ-MĀT'IC (*nū-māt'ik*), *a.* Relating to
PNEŪ-MĀT'Ī-CAL (*nū-māt'ĭ-kal*), *a.* the air, to the
 wind, to the breath, or to pneumatics.
PNEŪ-MĀT'ICS (*nū-māt'iks*), *n. pl.* The science
 which treats of the mechanical properties of the
 air and other elastic fluids, pneumatology.
PNEŪ-MĀ-TŌL'O-QŪY (*nū-mā-tŏl'o-qe*), *n.* The
 science of elastic fluids:—the science or doctrine
 of spiritual existence or substances.
PNEŪ-MĀ-TŌM'E-TER, *n.* A species of gasometer.
PNEŪ-MŌ'NĪ-A, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the
 lungs; peripneumonia.
PNEŪ-MŌN'IC (*nū*), *a.* Relating to the lungs.
PNEŪ-MŌN'ICS (*nū-anŏn'iks*), *n. pl.* Medicines for
 diseases of the lungs.
PŌACH (*pōch*), *v. a.* To soil slightly:—to steal.
PŌACH (*pōch*), *v. n.* To steal or carry off game.
PŌACH'ER (*pōch'er*), *n.* One who steals game.
PŌACH'Y, *a.* Wet; soft; damp; marshy.

PŌCK, *n.* A pustule raised by the small-pox, &c.
PŌCK'ET, *n.* A small bag in a garment; a pouch.
PŌCK'ET, *v. a.* To put in the pocket.
PŌCK'ET-BOOK (*bŭk*), *n.* A book for the pocket.
PŌCK'ET-FŪL, *n.* As much as a pocket holds.
PŌCK'ET-GLASS, *n.* A glass for the pocket.
PŌCK'ET-HŌLE, *n.* A scar made by the small-pox.
PŌCK'ET-MĀRK, *n.* A mark made by the small-pox.
PŌCK'Y, *a.* Having pocks: infected by pox.
PŌD, *n.* A capsule of legumes; a case of seed.
PŌ-DĀG'RĪ-CAL, *a.* Relating to the gout; gouty.
PŌ-DĒS'TA, *n.* [*It.*] One of the chief magistrates
 at Genoa and Venice; a magistrate.
PŌDGE, *n.* A puddle; a splash.
PŌ'EM, *n.* The work of a poet; a piece of poetry.
PŌ'E-SY, *n.* The art of writing poems; poetry.
PŌ'ET, *n.* An author of poetry; a writer of poems.
PŌ'ET-ĀS-TER, *n.* A vile, petty poet.
PŌ'ET-ESS, *n.* A female poet.
PŌ-ET'IC or **PŌ-ET'Ī-CAL**, *a.* Partaking of poetry.
PŌ-ET'Ī-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of poetry.
PŌ-ET'ICS, *n. pl.* The doctrine or theory of poetry.
PŌ'ET-IZE, *v. n.* To write like a poet.
PŌ'ET-LĀU'RE-ATE, *n.* A poet or officer of the
 royal household of England, whose duty it has
 heretofore been to compose annually an ode for
 the king's birthday and the new year.
PŌ'ET-RY, *n.* Composition uniting fiction and
 metre; metrical composition; verse; poems.
PŌH, *interj.* Noting contempt or aversion.
***PŌIG'NAN-CY** (*pŏi'nan-se*), *n.* Point; sharpness.
***PŌIG'NANT** (*pŏi'nant*) [*pŏi'nant*, *W. P. E. Ja.*
Sm. R. C. *pŏi'nant*, *S. J. F.*], *a.* Sharp; se-
 vere, piercing; painful; satirical; keen.
***PŌIG'NANT-LY** (*pŏi'nant-le*), *ad.* Sharply; keenly.
PŌINT, *n.* A sharp end:—a sting of an epigram:
 —an invisible part of space or time:—punctilio;
 state; a stop:—an aim:—a degree:—a cape.—
Boiling point or freezing point, the degree at which
 water boils or freezes.
PŌINT, *v. a.* To sharpen; to direct; to distinguish.
PŌINT, *v. n.* To note with the finger; to indicate.
PŌINT'AL, *n.* (*Bot.*) The pistil of a flower.
PŌINT-BLANK, *ad.* (*Gunnery*.) Straightforward
 to the mark, directly.
PŌINT'ED, *p. a.* Having a point; directed per-
 sonally; sharp:—epigrammatical:—aimed.
PŌINT'ED-LY, *ad.* In a pointed manner.
PŌINT'LESS, *n.* Quality of being pointed.
PŌINT'EL, *n.* Something on a point:—a pencil.
PŌINT'ER, *n.* Any thing that points:—a dog.
PŌINT'ING, *n.* A sharpening:—punctuation.
PŌINT'LESS, *a.* Having no point; blunt; obtuse.
PŌISE, *n.* Weight; balance; equipoise.
PŌISE, *v. a.* To balance by weight; to weigh.
PŌI'SON (*pŏi'zn*), *n.* A substance that destroys
 life or health; venom.
Syn.—*Poison* is a general term, and it may be
 deadly or otherwise; *venom* is malignant poison.
PŌI'SON (*pŏi'zn*), *v. a.* To infect; to corrupt.
PŌI'SON-ER (*pŏi'zn-er*), *n.* One who poisons.
PŌI'SON-FŪL (*pŏi'zn-fŭl*), *a.* Replete with venom.
PŌI'SON-OŪS (*pŏi'zn ūs*), *a.* Venomous.
PŌI'SON-OŪS-LY (*pŏi'zn-ŭs-le*), *ad.* Venomously.
PŌI'SON-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Venomousness.
PŌI'TREL, *n.* Armor for the breast of a horse.
PŌKE, *n.* A bag; a sack:—a blow, as with a
 poker:—a plant, garget.
PŌKE, *v. a.* To feel in the dark; to search.
PŌK'ER, *n.* An iron bar to stir the fire with.
PŌ'KING, *a.* Drudging; servile. [*Colloquial.*]
PŌ-LĀ'CRE (*po-lā'ker*) [*po-lā'ker*, *K. Sm.*; *pŏlā-*
ker, *Ja.*; *po-lā'ker*, *W. B.*], *n.* A Levantine ves-
 sel;—written also *po-lāc'ca* and *po-lāque*.
PŌ'LAR, *a.* Relating to, or near, the pole.
PŌLĀR'CHY, *n.* A government by many.
PŌ-LĀR'Ī-SCOPE, *n.* An instrument for ascertain-
 ing whether light has been polarized.
PŌ-LĀR'Ī-TY, *n.* A tendency to the pole; the
 property of a body having poles.
PŌ-LĀR-Ī-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of polarizing.

PŌ/LAR-IZE, *v. a.* To give polarity to.

PŌ/LA-RY, *a.* Having polarity.

PŌLE, *n.* One of the extremities of the earth's axis, or of the axis of any sphere: — a long staff: — a piece of timber erected: — a long, slender piece of wood: — a measure of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards or $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet; a perch; a rod: — a native of Poland.

PŌLE, *v. a.* To furnish with, or carry on, poles.

PŌLE/AXE, *n.* An axe fixed to a long pole.

PŌLE/CAT, *n.* The founart; a fetid animal.

PŌLE/MARCH, *n.* An Athenian officer.

PO-LĒM/IC, *n.* A disputant; a controversialist.

PO-LĒM/IC, } *a.* Controversial; disputatious;
PO-LĒM/I-CAL, } contentious.

PŌLE/STĀR, *n.* A star near the pole: — any guide.

PO-LICE/, *n.* [Fr.] The government of a city or town: — the body of city officers.

PŌL/I-CY, *n.* Art of government; management of public affairs; management of common affairs: — rule; art; prudence: — a warrant for money, or some kind of claim: — a ticket: — a writing or contract of insurance.

PŌL/ISH, *v. a.* To smooth; to brighten; to refine.

PŌL/ISH, *v. n.* To become smooth or glossy.

PŌL/ISH, *n.* Artificial gloss; elegance of manners.

PŌL/IS/A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being polished.

PŌL/ISHED (pŏl/ish't), *p. a.* Having a polish; glossy: — of refined manners; genteel.

PŌL/ISH-ER, *n.* He or that which polishes.

PO-LITE/, *a.* Of refined manners; genteel; courteous; civil; well-bred; urbane.

Syn. — Polite person or circle; refined manners or taste; genteel appearance; courteous behavior; civil language; well-bred people. — A man of civility may not be so courteous to his superiors as a man of politeness, nor so affable to his inferiors as a man of urbanity.

PO-LITE/LY, *ad.* In a polite manner; genteelly.

PO-LITE/NESS, *n.* Quality of being polite; gentility; good-breeding; civility.

PŌL/I-TIC, *a.* Wise; prudent; artful: — political.

PO-LY/I-CAL, *a.* Relating to politics; public; civil.

Syn. — Political or public measures; politic or prudent caution or conduct.

PO-LIT/I-CAL-LY, *ad.* With relation to politics.

PO-LIT-I-CĀS/TER, *n.* A petty politician.

PŌL-I-TI/CIAN (pŏl-e-tish'an), *n.* One versed in, or devoted to, politics; a statesman.

PŌL/I-TIC-LY, *ad.* In a politic manner.

PŌL/I-TICS, *n. pl.* The science of government.

PŌL/I-TY, *n.* A form of government; policy.

PŌL/KA, *n.* An Hungarian dance.

PŌLL, *n.* The head: — a list of persons; a list of voters: — an election: — the chub fish.

PŌLL, *v. a.* To lop the top of trees: — to clip short; to shear; to crop: — to take a list of voters, &c.: — to deposit in the ballot-box, as votes.

PŌL/LARD, *n.* A tree lopped: — a sort of bran.

PŌL/LĒN, *n.* (Bot.) The prolific farina or dust of a flower.

PŌLL'ER, *n.* One who votes or polls.

PŌLL/OCK, *n.* A fish of the cod kind.

PŌLL/TAX, *n.* A tax assessed by the head.

PŌL-LŪTE/, *v. a.* To defile; to taint; to corrupt.

PŌL-LŪT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being polluted.

PŌL-LŪT'ER, *n.* A defiler; a corrupter.

PŌL-LŪTION, *n.* The act of polluting; defilement

PŌ-LO-NĀISE/ (pŏ-lo-nāz'), *n.* [Fr.] A woman's robe or dress. — (Mus.) A Polish air or dance.

PŌLT, *n.* A blow; a stroke. [Colloquial.]

PŌL-TRŌŌN/, *n.* A vile coward; a scoundrel.

PŌL-TRŌŌN'ER-Y, *n.* Cowardice; baseness.

PŌL'I, [πολυ, Gr.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying many, plurality, &c.

PŌL-Y-A-CŌS/TIC, *a.* Multiplying sounds.

PŌL-Y-ĀN'DRY, *n.* A plurality of husbands.

PŌL-Y-ĀN'THUS [pŏl-e-ān'thus, Ja. Sm. R. Wb.; pŏl-e-ān'thus, S. W. P. J. F. R.], *n.* A plant; a flower; — written also *polyanthos*.

PŌL/Y-ĀR-CHY, *n.* A government by many.

PO-LYĠ/A-MIST, *n.* An advocate for polygamy.

PO-LYĠ/A-MY, *n.* A plurality of wives.

PŌL/Y-GĀR-CHY, *n.* A government by many.

PŌL/Y-GLŌT, *n.* A book containing a work, as the Bible, in several languages.

PŌL/Y-GLŌT, *a.* Having many languages.

PŌL/Y-GŌN, *n.* A figure of many angles.

PŌL/Y-Q-NĀL, *a.* Having many angles.

PŌL/Y-GRĀM, *n.* A figure having many lines.

PŌL/Y-GRĀPH, *n.* An instrument for multiplying copies of a manuscript.

PŌL-Y-GRĀPH/IC, *a.* Relating to polygraphy; relating to polygraphs.

PO-LYĠ/RA-PHY, *n.* The art of writing in ciphers.

PŌL-Y-HĒ/DRAL, *a.* Having many sides.

PŌL-Y-HĒ/RI-CAL, } *a.* Having many sides; poly-

PŌL-Y-HĒ/DROUS, } hedral.

PŌL-Y-HĒ/DRON, *n.* A figure having many sides.

PO-LY-M'A-THY, *n.* Knowledge of many sciences.

PŌL-Y-NŌ/MĀL, *a.* Having many names.

PŌL-Y-O-RĀ/MĀ, *n.* An optical machine presenting many views.

PŌL-Y-PĒ or PŌL/YPE [pŏl'e-pe, K. Sm. C.; pŏl'ip, Wb.], *n.* (Ent.) The name of an extensive group of radiated animals or insects; a marine animal with many feet or tentacles; polypus.

PŌL-Y-PĒT/A-LOUS, *a.* Having many petals.

PŌL-Y-PHŌN/IC, *a.* Having many sounds.

PO-LYPH'O-NISM, *n.* A multiplicity of sounds.

PŌL/Y-POUS, *a.* Having the nature of a polypus.

PŌL/Y-PŪS, *n.* [L.] L. pl. PŌL/Y-PŪ; Eng. PŌL/Y-PŪS-Ē. A sea animal or insect with many feet; polype. — (Med.) A fleshy tumor, as in the nostrils.

PŌL/Y-SCŌPE, *n.* A multiplying glass.

PŌL-Y-SPĒR/MOVS, *a.* Having many seeds.

PŌL/Y-STYLE, *n.* An edifice with many columns.

PŌL-Y-SYL-LĀB/IC, } *a.* Having many syllables, or more than three.

PŌL/Y-SYL-LĀB/I-CAL, } bles, or more than three.

PŌL/Y-SYL-LĀ-BLE, *n.* A word of many syllables.

PŌL-Y-SYN'DE-TŌN, *n.* (Rhet.) A figure by which the conjunctions are often repeated.

PŌL-Y-TĒCH/NIC, *a.* Comprehending many arts.

— Polytechnic school, a school in which many of the arts are taught.

PŌL-Y-THĀL/A-MOVS, *a.* Many-chambered.

*PŌL/Y-THE-ĪSM [pŏl'e-thē-īzm, W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; pŏl-e-thē'izm, S. P. C.], *n.* The doctrine of a plurality of gods.

*PŌL/Y-THE-IST, *n.* A believer in a plurality of gods.

PŌL-Y-THE-ĪS/TIC, } *a.* Relating to polythe-

PŌL-Y-THE-ĪS/TI-CAL, } ism.

PŌL-Y-ZŌ/ON, *n.* A species of compound animal.

PŌM/ACE, *n.* The substance of apples ground.

PO-MĀ/CEOUS (po-mā'shus), *a.* Consisting of apples; resembling apples.

PO-MĀDE/ [po-mād', S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; po-miād', Ja.], *n.* A fragrant ointment.

PŌM/AGE, *n.* Ground apples; pomace.

PO-MĀN'DER [po-mān'der, W. J. Sm. C.; pŏm'an-der, S. F.; pŏm'an-der, P. K.], *n.* A sweet ball.

PO-MĀ/TUM, *n.* [L.] An ointment for the hair.

PO-MĀ/TUM, *v. a.* To apply pomatum to the hair.

PŌME-CIT'RON (pŏm-sit'ron), *n.* A citron-apple.

PŌME-GRĀN'ATE, *n.* A tree and its fruit.

PŌME/RŌY (pŏm'rŏi), *n.* A large apple.

PO-MĒR/OUS, *a.* Bearing apples.

PŌM/MEL, *n.* A knob on a sword or saddle.

PŌM/MEL, *v. a.* To beat; to bruise: to punch.

PŌM-O-LŌY/ICAL, *a.* Relating to pomology.

PO-MŌL/Q-ĠIST, *n.* One versed in pomology.

PO-MŌL/Q-ĠY, *n.* A treatise on fruit.

PŌMP, *n.* A grand procession; show; parade.

PŌM/PET, *n.* A ball formerly used by printers.

PŌM'PHŌ-LYX, *n.* [L.] A white oxide of zinc.

PŌM'PI-ON (pŏm'pe-on), *n.* A pumpkin.

PO-M-PŌS/I-TY, *n.* Ostentation; boastfulness.

PŌM/POUS, *a.* Ostentatious; splendid; showy; inflated; turgid; stately; magnificent.

PŌM/POUS-LY, *ad.* In a pompous manner.

PŌM/POUS-NESS, *n.* State of being pompous.

PÖN'CHÖ, *n.* [Sp.] A sort of loose Indian cloak.
PÖND, *n.* A small pool or lake; a basin of water.
PÖN'DER, *v. a.* To weigh mentally; to consider.
PÖN'DER, *v. n.* To think; to muse; to reflect.
PÖN'DER-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being weighed.
PÖN'DER-ANCE, *n.* Weight; heaviness.
PÖN'DER-ER, *n.* One who ponders.
PÖN-DER-ÖS'J-TY, *n.* Weight; heaviness.
PÖN'DER-ÖS, *a.* Heavy; weighty; momentous.
PÖN'DER-ÖS-LY, *ad.* With great weight.
PÖN'DER-ÖS-NESS, *n.* Heaviness; weight.
PÖN'ENT, *a.* Western; relating to the sun-setting.
PÖN-GÉE', *n.* A kind of silk stuff.
PÖN'IARD (pön'yard), *n.* A dagger; a dirk.
PÖN'IARD (pön'yard), *v. a.* To stab with a poniard.
PÖN'TAC, *n.* An excellent sort of claret wine.
PÖN'TAGE, *n.* A tax or duty for repairing bridges.
PÖN-TÉE', *n.* An iron instrument by which hot glass is taken out of the glass-pot.
PÖN'TIFF, *n.* A high-priest: — the pope.
PÖN-TIE'IC, *a.* Relating to a pontiff; popish.
PÖN-TIE'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to a pontiff; pontific.
PÖN-TIE'I-CAL, *n.* A book of ecclesiastical rites.
 — *Pl.* The full dress of a bishop or priest.
PÖN-TIE'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a pontifical manner.
PÖN-TIE'I-CATE, *n.* The office of a pontiff; papacy.
PÖN-TÖN', *n.* [Fr.] A floating bridge; pontoon.
PÖN-TÖÖN', *n.* [ponton, Fr.] A flat-bottomed boat: — a floating bridge.
PÖ'NY, *n.* A small horse; a nag.
PÖÖD, *n.* A Russian weight of thirty-six pounds.
PÖÖ'DLE, *n.* A sort of lapdog; a barbet.
PÖÖL, *n.* A small collection of water; a pond.
PÖÖLER, *n.* An instrument to stir a vat.
PÖÖP, *n.* (Naut.) The hindmost part of a ship.
PÖÖR, *n.* Not rich; indigent; necessitous: — trifling; narrow; paltry; mean: — lean: — pitiable.
PÖÖR, *n. pl.* Indigent people collectively.
PÖÖR-LAW, *n.* A law relating to the poor.
PÖÖR-LY, *ad.* Without wealth or spirit; meanly.
PÖÖR'LY, *a.* Somewhat ill; feeble. [Colloqual.]
PÖÖR-NESS, *n.* Poverty; meanness; sterility.
PÖÖR-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Mean; cowardly.
PÖÖR-SPIR'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* Meanness; cowardice.
PÖP, *n.* A small, smart, quick sound.
PÖP, *v. n.* To move or enter quickly or slyly.
PÖP, *v. a.* To offer, or put out or in suddenly.
PÖP, *ad.* Suddenly; unexpectedly.
PÖPE, *n.* The bishop of Rome; the head of the Roman Catholic church; pontiff: — a fish.
PÖPE'DOM, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or territory of the pope; papacy.
PÖPE-JÖAN (pöp'jön'), *n.* A game at cards.
PÖP'ER-Y, *n.* The religion of the church of Rome.
PÖPES'EYE (pöps'i), *n.* A gland in the thigh.
PÖP'GÜN, *n.* A gun with which children play.
PÖP'IN-JÄY, *n.* A parrot: — the green woodpecker: — a fop.
PÖP'ISH, *a.* Relating to the pope or to popery.
PÖP'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a popish manner.
PÖP'LAR, *n.* A tree of several varieties.
PÖP'LIN, *n.* A stuff made of silk and worsted.
PÖP-LIT'E-AL, } *a.* Relating to the hind part of the
PÖP-LIT'IC, } knee-joint or ham.
PÖP'PY, *n.* A saporiferous plant and flower.
PÖP'U-LACE, *n.* The vulgar; the multitude.
PÖP'U-LAR, *a.* Relating to the people; beloved by the people; pleasing to the people: — easily understood; not critical; familiar; common.
PÖP'U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being popular; general esteem; public favor.
PÖP'U-LAR-IZE, *v. a.* To render popular.
PÖP'U-LAR-LY, *ad.* In a popular manner.
PÖP'U-LÄTE, *v. a.* To fill with people; to people.
PÖP'U-LÄTE, *v. n.* To breed people.
PÖP'U-LÄ'TION, *n.* The inhabitants of a town, district, or country; the people.
PÖP'U-LOÜS, *n.* Full of inhabitants or people.
PÖP'U-LOÜS-LY, *ad.* With much people.
PÖP'U-LOÜS-NESS, *n.* State of being populous.
***PÖR'CE-LÄIN** or **PÖR'CE-LÄIN** [pör'se-län, S. W.

P. J. F. C.: pör'se-län, *E. Ja. Wb.*: pör's'lin, *K.*: pör's'lan, *Sm.*: pör's'e-län, *R.*], *n.* China-ware; fine earthen-ware.
***PÖR'CE-LÄIN**, *a.* Consisting of porcelain.
PÖRCH, *n.* An entrance with a roof: a portico.
Syn. — A porch is a covered station; a portico, a covered walk: — a vestibule is a fore-room; a hall, the first large room, within a building.
PÖR'CINE, *a.* Relating to swine; like a hog.
PÖR'CU-PINE, *n.* A kind of large hedgehog.
PÖRE, *n.* A spracle of the skin; a small hole.
PÖRE, *v. n.* To look or examine carefully.
PÖR'I-NESS, *n.* Fulness of pores.
PÖR'ISM, *n.* (Geom.) A proposition; a theorem.
PÖRK, *n.* The flesh of swine: — [a hog; a pig.]
PÖRK'ER, *n.* A hog; a pig.
PÖRK'ET or **PÖRK'LING**, *n.* A young pig.
PÖ-RÖS'J-TY, *n.* The quality of having pores.
PÖ'ROUS, *a.* Having small spiracles or pores.
PÖ'ROUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being porous.
PÖR-PHY-RIT'IC, *a.* Relating to porphyry.
PÖR-PHY-RY, *n.* A variegated, hard stone.
PÖR'POISE or **PÖR'PUS**, *n.* The sea-hog; a dolphin.
PÖR'RIDGE, *n.* A kind of broth; portage.
PÖR'RIDGE-PÖT, *n.* A pot for boiling porridge.
PÖR'RIN-GER, *n.* A vessel out of which children eat; a child's dish.
PÖRT, *n.* A station for ships to ride in at anchor; a harbor: a haven: — a gate; opening; aperture; a porthole: — carriage; air; mien: — a kind of wine from Oporto.
PÖRT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being portable.
PÖRT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be carried.
PÖRT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being portable.
PÖRT'AGE, *n.* Act of carrying; carriage: — price of carriage: — a carrying-place.
PÖRT'AL, *n.* The arch of a gate; a gate; a door.
PÖRT-CÜL'LIS, *n.* A movable frame placed over a gateway, to be let down at pleasure.
PÖRT-CÜL'LIS, *v. a.* To bar; to shut up.
PÖRTE, *n.* The Turkish or Ottoman court.
PORTE MONNAIE (pört'mön-nä'), *n.* [Fr.] A purse or wallet for money.
PÖR-TEND, *v. a.* To foretoken; to foreshow.
PÖR-TENT, *n.* An omen of ill; ill-boding prodigy.
PÖR-TEN'TOÜS, *a.* Foretoking ill; ominous.
PÖR-TEN'TOÜS-LY, *ad.* In a portentous manner.
PÖR'TER, *n.* A door-keeper: — a carrier of burdens: — a strong malt liquor.
PÖR'TER-AGE, *n.* The hire of a porter; carriage.
PÖRT-FÖ-LI-Ö or **PÖRT-FÖL'IÖ**, *n.*: *pl.* **PÖRT-FÖ-LI-ÖS**. A case for loose papers, &c. See FOLIO.
PÖRT'HOLE, *n.* A hole to point cannon through.
PÖRT'I-CÖ [pört'te-kö, *P. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.*: pört'te-kö, *S. W. J. F.*], *n.*: *pl.* **PÖRT'I-CÖS**. A series of columns; a covered walk; a porch.
PÖR'TION, *a.* A part assigned; allotment; a dividend: — a part of an inheritance given to a child: — a wife's fortune.
PÖR'TION, *v. a.* To divide; to parcel; to endow.
PÖR'TION-ER, *n.* One who divides.
PÖR'TION-IST, *n.* One who has had an academical portion.
PÖR'TION-LESS, *a.* Having no portion.
PÖRT'LI-NESS, *n.* Dignity of mien; bulk.
PÖRT'LY, *a.* Grand of mien; bulky; corpulent.
PÖRT'MAN, *n.* An inhabitant of a port-town.
PÖRT-MÄN'TEAU (pört-män'tö), *n.* [portemanteau, Fr.] *Pl.* **PÖRT-MÄN'TEAUS**. A bag for clothes.
PÖRT'MÄN-TLE, *n.* A portmanteau. [R.]
PÖRT'MÖTE, *n.* A court held in port-towns.
PÖR'TRAIT, *n.* A picture or painting of a person drawn from the life.
PÖR'TRAIT-TURE, *n.* A picture; portrait.
PÖR'TRAY', *v. a.* To paint; to describe: to draw.
PÖR'TRAY'AL, *n.* Act of portraying.
PÖR'TREVE, *n.* The bailiff of a port-town.
PÖR'TRESS, *n.* A female porter or keeper of a gate.
PÖR'Y, *a.* Full of pores.
PÖSE, *v. a.* To puzzle; to gravel; to stop.
PÖS'ER, *n.* One who poses; an examiner.

PO-SH'ŲION (pō-zīsh'un), *n.* Situation; attitude; posture:—a principle laid down.
POŠ'I-TIVE, *a.* Real; absolute; direct:—certain; confident:—affirmative; not negative:—settled by arbitrary appointment; opposed to *natural*.—(*Gram.*) *Positive degree*, the simple form of an adjective.
POŠ'I-TIVE, *n.* A thing affirmable; reality.
POŠ'I-TIVE-LY, *n.* In a positive manner.
POŠ'I-TIVNESS, *n.* State of being positive.
POŠ'I-TIVISM, *n.* The positive philosophy, as taught by Comte.
PO-SŌL'O-QY, *n.* (*Med.*) A treatise on doses.
POŠ'PO-LITE, *n.* The national guard or militia of Poland.
POŠ'SE, *n.* [*L.*] An armed power; a number.
POŠ'SE CŌM-I-TĀTYS, [*L.*] The power of the county; an armed body.
POŠ'SESS' (pōz-zēs') [pōz-zēs', *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; pōs-sēs', *Wb.*], *v. a.* To have as an owner; to enjoy; to obtain.
POŠ'SESS'ION (pōz-zēs'h'un), *n.* State of possessing:—that which is possessed; property; goods.
POŠ'SESSIVE, *a.* Having or denoting possession.—(*Gram.*) Noting the case of nouns implying possession.
POŠ'SESSOR, *n.* One who possesses; an owner.
POŠ'SESSOR-RY or **POŠ'SESS-SOR-RY** [pōz-zēs-sūr-ē, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja.*; pōz-zēs-sūr-ē, *J. K. Sm. R.*], *a.* Having possession.
POŠ'SET, *n.* Milk curdled with wine or any acid.
POŠ-SĪL'I-TY, *n.* State of being possible.
POŠ'SIBLE, *a.* That may exist, or be, or be done.
Syn.—Some things are *possible* which cannot be called *practicable*; but what is *practicable* must, in its nature, be *possible*. The *possible* depends on the power of the agent; the *practicable*, on circumstances. *Practicable* is opposed to *impracticable*; *practical*, to *speculative* or *theoretical*.
POŠ'SIBLY, *ad.* By any power existing; perhaps.
POŠ'T, *n.* A courier; a public letter-carrier:—a station; an office; a place; employment:—a piece of timber or stone set erect:—a French measure, equal to 5.52 English miles.
POŠ'T, *v. n.* To travel with speed or post-horses.
POŠ'T, *v. a.* To fix on a post; to place; to station:—to send with post-horses.
POŠ'T, *a.* Used in travelling hastily; speedy.—*Post*, as a prefix, commonly denotes *after*.
POŠ'TAGE, *n.* Money paid for conveying letters.
POŠ'TBOY, *n.* A boy that rides post; a courier.
POŠ'TCHĀISE, *n.* A four-wheeled travelling carriage; a stage-coach.
POŠ'TCOACH, *n.* Same as *postchaise*.
POŠ'TDATE, *v. n.* To date later than the real time.
POŠ'T-DI-LŪ'VI-AN, *a.* Posterior to the flood.
POŠ'T-DI-LŪ'VI-AN, *n.* One who lived since the flood.
POŠ'TER, *n.* One who travels hastily; a courier.
POŠ'TERIOR, *a.* Subsequent; later; placed after.
POŠ'TERIORLY, *n.* State of being posterior.
POŠ'TERIOR-S, *n. pl.* The hinder parts.
POŠ'TERITY, *n.* Succeeding generations; descendants.—opposed to *ancestors*.
POŠ'TERN, *a.* A small gate, a door.
POŠ'T-EXISTENCE, *n.* Subsequent existence.
POŠ'TFIX, *a.* A suffix; a letter or syllable added.
POŠ'TFIX, *v. a.* To add or annex at the end.
POŠ'T-HASTE, *n.* Haste like that of a courier.
POŠ'T-HASTE, *ad.* With the haste of a courier.
POŠ'T-HORSE, *n.* A horse for the use of couriers.
POŠ'THŌUSE, *n.* A house with a post-office.
***POŠ'THU-MŌUS** [pōst'hū-mūs, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; pōst'hū-mūs, *P. C.*], *a.* Done, had, or published, after one's death.
***POŠ'THU-MŌUS-LY**, *ad.* After one's death.
POŠ-TIL'ION [pōs-tīl'yūn, *S. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; pōs-tīl'yūn, *W. E. K.*], *n.* One who guides the first pair of a set of horses in a coach.
POŠ'TING, *n.* The act of travelling by post.
POŠ'TMAN, *n.* A post; a courier; a letter-carrier.

POŠ'TMĀRK, *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office.
POŠ'TMĀRK, *v. a.* To put the mark of the post-office on a letter, &c.
POŠ'TMĀS-TER, *n.* A superintendent of a post-office.
POŠ'T-ME-RĪD'I-AN, *a.* Being in the afternoon.
POŠ't mŏr'tem, [*L. after death.*] Done or happening after death.
POŠ'T-NŌTE, *n.* A bank-note payable to order.
POŠ'T-O'BIT, *n.* A bond payable after the death of the person therein named.
POŠ'T-OFFICE, *n.* Office for letters; a post-house.
POŠ'TPAID, *a.* Having the postage paid.
POŠ'T-PŌNE, *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to defer.
POŠ'T-PŌNE'MENT, *n.* Act of postponing; a delay.
POŠ'T-PŌS'I-TIVE, *a.* Being placed after.
POŠ'TSCRIPT, *n.* A paragraph added to a letter.
POŠ'T-TŌWN, *n.* A town having a post-office.
POŠ'T'U-LANT, *n.* One who makes a demand.
POŠ'T'U-LANTE (pōst'yū-lāt), *v. a.* To beg; to invite.
POŠ'T'U-LATE, *n.* Position assumed without proof.
POŠ'T'U-LĀ'TION, *n.* A supposition without proof; postulate:—supplication; a suit.
POŠ'T'U-LĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Assumed without proof.
POŠ'T-U-LĀ'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* **POŠ'T-U-LĀ'TA**. [*L.*] A thing required; an assumed position; postulate.
POŠ'T'URE (pōst'yūr), *n.* State; situation; position; attitude; gesture.
POŠ'T'URE-MĀS'TER (pōst'yūr-mās'tēr), *n.* One who practises or teaches postures.
POŠ'Y, *n.* A motto on a ring; a nosegay.
PŌT, *n.* A vessel to hold meat or liquids; a cup.
PŌT, *v. a.* To preserve or enclose in pots.
PŌTĀ-BLE, *a.* Such as may be drunk; drinkable.
PŌTĀ-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being potable.
PŌ-TĀR'GŌ, *n.* A West India pickle or sauce.
PŌT'ĀSH, *n.* An alkaline salt obtained from ashes.
PŌ-TĀS'SA, *n.* (*Chem.*) Purified potash.
PŌ-TĀ'TION, *n.* A drinking-bout; a draught.
PŌ-TĀ'TO, *n.* A plant and esculent root.
PŌT'BEL-LIED (pōt'bēl-līd), *a.* Having a large belly.
PŌT'BEL-LY, *n.* A protuberant belly.
PŌT'TEN-CY, *n.* Power; efficacy; strength.
PŌ'TENT, *a.* Powerful; forcible; strong; mighty.
PŌ-TĒN-TĀTE [pō'tēn-tāt, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* A monarch; a prince; a sovereign.
PŌ-TĒN'TIAL (pō-tēn'shāl), *a.* Existing in possibility, not in act.—(*Gram.*) Noting a mood that implies possibility, liberty, will, power, or obligation.
PŌ-TĒN-TI-ĀL'I-TY (pō-tēn-shē-āl'ē-te), *n.* Possibility.
PŌ-TĒN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* In possibility; in efficacy.
PŌ'TENT-LY, *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly.
PŌ'TĒNT-NESS, *n.* Powerfulness; might; power.
PŌT'HĀNG-ER, *n.* A hook to hang a pot on.
PŌTH'ER [pōth'er, *E. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; pūth'er, *S. W. P. J. F.*], *n.* Bustle; tumult; bother.
PŌT'HĒRB (pōt'ērb), *n.* An herb fit for the pot.
PŌT'HŌOK (pōt'hūk), *n.* A hook to fasten pots.
PŌTHŌUSE, *n.* An alehouse; a drinking-house.
PŌ-TION, *n.* A draught; a medicinal draught.
PŌT'LID, *n.* The cover of a pot.
PŌT'LUCK, *n.* Food from the pot; dinner.
PŌT'MET-AL, *n.* An alloy of lead and copper.
PŌT'SHĒRD, *n.* A fragment of a broken pot.
PŌT'TAGE, *n.* Any thing boiled for food.
PŌT'TER, *n.* A maker of earthen vessels.
PŌT'TER, *v. n.* To trifle; to pudder.
PŌT'TER-Y, *n.* Work of a potter; earthen-ware.
PŌT'TLE, *n.* A measure of four pints; a basket.
PŌT-VĀL'ĀNT (pōt-vāl'ānt), *a.* Valiant from the effect of drink.
PŌDCH, *n.* A purse; a pocket.—*v. a.* To pocket.
POU-CHŌNG, *n.* A species of black tea.
POU-DRĒTTE, *n.* [*Fr.*] Mauve formed of night-soil and clay.
PŌULT (pōlt), *n.* A young chicken; a pullet.
PŌULT'ER-ER (pōlt'er-er), *n.* One who sells fowls.
PŌULTICE, *n.* A soft application; cataplasm.
PŌULTICE (pōlt'is), *v. a.* To apply a poultice to.

PÖUL'TRY (pöul'tre), *n.* Domestic fowls.
PÖUNCE, *n.* The talon of a bird; — a powder.
PÖUNCE, *v. a.* To pierce; to seize: — to sprinkle.
PÖUNCE/BÖX, *n.* Same as *pounce-box*.
PÖUNCED (pöunst), *a.* Furnished with talons.
PÖUN'CET-BÖX, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling powder.
PÖUND, *n.* A weight of 16 ounces avoirdupois; also of 12 ounces troy: — in money, 20 shillings: — an enclosure for cattle; a pinfold.
PÖUND, *v. a.* To beat; to grind: — to shut up.
PÖUND'AGE, *n.* A sum deducted from a pound: — duty or payment rated by the pound.
PÖUND'ER, *n.* He or that which pounds; a pestle: — a gun of a certain bore.
***PÖUR** (pör) [pör, *E. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb. Nares*: pöör, *S. P. J.*; pöür, *W.*; pöör, pör, or pöür, *F.*], *v. a.* To send forth in a stream; to emit; to let out.
***PÖUR** (pör), *v. n.* To stream; to flow; to rush.
***PÖUR'ER** (pör'er), *n.* One who pours.
PÖÜT, *v. n.* To look sullen; to shoot out the lips.
PÖÜT, *n.* A fit of sullenness: — a fresh-water fish.
PÖV'ER-TY, *n.* State of being poor; penury; want; indigence: — barrenness; defect.
PÖW'DER, *n.* Dust; gunpowder; hair-powder.
PÖW'DER, *v. n.* To crumble; to fall to dust.
PÖW'DER, *v. a.* To reduce to dust; to sprinkle.
PÖW'DER-BÖX, *n.* A box for holding powder.
PÖW'DER-FLÄSK, *n.* A flask for gunpowder.
PÖW'DER-HÖRN, *n.* A horn for gunpowder.
PÖW'DER-MILL, *n.* A mill to make gunpowder in.
PÖW'DER-Y, *a.* Covered with powder; dusty.
PÖW'ER, *n.* Ability to do something; ability to endure; capacity; command; authority; dominion; potency; force; strength: — the moving force of an engine: — military force; an army: — a sovereign; a ruler: — a state. — (*Arith.*) The product of a number multiplied into itself.
PÖW'ER-FÜL, *a.* Having power; strong; potent; mighty; forcible; efficacious.
Syn. — A powerful prince; a powerful argument; a potent monarch; a potent medicine; a mighty sovereign; a mighty genius; a strong man; a strong argument; forcible reasoning; efficacious remedy.
PÖW'ER-FÜL-LY, *ad.* Mightily; forcibly.
PÖW'ER-FÜL-NESS, *n.* Power; efficacy; might.
PÖW'ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of power; weak.
PÖW'ER-LÖÖM, *n.* A loom worked by steam.
PÖW'ER-PRESS, *n.* A printing-press worked by steam, by water, or by other power.
PÖW'L'DRON, *n.* Armor for the shoulders.
PÖW'WÖW, *n.* An Indian dance: — an Indian conjurer or priest.
PÖX, *n.* An eruptive disease; pustules.
PÖZ-ZU-O-LÄ'NA, *n.* Volcanic ashes, used as mortar for buildings.
PRÄC-TI-CA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* State of being practicable; }
PRÄC-TI-CA-BLE-NESS, } ticable; possibility.
PRÄC-TI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be done or effected; performable; feasible; possible.
PRÄC-TI-CA-BLY, *ad.* In a practicable manner.
PRÄC-TI-CAL, *a.* Relating to practice or use; designed for practice; not merely speculative.
PRÄC-TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* By practice; in real fact.
PRÄC-TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being practical.
PRÄC'TICE, *n.* The habit of doing any thing; such use as begets a habit; custom; use; performance; method: — a rule of arithmetic.
PRÄC'TISE, *v. a.* To do habitually; to perform constantly; to exercise; to transact.
PRÄC'TISE, *v. n.* To act; to exercise a profession.
PRÄC'TIS-ER, *n.* One who practises; practitioner.
PRÄC-TI'TION-ER, *n.* One engaged in any art.
PRÆC'I-PÊ (præs'e-pê), *n.* (*Law.*) Written instructions, given by an attorney or plaintiff, to the clerk of a court for making out a writ: — a kind of writ.
PRÆ-CÜG'NI-TA, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Things previously known.
PRÆM-Ü-NI'RE, *n.* [*L.*] (*Law.*) A writ; an offence.

PRÆ-NÖ'MEN, *n.* [*L.*] The first name of a person, among the Romans, prefixed to the family name.
PRÆ-TÖ'R-I-ÜM, *n.* [*L.*] A court or hall of justice.
PRAG-MAT'IC, } *a.* Impertinent; officious;
PRAG-MAT'ICAL, } meddling; dictatorial.
PRAG-MAT'ICAL-LY, *ad.* In a pragmatical manner.
PRAG-MAT'ICAL-NESS, *n.* Quality of meddling.
†PRÄG'MÄ-TIST, *n.* One who is impertinently busy.
PRÄ'RIE (präre), *n.* [*Fr.*] A large natural meadow, or tract of country bare of trees.
PRÄ'RIE-DÖG, *n.* A species of marmot.
PRÄISE, *n.* Renown; commendation; honor.
PRÄISE (prätz), *v. a.* To commend; to applaud; to extol; to eulogize; to celebrate.
PRÄISE/LESS, *a.* Wanting praise; without praise.
PRÄISE'ER, *n.* One who praises; an applauder.
PRÄISE/WOR-THY (prätz-wür-the), *a.* Worthy of praise; laudable; commendable.
PRÄM or PRÄME, *n.* A sort of lighter or boat.
PRÄNCE, *v. n.* To spring or bound, as a horse.
PRÄNK, *v. a.* To dress showily; to prink.
PRÄNK, *n.* A frolic; a wild flight; a trick.
PRÄSE, *n.* (*Min.*) Green quartz.
PRÄTE, *v. n.* To talk carelessly; to chatter.
PRÄTE, *n.* Tattle; idle talk; babble; loquacity.
PRÄT'ER, *n.* One who prates; an idle talker.
PRÄT'IC, *n.* A license to trade. See *PRÄTIQUE*.
PRÄT'IQUE (prät'ik), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Naut.*) A license for a ship to trade in the ports of the Mediterranean, after having performed quarantine; pratique.
PRÄT'TLE, *v. n.* To talk childishly; to chatter.
PRÄT'TLE, *n.* Childish talk; trifling loquacity.
PRÄT'TLER, *n.* One who prattles; a chatterer.
PRÄV'I-TY, *n.* Corruption; badness; malignity.
PRÄWN, *n.* A small crustaceous fish.
PRÄX'IS, *n.* [*L.*] Use; practice; a form.
PRÄY (prä), *v. n.* To make petitions; to entreat.
PRÄY, *v. a.* To supplicate; to implore; to entreat.
PRÄY'ER (präre or prä), *n.* A petition to God; an entreaty; a petition; a request.
Syn. — Prayer, in the highest sense, is addressed to God; though the term is used in reference to man. — A public petition, or a petition to the government; a private request, or a request to a friend; an earnest entreaty.
PRÄY'ER, *n.* One who prays; a petitioner.
PRÄY'ER-BOOK (präre'bük), *n.* Book of devotion.
PRÄY'ER-FÜL, *a.* Using prayer; devout; praying.
PRÄY'ER-FÜL-LY, *ad.* In a devout manner.
PRÄY'ER-LESS, *a.* Neglecting prayer; indevout.
PRÊ [præ, *L.*] A prefix to words derived from the Latin, marking priority of time or rank.
PRÊACH, *v. n.* To discourse on the Gospel, &c.
PRÊACH, *v. a.* To proclaim, as a public religious teacher; to inculcate; to teach.
PRÊACH'ER, *n.* One who preaches; clergyman.
PRÊACH'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a preacher.
PRÊACH'ING, *n.* A public religious discourse.
PRÊACH'MENT, *n.* A sermon; — in contempt.
PRÊ-ÄD-MÖN'ISH, *v. a.* To admonish beforehand.
PRÊ-ÄD-MÖ-NI'TION, *n.* Previous warning.
PRÊ-ÄM-BLE, *n.* An introduction; a preface.
PRÊ-ÄM-BU-LÄ-TO-RY, *a.* Going before.
PRÊ-ÄU'DI-ENCE, *n.* Previous audience.
PRÊB'END, *n.* A stipend in a cathedral church.
PRÊB'ENDÄL, *a.* Of or belonging to a prebend.
PRÊB'EN-DÄ-RY, *n.* A clergyman or stipendiary of a cathedral, who has a prebend. See *CLERGYMAN*.
PRÊ-CÄ'R-I-OÜS, *a.* Uncertain, because depending on another's will; doubtful; dubious.
PRÊ-CÄ'R-I-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Uncertainly; dependently.
PRÊ-CÄ'R-I-OÜS-NESS, *n.* Doubt; dependence.
PRÊ-CÄ-TIVE or PRÊ-CÄ-TO-RY, *a.* Suppliant.
PRÊ-CÄU'TION, *n.* A preservative caution or care.
PRÊ-CÄU'TION-ÄL, } *a.* Implied precaution;
PRÊ-CÄU'TION-Ä-RY, } preservative; preventive.
PRÊ-CÄU'TIOÜS, *a.* Using precaution; precautionary.
†PRÊ-CÊ-DÄ'NE-OÜS, *a.* Previous; preceding.

PRE-CÊDE', *v. a.* To go before in order of time; to go before in place or rank.
PRE-CÊ'DENCE, *n.* Act of going before; superiority.
PRE-CÊ'DEN-CY, *n.* Prior relative rank; *priority*; foremost place; superiority.
PRE-CÊ'DENT, *a.* That precedes; preceding; going before; anterior; former.
PRE-CÊ'DENT, *n.* Any example; a thing done before. — (*Law*.) An authority to be followed.
PRE-CÊ'DENT-ED, *a.* Having a precedent.
PRE-CÊ'DENT-LY, *ad.* Beforehand; formerly.
PRE-CÊ'DING, *p. a.* Going before; antecedent.
PRE-CEN'TOR, *n.* A leader of a choir; a chanter.
PRÊ'CEPT [prê'sept, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; prê'sept or prês'ept, *J.*; prês'ept, *Kearick*], *n.* A rule authoritatively given; a mandate; a principle; a doctrine; a direction; a maxim.
PRÊ'CEPTIVE, *a.* Containing or giving precepts.
PRÊ'CEPTOR, *n.* A head-master, or principal of an academy, &c.; a teacher; a tutor.
***PRÊ'CEPTÔ'R-I-AL**, *a.* Relating to a preceptor.
***PRÊ'CEPTÔ-RY** [prês'ep-tûr-e, *W.*; prês'ep-tûr-e, *Ja. Sm.*; prê'sep'tûr-e, *K. Wb.*], *a.* Preceptive.
PRÊ'CEPTRESS, *n.* A female preceptor or teacher.
PRÊ'CES'SION (prê'sêsh'un), *n.* A going before; a movement forwards; an advance.
PRÊ'CINCT (prê'sîngkt) [prê'sîngkt, *S. P. E. K. Sm. C.*; prê'sîngkt', *W. Ja.*; prê'sîngkt or prê'sîngkt', *J. F.*], *n.* An outward limit; a boundary.
PRÊ'CIOUS (prêsh'us), *a.* Of great price; of great value; valuable; costly.
PRÊ'CIOUS-LY (prêsh'us-le), *ad.* Valuably.
PRÊ'CIOUS-NESS (prêsh'us-nês), *n.* Worth; value.
PRÊ'CIP-ICE, *n.* A headlong steep or declivity.
PRÊ'CIP-I-TABLE, *a.* That may be precipitated.
PRÊ'CIP-I-TANCE, *n.* Rash, heedless, or precipitate haste.
PRÊ'CIP-I-TAN-CY, *n.* capitate haste; precipitation.
PRÊ'CIP-I-TANT, *a.* Falling headlong, hasty; rash.
PRÊ'CIP-I-TANT, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance used to precipitate another substance.
PRÊ'CIP-I-TANT-LY, *ad.* In headlong haste.
PRÊ'CIP-I-TATE, *v. a.* To throw down; to hasten. — (*Chem.*) To throw to the bottom, as a solid substance in a liquid.
PRÊ'CIP-I-TATE, *a.* Sleep; hasty; rash; violent.
PRÊ'CIP-I-TATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance thrown down in a liquid by decomposition.
PRÊ'CIP-I-TATE-LY, *ad.* In a precipitate manner.
PRÊ'CIP-I-TÂ'TION, *n.* Act of precipitating; rashness; *hurry*; blind haste; — sediment.
PRÊ'CIP-I-TÂ-TOR, *n.* One who urges on violently.
PRÊ'CIP-I-TOUS, *a.* Headlong; steep, precipitate.
PRÊ'CIP-I-TOUS-LY, *ad.* In a precipitous manner.
PRÊ'CIP-I-TOUS-NESS, *n.* Rashness; precipitance.
PRÊ'CISE', *a.* Exact; strict, nice, *formal*; rigid.
PRÊ'CISE-LY, *ad.* Exactly; with precision.
PRÊ'CISE-NESS, *n.* Exactness; rigid nicety.
PRÊ'CI'SIAN (prê-sîzh'an), *n.* One very exact.
PRÊ'CI'SION (prê-sîzh'un), *n.* State of being precise; strictness; exact limitation.
†PRÊ'CI-SIVE, *a.* Cutting off; exactly limiting.
PRÊ'CLÛDE', *v. a.* To shut out by anticipation; to hinder, to prevent; to obviate.
PRÊ'CLÛ'SION (prê-klû'zhun), *n.* The act of precluding; previous hindrance.
PRÊ-CLÛ-SIVE, *a.* Hindering by some anticipation.
PRÊ-CLÛ-SIVE-LY, *ad.* With preclusion.
PRÊ-CÔ'CIOUS (prê-kô'shûs), *a.* Ripe before the natural time; early ripe.
PRÊ-CÔ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Precocity.
PRÊ-CÔ'G-I-TY, *n.* State of being precocious; ripeness before the natural time.
PRÊ-CÔ'G-I-TATE, *v. a.* To consider beforehand.
PRÊ-CÔ-G-NÎ'TION, *n.* Previous knowledge.
PRÊ-CON-CÊIT', *n.* Opinion previously formed.
PRÊ-CON-CÊIVE', *v. a.* To conceive beforehand.
PRÊ-CON-CÊPTION, *n.* Opinion previously formed.
PRÊ-CON-CÊRT', *v. a.* To concert beforehand.
PRÊ-CON-CÊRT'ED, *p. a.* Settled beforehand.
PRÊ-CÔN'TRACT, *n.* A previous contract.
PRÊ-CÛR'SIVE, *a.* Preceding; precursory.

PRÊ-CÛR'SOR, *n.* A forerunner; a harbinger.
PRÊ-CÛR'SQ-RY, *a.* Introductory; previous.
PRÊ-DÂ'CIOUS (prê-dâ'shûs), *a.* Living by prey.
PRÊD'A-TO-RY, *a.* Practising rapine; rapacious.
PRÊD-E-CÊS'SOR [prêd-e-sês'sur, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm.*; prêd-e-sês'sur, *P. Ja. C.*], *n.* One who precedes; one going before; an ancestor.
PRÊ-DÊS-TI-NÂ'R-I-AN, *n.* A believer in predestination.
PRÊ-DÊS-TI-NÂ'R-I-AN, *a.* Relating to predestination.
PRÊ-DÊS-TI-NÂTE, *v. a.* To predetermine; to foreordain; to predestine.
PRÊ-DÊS-TI-NÂTE, *a.* Predetermined.
PRÊ-DÊS-TI-NÂ'TION, *n.* Act of predestinating; the doctrine that all events are predestinated; preordination.
PRÊ-DÊS-TI-NÂ-TOR, *n.* One who predestinates.
PRÊ-DÊS-TINE, *v. a.* To decree beforehand.
PRÊ-DE-TÊR-MI-NÂTE, *a.* Determined beforehand; predetermined.
PRÊ-DE-TÊR-MI-NÂ'TION, *n.* A previous decree.
PRÊ-DE-TÊR-MINE, *v. a.* To determine beforehand; to predestinate.
PRÊ'DI-AL, *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, farms.
PRÊD-I-CÂ-BIL-I-TY, *n.* State of being predicable.
PRÊD-I-CÂ-BLE, *a.* That may be affirmed.
PRÊD-I-CÂ-BLE, *n.* (*Logic*.) That which may be affirmed of any thing — *The five predicables in logic are genus, species, difference, property, and accident.*
PRÊ-DICÂ-MENT, *n.* A class; kind; condition. — (*Logic*.) A category; a series or order.
PRÊ-DICÂ-MÊN'TAL, *a.* Relating to predicaments.
PRÊD-I-CÂTE, *v. a. & n.* To affirm; to declare.
PRÊD-I-CÂTE, *n.* That which is affirmed or denied.
PRÊD-I-CÂ'TION, *n.* An affirmation; a declaration.
PRÊD-I-CÂ-TÔ-RY, *a.* Affirmative; positive.
PRÊ-DICT', *v. a.* To foretell; to prophesy.
PRÊ-DICT'ION, *n.* Act of predicting; *prophecy*.
PRÊ-DICTIVE, *a.* Prophetic; foretelling.
PRÊ-DIC'TOR, *n.* One who predicts; a foreteller.
PRÊ-DI-LÊC'TION, *n.* A previous liking; partiality.
PRÊ-DIS-PÔSE', *v. a.* To adapt previously.
PRÊ-DIS-PO-SÎ'TION (prê-dis-po-zîsh'un), *n.* Previous disposition; inclination, or adaptation.
PRÊ DÔM-I-NANCE, *n.* Prevalence; ascendancy; *superior influence*.
PRÊ DÔM-I-NÂNCY, *n.* *superior influence*.
PRÊ DÔM-I-NANT, *a.* *Prevalent*; prevailing.
PRÊ DÔM-I-NANT-LY, *ad.* With superior influence.
PRÊ DÔM-I-NÂTE, *v. n.* To prevail; to abound.
PRÊ DÔM-I-NÂ'TION, *n.* Superior influence.
PRÊ-ÊM-I-NENCE, *n.* State of being preëminent; higher rank; superiority; *priority*.
PRÊ ÊM-I-NÊNT, *a.* Excellent above others.
PRÊ ÊM-I-NÊNT-LY, *ad.* In a preëminent manner.
PRÊ-ÊM-P'TION (prê-êm'shun), *n.* Act of buying first; — right of buying before others.
PRÊËN, *a.* A forked instrument of clothiers.
PRÊËN, *v. a.* To clean, as with a preen.
PRÊ-ÊNGÂGE', *v. a.* To engage beforehand.
PRÊ-ÊNGÂGE'MENT, *n.* A previous engagement.
PRÊ-ÊS-TÂB'LISH, *v. a.* To establish beforehand.
PRÊ-ÊS-TÂB'LISH-MÊNT, *n.* Settlement beforehand; a previous establishment.
PRÊ ÊX-IST', *v. n.* To exist beforehand.
PRÊ-ÊX-IST'ENCE, *n.* Previous existence.
PRÊ ÊX-IST'ENT, *a.* Existing beforehand.
PRÊFÂCE, *n.* An introduction; proem; prelude.
Syn. — A *preface*, or *proem*, is a short introduction to a book, but *proem* is not much used; — an *introduction* is a preliminary dissertation on the matters treated of. *Preface* to a book; *prelude* to a piece of music; *prologue* to a drama; *exordium* to a discourse.
PRÊFÂCE, *v. a.* To introduce by something.
PRÊFÂ-CER, *n.* One who writes a preface.
PRÊFÂ-TO-RY, *a.* Introductory; introducing.
PRÊFÊCT, *n.* A governor of a province; a mayor of a city; a commander.
PRÊFÊC-TÛRE [prêfêk-tûr, *W. P. J. F.*; prêfêk-

præ, E. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.; *præfēk-chûr*, S.; *præfēk'ûr*, P., *n.* The office of prefect.
PRÆ-FĒR', v. a. To regard more than something else; to choose: — to advance; to raise.
PRÆFER-ABLE, a. That is to be preferred; deserving preference; eligible.
PRÆFER-ABLE-NESS, n. State of being preferable.
PRÆFER-ABLY, ad. In preference; by choice.
PRÆFER-ENCE, n. The act of preferring; choice.
PRÆFERMENT, n. Advancement; higher place.
PRÆFERER, n. One who prefers.
PRÆ-FIG-U-RÄ'TION, n. Antecedent representation.
PRÆ-FIG-U-RÄ-TIVE, a. Foreshowing by figures.
PRÆ-FIG'URE (*præ-fig'yur*), *v. a.* To exhibit by antecedent representation; to foreshow.
PRÆ-FIG'URE-MENT, n. Act of prefiguring.
PRÆ-FIX', v. a. To appoint; to settle; to put before.
PRÆFIX, n. A particle placed before a word.
PRÆ-FÜL'GĒN-CY, n. Superior brightness.
PRÆGN-ABLE, a. That may be taken or forced.
PRÆGNAN-CY, n. The state of being pregnant, or with young: — fruitfulness: — inventive power.
PRÆGNANT, a. Being with young; fruitful, full.
PRÆGNANT-LY, ad. Fruitfully; fully.
PRÆ-HĒNSILE, a. Adapted to seize; grasping.
PRÆ-HĒNSION, n. Act of taking hold.
PRÆ-JUDGE', v. a. To determine beforehand.
PRÆ-JUDG'MENT, n. Previous judgment.
PRÆ-JÜ'DI-CÄTE, v. a. & n. To prejudge.
PRÆ-JÜ-DI-CÄ'TION, n. The act of prejudging.
PRÆ-JÜ-DICE (*præ'jü-dis*), *n.* Previous and unfavorable bias or judgment; prepossession: — damage; injury.
PRÆ-JÜ-DICE, v. a. To fill with prejudice; to hurt.
PRÆ-JÜ-DICED (*præ'jü-dist*), *p. a.* Influenced by prejudice; uncandid; unfair.
PRÆ-JÜ-DI'CIAL (*præ'jü-dish'al*), *a.* Mischievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental.
PRÆ-JÜ-DI'CIAL-NESS, n. Injury; damage.
***PRĒL'-A-CY, n.** The dignity or office of a prelate.
***PRĒL'ATE** [*prĒlat*, S. *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *prĒlat*, *Wb.*], *n.* A bishop; a high ecclesiastic.
***PRĒL'ATE-SHIP, n.** The dignity or office of a prelate; prelacy.
PRĒ-LÄT'IC, } a. Relating to prelates or prel
PRĒ-LÄT'I-CAL, } acy; episcopal: — haughty.
PRĒ-LÄT'I-CAL-LY, ad. With reference to prelates.
***PRĒL'-A-TIST, n.** An advocate for prelacy.
PRĒ-LĒC'TION, n. A reading; a lecture; a dis-
PRĒ-LĒC'TOR, n. A reader; a lecturer. [course.
PRĒ-LI-BÄ'TION, n. A previous taste; foretaste.
PRĒ-LIM'I-NÄ-RY, a. Previous; introductory.
PRĒ-LIM'I-NÄ-RY, n. A preparatory step, act, or measure; a condition.
PRĒL'ÜDE [*prĒl'üd*, S. *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *C*; *prĒl'üd*, *Wb.*], *n.* A flight or flourish of music before a full concert. — something introductory; *preface*.
PRĒ-LÜDE' or PRĒL'ÜDE [*prĒ l'üd*, S. *W. P. J. F. K. Wb.*; *prĒl'üd*, *Ja. Sm.*], *v. n. & a.* To be previous; to introduce, as by a prelude.
PRĒ LÜ'DI-AL, a. Introductory; previous.
PRĒ LÜ'DI'ÜM, n. [L.] Prelude.
PRĒ-LÜ'SIVE or PRĒ-LÜ'SO-RY, a. Introductory.
PRĒ MA-TÜRE', a. Ripe too soon; existing, said, or done, too soon; unseasonable; too early.
PRĒ MA-TÜRE'LY, ad. Too early; too soon.
PRĒ-MA-TÜRE'NESS, n. State of being prema-
PRĒ MA-TÜRI-TY, n. ture; too great haste.
PRĒ-MĒD'I-TÄTE, v. a. To contrive beforehand.
PRĒ-MĒD'I-TÄTE, v. n. To think beforehand.
PRĒ-MĒD'I-TÄT-ED, p. a. Contrived beforehand.
PRĒ-MĒD'I-TÄTE-LY, ad. With premeditation.
PRĒ-MĒD-I-TÄ'TION, n. The act of premeditating.
***PRĒ-MI-ER or PRĒ-MIER** [*prĒm'yer*, *W. F. Ja.*; *prĒm'yer*, S. *J. E.*; *prĒ'm'e-er*, *P. Sm.*], *n.* The prime minister of England.
PRĒ-MI-ER-SHIP, n. The office of premier.
PRĒ-MISE', v. a. To explain previously.
PRĒ-MISE', v. n. To make previous propositions.
PRĒM'ISE, n.; *pl.* **PRĒM'I-SEŠ.** (*Logic*.) A thing

premised. — *Pl.* The first two propositions of a syllogism. — (*Law*.) Houses, tenements, and lands: — statements before made.

PRĒ-MI-ÜM, n. A bounty; recompense; reward.
PRĒ-MÖN'ISH, v. a. To admonish beforehand.
PRĒ-MÖN'ISH-MĒNT, n. A previous warning.
PRĒ-MÖN'ISH-TION, n. Previous notice or warning.
PRĒ-MÖN'I-TO-RY, a. Previously warning.
†PRĒ-MÖN'STRÄTE, v. a. To show beforehand.
PRĒ-MÜ-NĒRE, n. [L.] (*Law*.) A writ. See *PRĒMUNIRE*.
PRĒ-MÜ-NI'TION, n. Previous defence.
PRĒ-NÖ'MEN, n. See *PRĒNOMEN*.
PRĒ-NÖM'I-NÄTE, v. a. To name beforehand.
PRĒ-NÖM-I-NÄ'TION, n. Previous nomination.
PRĒ-NÖ'TION, n. Foreknowledge; prescience.
PRĒNTICE, n. Apprentice. See *APPRENTICE*.
PRĒ-ÖC'CU-PAN-CY, n. Previous possession.
PRĒ-ÖC-CU-PÄ'TION, n. Prior occupation.
PRĒ-ÖC'CU-PĒ, v. a. To occupy previously.
PRĒ-ÖR-DÄIN', v. a. To ordain beforehand.
PRĒ-ÖR'DI-NÄNCE, n. An antecedent decree.
PRĒ-ÖR'DI-NÄTE, p. a. Preordained; foreordained.
PRĒ-ÖR-DI-NÄ'TION, n. Act of preordaining.
PRĒ-PÄ-RÄ-TION, n. Act of preparing; state of being prepared; thing prepared; readiness.
PRĒ-PÄ-RÄ-TIVE, a. Tending to prepare; fitting.
PRĒ-PÄ-RÄ-TIVE, n. That which prepares.
PRĒ-PÄ-RÄ-TIVE-LY, ad. By way of preparation.
PRĒ-PÄ-RÄ-TO-RY, a. Introductory; antecedent.
PRĒ-PÄRE', v. a. To make ready; to fit for any purpose; to qualify; to form; to provide.
PRĒ-PÄRE', v. n. To take previous measures.
PRĒ-PÄRED' (prĒ-pärd'), *p. a.* Having preparation; qualified: equipped; ready.
PRĒ-PÄRED-NESS, n. The state of being prepared.
PRĒ-PÄRER, n. One who prepares.
PRĒ-PÄYMENT, n. Payment made beforehand.
PRĒ-PĒNSE', a. Preconceived; premeditated.
PRĒ-PÖN'LENCE, n. Prevalence; superiority of
PRĒ-PÖN'LEN-CY, n. force.
PRĒ-PÖN'DER-ANCE, n. Superiority of weight.
PRĒ-PÖN'DER-ÄNT, a. Outweighing
PRĒ-PÖN'DER-ÄTE, v. a. & n. To exceed in weight or influence; to outweigh.
PRĒ-PÖN'DER-A'TION, n. The act of outweighing.
PRĒP-O-SI'TION (*prĒp-o-zish'un*), *n.* (*Gram.*) A particle connecting words with each other, and governing a case of nouns and pronouns.
PRĒP-O-SI'TION-AL, a. Relating to prepositions.
PRĒ PÖS'I-TIVE, n. A prefix before a word.
PRĒ PÖS'I-TIVE, a. Placed before; prefixed.
PRĒ-PÖS'I-TOR, n. An overseer; a monitor.
PRĒ-PÖS'SĒS', v. a. To preoccupy; to bias or influence beforehand; to impress favorably: — to prejudice.
PRĒ PÖS'SĒSE-B' (-zĒst'), *p. a.* Preoccupied; bi-
PRĒ PÖS'SĒŠ'ING, p. a. Preoccupying; tending to invite favor
PRĒ-PÖS'SĒŠ'TION (*prĒ-poz-zĒsh'un*), *n.* Act of pre-
possessing; preoccupation; preconceived opinion; prejudice.
PRĒ-PÖS'SĒŠ'OR, n. One who prepossesses.
PRĒ-PÖS'TER-OÜS, a. Wrong; absurd; perverted.
PRĒ-PÖS'TER-OÜS-LY, ad. Absurdly; foolishly.
PRĒ PÖS'TER-OÜS-NESS, n. Absurdity, folly.
PRĒ-PÜCE, n. [Fr.] The foreskin.
PRĒ-RĒQ'Ü-SITE (*prĒ-rĒk'wē-zit*), *n.* Something previously required or necessary.
PRĒ-RĒQ'Ü-SITE, a. Previously required.
PRĒ-RÖG'A TIVE, n. An exclusive or peculiar privilege; the right or preeminence of a king.
PRĒ-RÖG'A-TIVE, a. Having special privileges. — *Prerogative court*, a court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, in England, in which testaments are proved.
PRĒS'AGE [*prĒs'aj*, S. *W. P. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; *prĒs'aj* or *prĒs'aj*, *J*; *prĒs'aj* or *prĒs'aj*, *F*], *n.* Something that foreshows; a prognostic; omen.
PRĒ-SÄGE', v. a. To forebode; to foreshow
PRĒ-SÄG'ER, n. A foreteller; a foreshower.

Ja. Sm. C.; *pre-téxt'* or *pré'téxt, J.*; *pré'téxt, K. Ash*], *n.* A false allegation or show; a pretence.
Syn.—*Pretext* and *pretence* are both deceitful. *Pretext* conceals the motive,—*pretence*, the purpose, of an action.

PRÉTOR, n. [*prator, L.*] A high officer in ancient Rome; a commander; a general; a judge.

PRE-TÓR/RI-AL, a. Done by a pretor; pretorian.

PRE-TÓR/RI-AN, a. Exercised by a pretor; judicial.

PRÉTOR-SHIP, n. The office of pretor.

PRÉ/TI-LY (prít'te-le), ad. Neatly; pleasingly.

PRÉ/TI-NÉSS (prít'te-nés), n. State of being pretty; beauty without dignity; neatness.

PRE/TY (prít'te) [prít'te, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; prít'te, R.], a. Moderately beautiful; handsome; neat; pleasing.

PRE/TY (prít'te), ad. In some degree; moderately.

PRE-VÁIL, v. n. To be prevalent; to overcome.

PRE-VÁIL'ING, a. Predominant; prevalent.

PRÉV'A-LÉNCÉ, n. Superiority; influence; force.

PRÉV'A-LÉNT, a. Predominant; prevailing.

Syn.—*Prevalent* opinion; *predominant* sect or party; *prevailing* custom or practice; *ruling* passion; *overruling* providence.

PRÉV'A-LÉNT-LY, ad. Powerfully; forcibly.

PRE-VÁR'I-CÁTE, v. n. To evade the truth; to quibble; to equivocate; to shuffle.

PRE-VÁR-I-CÁ'TION, n. Act of prevaricating; a quibble; a shuffle; a cavil.

PRE-VÁR'I-CÁ-TOR, n. One who prevaricates.

PRE-VÉNI-ENT, a. Preceding; preventive.

PRE-VÉNT', v. a. [To go before; to precede]—to hinder; to obviate; to obstruct; to preclude.

PRE-VÉNT'A-BLE, a. Capable of being prevented.

PRE-VÉNT'ER, n. One who hinders; an obstructer.

PRE-VÉN'TION, n. Hindrance; obstruction.

PRE-VÉNT'IVE, a. Preservative; hindering.

PRE-VÉNT'IVE, n. A preservative; an antidote.

PRE-VÉNT'IVE-LY, ad. In a preventive manner.

PRÉV'I-OÜS, a. Antecedent; being before; prior.

Syn.—*Previous* question, inquiry; *antecedent* proposition; *prior* right; *preliminary* articles; *preparatory* steps; *introductory* remarks, discourse.

PRÉV'I-OÜS-LY, ad. Beforehand; antecedently.

PRÉV'I-OÜS-NÉSS, n. Antecedence, priority.

PRÉ-WÁRN', v. a. To warn beforehand.

PREY (prá), n. Rapine; plunder, ravage.

PREY (prá), v. n. To plunder, to rob, to waste.

PREY'ER (prá'er), n. A robber, a devourer.

PRICE, n. Value; estimation, rate, reward; cost.

PRICE-CÜR'RENT, n. A list of articles of merchandise with their prices stated.

PRICK, v. a. To pierce; to spur; to goad; to incite; to erect; to mark;—to make acid.

PRICK, v. n. To dress for show, to prink.

PRICK, n. A point; a spur; a puncture;—pain.

PRICK'ER, n. Any thing that pricks; prick.

PRICK'ET, n. A buck in his second year.

PRICK'ING, n. Sensation of being pricked.

PRICK'LE, n. A small, sharp point, a pricker.

PRICK/LI-NÉSS, n. Fulness of sharp points.

PRICK/LÖÜSE, n. A tailor,—in contempt.

PRICK/LY, a. Full of sharp points.

PRICK/LY-PEÁR, n. A plant; a sort of cactus.

PRIDE, n. Inordinate self-esteem; haughtiness; insolent exultation; loftiness of air; vanity.

Syn.—*Pride* relates to the disposition; *haughtiness* and *loftiness*, to the manners. *Pride* is said to be more common among men; *vanity*, among women. *Proud* of wealth or rank; *vain* of accomplishments or beauty. Dean Swift says of a certain man, that he is "too proud to be vain."

PRIDE, v. a. To make proud; to rate high.

PRÍ'ER, n. One who inquires narrowly.

PRÍ'EST (prést), n. One who officiates in sacred offices; a *clergyman*; an ecclesiastic.

PRÍ'EST/CRAFT, n. Religious fraud; fraud of priests.

PRÍ'EST'ESS, n. A female priest.

PRÍ'EST/HOOD (prést'húd), n. The office and character of a priest; the order of priests.

PRÍ'EST/LIKE, a. Resembling a priest.

PRÍ'EST/LI-NÉSS, n. The manner of a priest.

PRÍ'EST/LY, a. Becoming a priest; sacerdotal.

PRÍ'EST/RÍD-DEN (-dn), a. Governed by priests.

PRÍ'G, n. A pert, conceited little fellow.

PRÍ'GISH, a. Conceited; pert. [*Colloquial.*]

PRÍ'M, n. A plant or shrub; privet.

PRÍ'M, a. Formal; precise; affectedly nice.

PRÍ'M, v. a. To deck up precisely; to prink.

PRÍ'MA-CY, n. The office or dignity of primate.

PRÍ'MA DÖM'NA, n. [It.] A first-rate female singer.

PRÍ'ma fā'ci-ē (-fā'she-ē), [L.] At first sight.

PRÍ'MAGE, n. A duty paid to the master of a ship.

PRÍ'MA-RI-LY, ad. Originally; in the first place.

PRÍ'MA-RI-NÉSS, n. State of being primary.

PRÍ'MA-RY, a. First; original; chief; principal.

Syn.—*Primary* planet; *primary* or *first* cause; *primitive* state or word; *original* meaning; *pristine* simplicity; *primitive* church or manners; *chief* object; *principal* design.

PRÍ'MATE, n. The chief ecclesiastic in a church.

PRÍ'MATE-SHIP, n. The dignity or office of a primate; primacy.

PRÍ'ME, n. The dawn;—the first part; height; the best part;—the spring of life; spring.

PRÍ'ME, a. Early; principal; first-rate; excellent.

PRÍ'ME, v. a. To put powder in the pan of a gun;—to lay the ground on a canvas for painting.

PRÍ'ME, v. n. To serve for the charge of a gun.

PRÍ'ME/LY, ad. Originally, primarily; well.

PRÍ'ME/NÉSS, n. State of being first, excellence.

PRÍ'MER, n. A small book for children;—a print-type; long primer.

PRÍ-MÉRO, n. [*primera, Sp.*] A game at cards.

PRÍ-MÉVAL, a. Original; first; primitive.

PRÍ'M'ING, n. Powder for the pan of a gun;—the first coat of painting. [vent of a gun.]

PRÍ'M'ING-WIRE, n. A wire used to penetrate the

PRÍ-MÍ'TIAL (prí-mish'al), a. Primitive. [*R.*]

PRÍ'M'I-TIVE, a. Original; first; primary.

PRÍ'M'I-TIVE, n. A primitive or original word.

PRÍ'M'I-TIVE-LY, ad. Originally; at first.

PRÍ'M'I-TIVE-NÉSS, n. State of being primitive.

PRÍ'M'NESS, n. Affected niceness or formality.

PRÍ-MÖ-G'ÉN'IAL, a. First-born; original.

PRÍ-MÖ-G'ÉN'I-TOR, n. A forefather; an ancestor.

PRÍ-MÖ-G'ÉN'I-TURE, n. State of being first-born.

PRÍ-MÖ-G'ÉN'I-TURE-SHIP, n. Right of eldership.

**PRÍ-MÖR'DI-AL [prí-mör'de-al, P. J. F. Sm.; prí-mör'dyal, E. F. K.; prí-mör'de-al or prí-mör'je-al, W.], a.* Original; first in order.

**PRÍ-MÖR'DI-AL, n.* Origin; first principle.

PRÍ'M/RÖSE, n. An early flower, a kind of daffodil. *PRÍ'mum mó'b'i-le, [L.]* That which puts every thing in motion; first impulse.

PRÍ'NCE, n. A sovereign; a ruler; a sovereign of a principality; a chief; a king's son.

PRÍ'NCE/DÖM, n. The rank or state of a prince.

PRÍ'NCE LI-NÉSS, n. State of being princely.

PRÍ'NCE/LY, a. Becoming a prince; grand; august.

PRÍ'NCE'S-FEATH'ER, n. A plant and flower.

PRÍ'NCE'S-MÉT'AL, n. An alloy of copper and zinc; pinchbeck.

PRÍ'NCESS, n. A sovereign or royal lady.

PRÍ'N/CI-PÁL, a. Chief; capital; essential;—*primary*; first; most considerable; important.

PRÍ'N CI-PÁL, n. A head; a chief;—the first officer in a seminary;—a leader, one primarily engaged;—a sum placed out at interest.

PRÍ'N CI-PÁL/I-TY, n. The state, rank, office, or domain of a prince.

PRÍ'N/CI-PÁL-LY, ad. Chiefly; above all; especially.

PRÍ'N/CÍP'I-A, n. pl. [L.] First principles.

PRÍ'N/CI-PLE, n. An element; constituent part;—cause;—fundamental truth; a doctrine;—ground of action; motive; tenet.

Syn.—*Fundamental principle*; *principle* of action; good or bad *motive*; correct or incorrect *tenet*.

PRÍ'N/CI-PLE, v. a. To establish in principles.

PRÍ'NK, v. a. & n. To dress for show.

PRÍ'NT, v. a. To mark; to stamp; to impress words.

PRINT, *v. n.* To practise the art of typography.
PRINT, *n.* A mark made by impression:—a picture:—a stamp:—an impression made by types:—any thing printed; a newspaper.
PRINT'ER, *n.* One who prints books, &c.
PRINT'ING, *n.* Business of a printer; typography.
PRINT'ING-INK, *n.* Ink for printing books.
PRINT'ING-PRESS, *n.* A press for printing.
PRI'OR, *a.* Former; antecedent; anterior.
PRI'OR, *n.* The head of a priory of monks.
PRI'OR-ATE, *n.* Office or government by a prior.
PRI'OR-ESS, *n.* A superior of a convent of nuns.
PRI'OR-I-TY, *n.* State of being first; precedence.

Syn.—*Priority* in birth; *precedence* in rank; *preëminence* in talents.

PRI'OR-SHIP, *n.* The state or office of a prior.
PRI'O-RY, *n.* A convent in rank inferior to an abbey. See **ABBEY**.

PRI'SAGE, *n.* An ancient English duty or custom.
PRISM, *n.* A geometrical solid figure whose two ends are triangles, equal, parallel, and straight, and whose sides are parallelograms.

PRI'S-MAT'IC, *a.* Relating to, or formed as, a prism.
—Prismatic colors, the seven primary colors, into which a ray of light is decomposed, when refracted from a prism; viz. red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, and violet.

PRI'S-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the form of a prism.
PRI'S-MÖID, *n.* A body somewhat like a prism.

PRI'S'ON (*priz'zn*), *n.* Place of confinement; a jail.
PRI'S'ON (*priz'zn*), *v. a.* To imprison; to confine.
PRI'S-ON-BASE (*priz'zn-bäs*), *n.* A kind of rural play; called also *prisoners'-base* and *prison-bars*.

PRI'S-ON-ER (*priz'zn-er*), *n.* One who is confined in prison; a captive:—one taken by an enemy.

PRI'S-ON-HÖUSE (*priz'zn-höüs*), *n.* A jail; a hold.
PRI'S'ON-MENT (*priz'zn-mënt*), *n.* Imprisonment.

PRI'S-TINE, *a.* First; ancient; *primary*: primitive.
PRI'TH-EE, *a.* A corruption of *I pray thee*.

PRI'VA-CY [*prí'va-se*, *P. E. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.*; *prí'va-se* or *prí'v'a-se*, *W. J. F.*; *prí'v'a-se*, *S. K.*], *n.* Retirement; seclusion; solitude.

Syn.—*Privacy* is opposed to publicity. Living in *privacy* or in the *solitude* of an island, in *retirement* from business, in *seclusion* from the world.

PRI'VATE, *a.* Not open; secret; alone; not public; particular; belonging to an individual.

PRI'VATE, *n.* A common soldier.

PRI-VA-TÉER', *n.* A private armed ship or vessel.

PRI-VA-TÉER', *v. n.* To fit out and manage privateers, in order to take prizes at sea.

PRI'VATE-LY, *ad.* In a private manner; secretly.

PRI'VATE-NESS, *n.* Secrecy; privacy; retirement.

PRI-VÁ-TION, *n.* The loss of any thing; absence.

***PRI-VÁ-TIVE** [*prí'v-a-tiv*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *prí'v-a-tív*, *P. C.*], *a.* Causing privation; taking away:—negative; not positive.—*Privative* is in things what *negative* is in propositions.

***PRI-VÁ-TIVE**, *n.* A negative property.

***PRI-VÁ-TIVE-LY**, *ad.* By privation; negatively.

***PRI-VÁ-TIVE-NESS**, *n.* Quality of being privative.

PRI-VET, *n.* A plant or flowering shrub.

PRI-V'Í-LÉGE, *n.* A peculiar benefit or advantage; a right; an exemption; an immunity; prerogative.

Syn.—*Privilege* is a term applied to whatever it is desirable to have. *Privilege* of office, of citizens; *prerogative* of the sovereign; *rights* of the people; *exemption* from taxes; *immunity* from service.

PRI-V'Í-LÉGE, *v. a.* To grant a privilege to; to excuse; to exempt.

PRI-V'Í-LY, *ad.* Secretly; privately.

PRI-V'Í-TY, *n.* Private concurrence; consciousness.

PRI-V'Y, *a.* Secret; private; privately knowing.—

Privy council, the principal council belonging to the sovereign of England.

PRI-V'Y, *n.* Place of retirement; necessary house.

PRIZE, *n.* A reward gained by contest; a valuable acquisition:—something taken from an enemy; *capture*:—a large lever. See **PRY**.

PRIZE, *v. a.* To raise with a lever. See **PRY**.

PRIZE, *v. a.* To rate; to estimate; to appreciate; to esteem; to value highly.

PRIZE/-FIGHT-ER, *n.* One who fights for a reward.

PRIZ'ER, *n.* One who prizes or values.

PRÖ, [*L.*] For: in defence of.—*Pro* and *con* (for *pro* and *contra*), for and against.

PRÖ'A, *n.* A long, narrow vessel, or sort of canoe, in the Eastern seas; a Malay boat.

PRÖB'A-BÍL-ÍSM, *n.* The theory of probability; or a theory that it is right to follow, in doubtful cases, a probable opinion.

PRÖB'A-BÍL-I-TY, *n.* State of being probable; likelihood; appearance of truth.

PRÖB'A-BLE, *a.* That may be; having probability; likely; having some evidence.

PRÖB'A-BLY, *ad.* Likely; in likelihood; perhaps.

PRÖ'BATE, *n.* (*Law.*) The legal proof of a will and testament:—a copy of a will with a certificate of its having been proved.

PRÖ'BATE, *a.* Relating to the proof of wills.

PRÖ-BÁ'TION, *n.* A state of trial; proof; trial.

PRÖ-BÁ'TION-AL, *a.* Relating to, or implying,

PRÖ-BÁ'TION-ARY, *a.* probation; serving for trial.

PRÖ-BÁ'TION-ER, *n.* One upon trial; a novice.

PRÖ-BÁ'TION-ER-SHIP, *n.* State of a probationer.

PRÖ'BÁ-TIVE, *a.* Serving for trial; probationary.

PRÖ-BÁ-TOR, *n.* An examiner.—(*Law.*) An accuser; one who undertakes to prove a charge.

PRÖ-BA-TO-RY [*prö'ba-tür-e*, *S. P. E. K. Sm.*; *prö'b-a-tür-e*, *W. Ja.*], *a.* Serving for trial or proof.

PRÖ-BÁ'tüm est, [*L.*] It is tried and proved.

PRÖBE, *n.* A surgeon's instrument for probing.

PRÖBE, *v. a.* To search; to try by an instrument.

PRÖBE'-SCÍ'S'SORS, *n. pl.* Scissors to open wounds.

PRÖB'Í-TY, *n.* Honesty; uprightness; veracity; rectitude; integrity.

PRÖB'LEM, *n.* A question proposed for solution.

PRÖB-LEM-Á-T'Í-CAL, *a.* Uncertain; disputable.

PRÖB-LEM-Á-T'Í-CAL-LY, *ad.* Uncertainly.

PRÖ BÖ'nē püb'li-cō, [*L.*] For the public good.

PRÖ-BÖ'S'CIS, *n. pl.* **PRÖ-BÖ'S'CÍ-DĒS**. [*L.*] The trunk or snout of an elephant.

PRÖ-CA'CIOUS (*prö-kä'shüs*), *a.* Petulant; saucy.

PRÖ-CÁ'CÍ-TY, *n.* Petulance; pertness. [*R.*]

PRÖ-CÁ-TÁR'X'IS, *n.* A preëxistent cause of disease.

PRÖ-CĒD'URE (*prö-sĒd'yur*), *n.* Conduct; process.

PRÖ-CĒD', *v. n.* To go on; to go forward; to advance: to make progress:—to issue; to arise; to act:—to prosecute:—to take a degree.

PRÖ-CĒD'ER, *n.* One who proceeds.

PRÖ-CĒD'ING, *n.* A transaction; a procedure.

PRÖ'CĒD'S or **PRÖ-CĒD'S'** [*prö-sĒdz'*, *W. P. K.*; *prö'sĒdz*, *Ja. C.*; *prö'sĒdz*, *Sm.*], *n. pl.* Produce; income; rent; issue.

PRÖ-CĒR'Í-TY, *n.* Tallness; height of stature.

PRÖ'CĒSS, *n.* A progress; procedure:—a course of law:—the prominent part of a bone.

Syn.—*Regular process* or *procedure*; *process* or *course* of law; *progress* in improvement; *proceedings* of societies; *transaction* of business.

PRÖ-CĒS'SION (*prö-sĒsh'un*), *n.* Act of proceeding; a train marching in ceremonious solemnity.

Syn.—A funeral *procession*; a train of coaches or followers.

PRÖ-CĒS'SION-AL (*prö-sĒsh'un-ál*), *n.* A book relating to the processions of the Romish church.

PRÖ-CĒS'SION-AL, *a.* Relating to, or forming,

PRÖ'CĒS'SION-ARY, *a.* a procession.

PRÖ'CHĒIN (*prö'shĕn*), *a.* [*Fr.*] Nearest; next.

PRÖ'CHRO-NÍSM, *n.* An error in chronology by dating a thing too early.

PRÖ'C'Í-DENCE, *n.* A falling down.

PRÖ-CLÁIM', *v. a.* To declare publicly; to announce; to promulgate; to publish:—to outlaw.

PRÖ-CLÁIM'ER, *n.* One who proclaims.

PRÖ-CLÁ-MÁ'TION, *n.* A public, official notice or declaration; a decree; an edict.

PRÖ-CLÍV'Í-TY, *n.* Tendency; inclination.

PRÖ-CÖN'SUL, *n.* A Roman governor.

PRÖ-CÖN'SUL-AR, *a.* Belonging to a proconsul.

PRO-CŌN/SU-LATE, *n.* The office of proconsul.
 PRO-CŌN/SUL-SHIP, *n.* The office of a proconsul.
 PRO-CRĀS/TI-NATE, *v. a.* To defer from time to time; to delay; to put off.

PRO-CRĀS/TI-NATE, *v. n.* To be dilatory.
 PRO-CRĀS-TI-NĀ-TION, *n.* Delay; dilatoriness.
 PRO-CRĀS/TI-NĀ-TOR, *n.* A dilatory person.
 PRO-CRE-ATE, *v. a.* To generate; to produce.
 PRO-CRE-Ā-TION, *n.* Generation; production.
 PRO-CRE-Ā-TIVE, *a.* Generative; productive.
 PRO-CRE-Ā-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Power of generation.
 PRO-CRE-Ā-TOR, *n.* A generator; a begetter.
 PRO-CRŪS/TE-AN, *a.* Relating to Procrustes:—stretched or contracted, as the case requires.
 PROC'TOR, *n.* An attorney in a spiritual court:—a procurator:—an officer in a university.

†PROC'TOR-AGE, *n.* Management:—in contempt.
 PROC'TOR-Ā-L, *a.* Relating to a proctor.
 PROC'TOR-SHIP, *n.* Office or dignity of a proctor.
 PRO-CŪM/BENT, *a.* Lying down; prone; trailing.
 PRO-CŪR-Ā-BLE, *a.* Obtainable; acquirable.
 †PROC'U-RA-CY, *n.* The management of anything.
 PROC-U-RA'TION, *n.* Procurement; management.
 PROC'U-RĀ-TOR, *n.* A Roman provincial magistrate; a manager; an agent; a proctor.

PROC-U-RA-TŌ-RI-AL, *a.* Relating to a procurator.
 PROC-U-RĀ-TOR-SHIP, *n.* Office of a procurator.
 PRO-CŪR-Ā-TŌ-RY, *a.* Tending to procreation.
 PROC'URE, *v. a.* To get by effort, by favor, or by purchase; to obtain; to acquire.
 PRO-CŪRE, *v. n.* To hawd; to pimp.
 PRO-CŪRE/MENT, *n.* Act of procuring.
 PRO-CŪR'ER, *n.* One who procures; an obtainer.
 PRO-CŪR'ESS, *n.* She that procures; a hawd.
 PRŌD'Ī-GAL, *a.* Spending without necessity; profuse; wasteful; expensive; *extravagant*.

PRŌD'Ī-GAL, *n.* A waster; a spendthrift.
 PRŌD'Ī-GĀL/I-TY, *n.* Extravagance; profusion.
 PRŌD'Ī-GAL-LY, *ad.* Profusely; wastefully.
 PRO-DIG'IOUS (pro-dij'us), *a.* Partaking of or like prodigy; wonderful; amazing; monstrous.
 PRO-DIG'IOUS-LY (pro-dij'us-le), *ad.* Amazingly.
 PRO-DIG'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Enormousness; wonder.
 PRŌD'Ī-QY, *n.* Something wonderful; a wonder; a monster. See MIRACLE.

PRŌD'Ī-TŌ-RY, *a.* Treacherous; perfidious.
 PRO-DUCE, *v. a.* To bring forth; to yield; to afford; to bear:—to exhibit:—to cause; to effect.
 PRŌD'UCE (prŏd'dūs) [prŏd'dūs, *W. Ja. Sm. R.*; prŏd'jūs, *S.*; prŏd'ūs, *J. E. F. C.*], *n.* That which is produced; *production*; product; profit; *increase*.

PRO-DŪ'CENT, *n.* One who exhibits or offers.
 PRO-DŪ'CER, *n.* One who generates or produces.
 PRO-DŪ-CĪ-BIL/I-TY, *n.* State of being producible.
 PRO-DŪ-CĪ-BLE, *a.* That may be produced.
 PRO-DŪ-CĪ-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being producible.
 PRŌD'UCT, *n.* Something produced by nature or art; an effect; result.—(*Arith.*) The result produced by multiplying one number by another.
 PRO-DŪC'TILE, *a.* That may be drawn out.
 PRO-DŪCTION, *n.* Act of producing; product.

Syn.—The *productions* of the earth or of nature; *productions* of art; *product* of a country, of the imagination; *produce* of the fields; *produce* of labor.

PRO-DŪC'TIVE, *a.* Fertile; generative; efficient.
 PRO-DŪC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being productive.
 PRŌ'EM, *n.* A *preface*; an introduction.
 PRO-Ē/MĪ-AL, *a.* Introductory; prefatory.
 PRŌF-Ā-NĀ'TION, *n.* A violation of things sacred.
 PRO-FĀNE, *a.* Irrelevant to things sacred; irreligious; impious:—impure:—secular; not sacred; as, *profane* history.

PRO-FĀNE, *v. a.* To violate; to put to wrong use.
 PRO-FĀNE/LY, *ad.* With irreverence; wickedly.
 PRO-FĀNE/NESS, *n.* Irreverence of what is sacred.
 PRO-FĀN'ER, *n.* One who profanes or pollutes.
 PRO-FĀN/I-TY, *n.* Quality of being profane; profaneness.

PRO-FĒSS', *v. a.* To declare openly; to avow.
 PRO-FĒSS'ED-LY, *ad.* With open declaration.

PRO-FĒS/SION (pro-fēsh'un), *n.* Act of professing; declaration:—a calling; a vocation; an employment requiring a learned education.

PRO-FĒS/SION-AL (pro-fēsh'un-əl), *a.* Relating to a profession; done by a professor.

PRO-FĒS/SION-AL-LY, *ad.* By profession.

PRO-FĒS/SOR, *n.* One who professes or teaches.

PRO-FĒS-SŌ-RI-AL, *a.* Relating to a professor.

PRO-FĒS/SOR-SHIP, *n.* Office of a professor.

PRŌF'ER, *v. a.* To propose; to offer; to attempt.

PRŌF'ER, *n.* An offer made; a proposal.

PRŌF'ER-ER, *n.* One who proffers.

PRO-FĪ'CIENCE (pro-fish'ens), } *n.* Advance-
 PRO-FĪ'CIEN-CY (pro-fish'en-sē), } ment; im-
 provement gained, *progress*.

PRO-FĪ'CIENT (pro-fish'ent), *n.* One who has made advances in any study or business.

*PRO-FILE, PRO-FILE', or PRŌ-FILE (prŏ-fēl', *S. P. J. F. K.*; prŏ-fēl', *E. Ja. Sm.*; prŏ-fil or prŏ-fēl', *W.*; prŏ-fil, *C.*], *n.* A head or portrait represented sideways; the side-face; a half-face.

*PRŌ-FIL/I-ST, *n.* One who makes profiles.

PRŌF'IT, *n.* Pecuniary advantage; gain; *benefit*; advancement.

PRŌF'IT, *v. a.* To benefit; to improve; to advance.

PRŌF'IT, *v. n.* To gain advantage; to improve.

PRŌF'IT-Ā-BLE, *a.* Affording profit; gainful; lucrative; useful; *advantageous*.

PRŌF'IT-Ā-BLE-NESS, *n.* Gainfulness; usefulness.

PRŌF'IT-Ā-BLY, *ad.* Gainfully; advantageously.

PRŌF'IT-LĒSS, *a.* Void of profit; useless.

PRŌF'LI-GA-CY, *n.* Profligate or shameless conduct; gross vice; depravity; wickedness.

PRŌF'LI-GATE, *a.* Abandoned to vice; wicked.

PRŌF'LI-GATE, *n.* An abandoned, shameless wretch.

PRŌF'LI-GATE-LY, *ad.* In a profligate manner.

PRŌF'LI-GATE-NESS, *n.* Profligacy.

PRŌF'LI-ENCE, *n.* Progress; course. [*R.*]

Prä für'ma, [*L.*] For form's sake.

PRO-FŌND', *a.* Having great depth; deep; intellectually deep; learned; thorough; low; humble.

PRO-FŌND', *n.* The deep; the sea; the abyss.

PRO-FŌND/LY, *ad.* Deeply; thoroughly.

PRO-FŌND/NESS, *n.* Profundity; depth.

PRO-FŪN-DI-TY, *n.* Depth of place or of knowledge.

PRO-FŪSE, *a.* Liberal to excess; lavish; prodigal; overabounding; *extravagant*.

PRO-FŪSE/LY, *ad.* Lavishly; with exuberance.

PRO-FŪSE/NESS, *n.* Lavishness; profusion.

PRO-FŪSION (pro-fū'zhun), *n.* Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance; profuseness; abundance.

PRŌG, *v. n.* To shift meanly for provisions. [*Low.*]

PRŌG, *n.* Victuals; provision of any kind. [*Low.*]

PRO-GĒN/I-TOR, *n.* A forefather; an ancestor.

PRŌG'E-NY, *n.* Offspring; descendants; race.

PRŌG-NŌS'IS, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Med.*) The art or power of foretelling the event of a disease.

PROG-NŌS'TIC, *a.* Foretokening; foreshowing.

PROG-NŌS'TIC, *n.* A sign; a token; *omen*; prediction.

PROG-NŌS/TI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be foretold.

PROG-NŌS/TI-CATE, *v. a.* To show beforehand by signs; to foretell; to foreshow.

PROG-NŌS-TI-CĀ-TION, *n.* Act of foretelling.

PROG-NŌS/TI-CĀ-TOR, *n.* One who foretells.

PRŌGRAM, *n.* [*Programma*, *L.*; *programme*, *Fr.*]

An edict; a bill or plan; preface; a programme.

PRŌGRAMME, *n.* [*Fr.*] A bill or plan exhibiting

an outline of an entertainment or public performance; program.

PRŌG'RESS [prŏ'gres, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. C.*; 'prŏ'gres, *Ja. K.*], *n.* Motion forward; course; advancement.

Syn.—Regular *progress*; *course* of study; *advancement* in learning; arithmetical *progression*; *proficiency* in music.

†PRŌG'RESS, *v. n.* To move forward. *Shak.*

PRO-GRESS', *v. n.* To proceed; to advance; to make progress.—A modern word, reputed of American origin; but of late much used in England.

PRO-GRĒS'ION (prō-grēsh'ūn), *n.* Regular or gradual advance; *progress*; course.
 PRO-GRĒS'ION-AL, *a.* Advancing; increasing.
 PRO-GRĒS'SIVE, *a.* Going forward; advancing.
 PRO-GRĒS'SIVE-LY, *ad.* By regular course.
 PRO-GRĒS'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of advancing.
 PRŏ hāc v'ce, [L.] For this turn.
 PRO-HIB'IT, *v. a.* To forbid; to interdict; to hinder; to prevent.
 PRO-HIB'IT-ER, *n.* A forbiddier; an interdicter.
 PRŏ-HI-BĪ'T'ION (prŏ-he-bish'ūn), *n.* Act of prohibiting; interdiction; an interdict.
 PRO-HIB'IT-IVE, } *a.* Implying prohibition; for-
 PRO-HIB'IT-TO-RY, } bidding; prohibiting.
 PRO-JECT', *v. a.* To scheme; to form; to contrive.
 PRO-JECT', *v. n.* To jut out; to shoot forward.
 PRŌJ'ECT, *n.* A scheme; a design; contrivance.
 PRO-JECT'ILE, *n.* A body projected.
 PRO-JECT'ILE, *a.* Impelled or impelling forward.
 PRO-JECT'ION, *n.* Act of projecting; that which is projected; a plan; a delineation.
 †PRO-JECT'MENT, *n.* A design; a projection.
 PRO-JECT'OR, *n.* One who projects or designs.
 PRO-JECT'URE (prŏ-jēkt'yūr), *n.* A jutting out.
 PROJET (prŏ-zhā'), *n.* [Fr.] A project; a plan; a draft for a proposed treaty or convention.
 PRŌLĀTE [prŏ'lāt, S. E. Wb.; prŏ'lāt, W.; prŏ'lāt, Sm.], *n.* Drawn out at the poles; not oblate.
 PRŌLĀTION, *n.* Pronunciation; utterance.
 PRŌLĒG, *n.* A sort of spurious leg in insects.
 PRŌL-E-GŌM'E-NA, *n. pl.* [Gr.] Preliminary observations or remarks; a preface.
 PRO-LĒP'SIS, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure by which objections are anticipated and answered; an anticipation. — (*Chron.*) Act of dating an event too early; a prochronism.
 PRO-LĒP'TIC, } *a.* Relating to prolepsis; pre-
 PRO-LĒP'TI-CAL, } vious; antecedent.
 PRO-LĒP'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* By way of anticipation.
 PRŌ-LE-TĀIRE', *n.* [Fr.] A person destitute of property: — the class whose labor is their only capital; the common or laboring people. [people.
 PRŌ-LE-TĀ-RI-AN, *n.* One of the lowest class of
 PRŌ-LE-TĀ-RI-AN, *a.* Low; base; vile.
 PRŌL'I-CIDE, *n.* (*Law.*) The destruction of human offspring; infanticide.
 PRO-LIF-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing; prolific.
 PRO-LIF'IC, } *a.* Producing offspring; fruitful;
 PRO-LIF'IC-CAL, } productive; fertile.
 PRO-LIF'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* Fruitfully; productively.
 PRO-LIF'IC-TION, *n.* Generation; production.
 PRO-LIF'IC-NESS, *n.* State of being prolific.
 PRO-LIX' [prŏ-lik's, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; prŏ-lik's or prŏ'lik's, Wb.], *a.* Long; tedious; diffuse. — *Prolix* is opposed to *concise*; *diffuse*, to *precise*.
 PRO-LIX'I-TY, *n.* Tediousness; tiresome length.
 PRO-LIX'LY, *ad.* At great length; tediously.
 PRO-LIX'NESS, *n.* Tediousness; prolixity.
 *PRŌL'O-CŪ-TŌR [prŏ'lŏ-kŭ-tŭr, S. Sm.; prŏ-lŏ-kŭ-tŭr, P. Ja.; prŏ-lŏk'yŭ-tŭr, J. F. K. R. C. Wb.; prŏ-lŏ-kŭ-tŭr, W.], *n.* [L.] A speaker; the speaker of a convocation.
 *PRŌL'O-CŪ-TŌR-SHĪP, *n.* Office of prolocutor.
 PRŌL'ŌGUE [prŏ'lŏg, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; prŏ-lŏg, Ja. K. C. Wb.], *n.* An introductory piece or poem; a *preface*; an introduction.
 *PRŌL'ŌGUE, *v. a.* To introduce with a preface.
 PRŌ-LŌNG', *v. a.* To extend the duration of; to continue; to protract; to lengthen out.
 PRŌ-LON-GĀTION, *n.* Act of prolonging; delay.
 PRŌ-LŌNG'ER, *n.* He or that which prolongs.
 PRO-LŪ'SION, *n.* A prelude; an essay.
 PRŌM-E-NĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] Walk; place of walking.
 PRŌM-E-NĀDE', *v. n.* To walk; to take a walk.
 *PRŌ-MĒ'THE-AN [prŏ-mē'the-an, K. Sm. Brande; prŏ-me-thē'an, Wb.], *n.* A glass tube, containing sulphuric acid, used in chemistry.
 *PRŌ-MĒ'THE-AN, *a.* Relating to Prometheus.
 PRŌM'I-NENCE, } *n.* State of being prominent; a
 PRŌM'I-NEN-CY, } projection; protuberance.

PRŌM'I-NĒNT, *a.* Standing out; conspicuous.

Syn. — *Prominent* feature, figure; *conspicuous* situation; *eminent* author.

PRŌM'I-NĒNT-LY, *ad.* With prominence.

PRO-MIS'CU-OUS, *a.* Mingled; confused; mixed.

PRO-MIS'CU-OUS-LY, *ad.* With confused mixture.

PRO-MIS'CU-OUS-NESS, *n.* The being promiscuous.

PRŌM'ISE, *n.* A declaration which binds the person who makes it; a declaration of some benefit to be conferred; good or benefit promised; an engagement; word.

Syn. — Fulfil your promises, perform your engagements, and keep your word.

PRŌM'ISE, *v. n.* To make a promise: to bid fair.

PRŌM'ISE, *v. a.* To assure by a promise.

PRŌM-IS-ĒE', *n.* One to whom a promise is made.

PRŌM-IS-ER, *n.* One who promises.

PRŌM-IS-ŌR' or PRŌM'IS-ŌR, *n.* (*Law.*) One who promises: — correlative to *promisee*.

PRŌM-IS-SŌ-RI-LY, *ad.* By way of promise.

PRŌM-IS-SŌ-RY, *a.* Containing a promise.

PRŌM'ON-TO-RY, *n.* High land jutting into the sea.
 PRO-MOTE', *v. a.* To forward; to advance; to exalt; to prefer: — to raise in rank or office.

PRO-MŌTER, *n.* One who promotes or advances.

PRO-MŌTION, *n.* Advancement; preferment.

PRO-MŌTIVE, *a.* Tending to promote; helpful.

PRŌMPT (prŏmpt), *a.* Quick; ready; acute; easy.

PRŌMPT (prŏmpt), *v. a.* To assist; to incite.

PRŌMPT'ER (prŏmpt'er), *n.* One who prompts.

PRŌMPT'ITŪDE, *n.* Readiness; quickness.

PRŌMPT'LY (prŏmpt'le), *ad.* Readily; quickly.

PRŌMPT'NESS (prŏmpt'nes), *n.* Readiness.

PRŌMPT'URE (prŏmpt'yūr), *n.* A suggestion.

PRO-MŪL'GĀTE, *v. a.* To publish; to make known; to teach publicly; to proclaim.

PRŌM-UL-GĀTION, *n.* Publication; exhibition.

PRŌM-UL-GĀ-TŌR [prŏm-ul-gā'tŭr, W. J. F. Ja.; prŏm-ul-gā'tŭr, E. Ja.; prŏ-mŭl'gā-tŭr, S.; prŏm'ul-gā'tŭr, Sm. C.], *n.* One who promulgates.

PRO-MŪLGE', *v. a.* To promulgate; to publish.

PRO-MŪLGER, *n.* A publisher; a promulgator.

PRŌNE, *a.* Lying with the face downwards; not supine: — bending downward; inclined.

PRŌNE/NESS, *n.* State of being prone; inclination.

PRŌNG, *n.* The tine of a fork, &c.; a fork.

PRO-NŌM'I-NAL, *a.* Relating to a pronoun.

PRŌNŌN, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word.

PRO-NŌUNCE', *v. a.* To speak; to articulate; to declare: — to utter rhetorically. — *v. n.* To speak.

PRO-NŌUNCE'-ABLE, *a.* That may be pronounced.

PRO-NŌUNCE'ER, *n.* One who pronounces.

PRŌ-NŪN-CĪ-A-MĒN'TŌ, *n.* [Sp.] A proclamation; a declaration.

PRŌ-NŪN-CĪ-ĀTION (prŏ-nŭn-she-ā'shŭn) [prŏ-nŭn-she-ā'shŭn, W. J. F. Ja.; prŏ-nŭn-se-ā'shŭn, P. K. Sm. C.; prŏ-nŭn-shā'shŭn, S.], *n.* The act or mode of pronouncing; utterance; delivery.

PRŌ-NŪN-CĪ-A-TIVE, *a.* Uttering confidently.

PRŌŌF, *n.* That by which something is proved; evidence; test; trial: — impenetrability: — a trial-sheet of print to be corrected; proof-sheet.

PRŌŌF, *a.* Impenetrable; able to resist.

PRŌŌF'-SHEET, *n.* The first impression of a printed sheet, for correction; a trial-sheet; a proof.

PRŌP, *v. a.* To support; to sustain; to keep up.

PRŌP, *n.* That on which any thing rests; a support; pillar.

PRŌP'A-GĀ-BLE, *a.* That may be propagated.

PRŌP-A-GĀN'DA, *n.* [L.] A Roman Catholic association at Rome, called *Congregatio de Propaganda Fide*, "Society for Propagating the Faith."

PRŌP-A-GĀN'DISM, *n.* Proselytism.

PRŌP-A-GĀN'DIST, *n.* A missionary; a proselyter.

PRŌP'A-GĀTE, *v. a.* To extend; to increase; to generate; to disseminate; to diffuse.

PRŌP'A-GĀTE, *v. n.* To have offspring.

PRŌP-A-GĀTION, *n.* Generation; extension.

PRŌP'A-GĀ-TŌR, *n.* One who propagates.

PRO-PĒL', *v. a.* To drive or urge forward; to press forward by force.
PRO-PĒL'LER, *n.* He or that which propels. — An instrument, called the *screw-propeller*, for the propulsion of vessels: — a steam-vessel provided with such an instrument.
PRO-PĒND', *v. n.* To incline to any part; to lean.
PRO-PĒND'EN-CY, *n.* Inclination or tendency. [*R.*]
PRO-PĒNSE', *a.* Leaning; inclined; disposed.
PRO-PĒNSE'NESS, *n.* A natural tendency.
PRO-PĒNS'ION, *n.* Same as *propensity*.
PRO-PĒN'SI-TY, *n.* Tendency, inclination; bias.
PRŌP'ER, *a.* Peculiar; one's own: — natural; fit; suitable; just; right; real, not figurative: — peculiar to the individual, as a *proper* name.
PRŌP'ER-LY, *ad.* In a proper manner, fitly.
PRŌP'ER-NESS, *n.* Quality of being proper.
PRŌP'ER-TY, *n.* A peculiar quality: — a possession; what one possesses; an estate; goods.
PRŌPH'IA-SIS, *n.* (*Med.*) Foreknowledge of diseases; prognosis.
PRŌPH'E-CY, *n.* Act of prophesying or foretelling future events; a prediction.
Syn. — *Prophecy* of a person inspired; *prediction* of a discerning person; *divination* by an augur or impostor.
PRŌPH'E-SI-ER, *n.* One who prophesies.
PRŌPH'E-SV, *v. a.* To predict; to foretell.
PRŌPH'E-SV, *v. n.* To utter prophecies.
PRŌPH'ET, *n.* One who prophesies; a predictor.
PRŌPH'ET-ESS, *n.* A female prophet.
PRŌPH'ET-IC, *a.* Relating to a prophet or
PRŌPH'ET-I-CAL, *a.* prophecy; foretelling.
PRŌPH'ET-I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In manner of a prophecy.
PRŌPH-Y-LĀC'TIC, *a.* A preventive medicine.
PRŌPH-Y-LĀC'TIC, *a.* Preventing disease;
PRŌPH-Y-LĀC'TI-CAL, *a.* preventive.
PRŌ-PIN'QUI-TY, *n.* Neanness; kindred.
PRŌ-PŪ'TI-A-BLE (*prŏ-pish'e-a-bl*), *a.* Placable.
PRŌ-PŪ'TI-ĀTE (*prŏ-pish'e-āt*), *v. a.* To induce to favor; to conciliate; to make propitious.
PRŌ-PŪ'TI-ĀTION (*prŏ-pish'e-ā'shun*) [*prŏ-pish'e-ā'shun*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; *prŏ-pe-shā'shun*, *S.*], *n.* Act of propitiating; atonement.
PRŌ-PŪ'TI-Ā-TŌR (*prŏ-pish'e-a-tŭr*), *n.* One who propitiates; an appeaser.
PRŌ-PŪ'TI-Ā-TŌ-RY (*prŏ-pish'e-a-tŏ-re*), *a.* Having the power to make propitious; conciliatory.
PRŌ-PŪ'TI-Ā-TŌ-RY, *n.* The mercy-seat; the covering of the ark in the Jewish temple.
PRŌ-PŪ'TIOUS (*prŏ-pish'us*), *a.* Disposed to be merciful; favorable; kind; *auspicious*.
PRŌ-PŪ'TIOUS-LY (*prŏ-pish'us-lē*), *ad.* Favorably.
PRŌ-PŪ'TIOUS-NESS (*prŏ-pish'us-nēs*), *n.* Quality of being propitious; kindness.
PRŌ-PLĀŠM, *n.* A mould; a matrix.
PRŌ-PLĀŠ'TICE, *n.* The art of making moulds.
PRŌ-PO-LIS, *n.* A glutinous substance used by bees.
PRŌ-PŌ'NENT, *n.* One who makes a proposal.
PRŌ-PŌRTION, *n.* The comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio; equal degree: — *symmetry*: — size: — part: — a rule of arithmetic, called also the *Rule of Three*.
PRŌ-PŌRTION, *v. a.* To adjust by comparative relation; to form symmetrically.
PRŌ-PŌRTION-A-BLE, *a.* That may be proportioned; proportional. [*state*].
PRŌ-PŌRTION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Proportionable.
PRŌ-PŌRTION-A-BLY, *ad.* By proportion.
PRŌ-PŌRTION-AL, *a.* Having due proportion.
PRŌ-PŌRTION-AL, *n.* A quantity in proportion.
PRŌ-PŌRTION-ĀL'I-TY, *n.* State of being proportional.
PRŌ-PŌRTION-AL-LY, *ad.* In a stated proportion.
PRŌ-PŌRTION-ĀTE, *a.* Having due proportion; proportional.
PRŌ-PŌRTION-ĀTE, *v. a.* To make proportional.
PRŌ-PŌRTION-ĀTE-LY, *ad.* Proportionally.
PRŌ-PŌRTION-ĀTE-NESS, *n.* Proportionality.
PRŌ-PŌ'SAL, *n.* An offer; a proposition; a design.
PRŌ-PŌSE', *v. a.* To offer for consideration; to bid.

PRŌ-PŌS'ER, *n.* One who proposes or offers.
PRŌP-O-ŠI'TIŌN (*prŏp-o-zish'un*), *n.* Act of proposing; a thing proposed; a proposal; offer.
PRŌP-O-ŠI'TIŌN-ĀL, *a.* Relating to a proposition.
PRŌ-PŌND', *v. a.* To offer; to propose; to exhibit.
PRŌ-PŌND'ER, *n.* One who propounds.
PRŌ-PRĪ'E-TĀ-RY, *n.* A possessor in his own right; a proprietor; an owner.
PRŌ-PRĪ'E-TA-RY, *a.* Belonging to a certain owner.
PRŌ-PRĪ'E-TŌR, *n.* A possessor in his own right.
PRŌ-PRĪ'E-TŌR-SHIP, *n.* State of a proprietor.
PRŌ-PRĪ'E-TRĒSS, *n.* A female proprietor.
PRŌ-PRĪ'E-TY, *n.* State of being proper; suitable-ness; fitness; justness: — exclusive right.
PRŌ-PŪGN' (*prŏ-pŭn'*), *v. a.* To defend.
PRŌ-PŪGN'ER (*prŏ-pŭn'er*), *n.* A defender.
PRŌ-PŪLS'ION, *n.* The act of driving forward.
Prŏ rā'tā, [*L.*] In proportion.
Prŏ rē nā'tā, [*L.*] For the occasion.
PRŌ-RŌ-GĀ'TION, *n.* Act of proroguing.
PRŌ-RŌGUE' (*prŏ-rŏg'*), *v. a.* To protract; to put off; to delay: — to adjourn, as a parliament.
Syn. — Parliament is *prorogued*; Congress or a court is *adjourned*.
PRŌ-RŪP'TION, *n.* The act of bursting out.
PRŌ-ŠĀ'IC, *a.* Belonging to prose; like prose.
PRŌ-ŠĀ'I-CĀL-LY, *ad.* In a prosaic manner.
***PRŌ-ŠĀ'ISM**, *n.* Form of prose writing.
***PRŌ-ŠĀ'IST** [*prŏ-zā'ist*, *K. Sm. Boag.*; *prŏ-zā'ist*, *C. Wb.*], *n.* A writer of prose.
PRŌ-SCĒNI-ŪM, *n.* The stage of a theatre.
PRŌ-SCĒRIBE', *v. a.* To censure capitally; to punish with civil death; to doom; to condemn; to denounce; to interdict; to outlaw.
PRŌ-SCĒRIB'ER, *n.* One who proscribes.
PRŌ-SCĒRIB'TION, *n.* Act of proscribing; doom to civil death; condemnation; outlawry.
PRŌ-SCĒRIP'TIVE, *a.* Tending to proscribe.
PRŌSE, *n.* Language, discourse, or composition without metre or poetic measure.
PRŌSE, *v. n.* To make a tedious relation.
PRŌSE, *a.* Consisting of prose; prosaic.
PRŌS'E-CŪTE, *v. a.* To pursue; to continue: — to sue by law, as an offender; to arraign.
PRŌS'E-CŪTE, *v. n.* To carry on a prosecution.
PRŌS'E-CŪTION, *n.* Act of prosecuting; a pursuit: — a criminal suit.
PRŌS'E-CŪ-TŌR, *n.* One who prosecutes.
PRŌS'E-LĪTE, *v. a.* A convert to a new opinion.
PRŌS'E-LĪTE, *v. a.* To make proselytes or converts.
PRŌS'E-LY-TISM, *n.* Act of proselytizing.
PRŌS'ER, *n.* A writer of prose; a dull relater.
PRŌ-SLAV'ER-Y, *a.* Defending or favoring slavery.
PRŌ-SŌ'DI-ĀL, *a.* Relating to prosody; prosodical.
PRŌ-SŌ'DI-ĀN [*prŏ-sŏ'd'e-an*, *W. J. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *prŏ-sŏ'dyan*, *S. E. F. K.*; *prŏ-sŏ'd'e-an*, *P.*], *n.* One skilled in metre or prosody; prosodist.
PRŌ-SŌ'DI-CĀL, *a.* Of or relating to prosody.
PRŌSŌ-O-DIST, *n.* One who is versed in prosody.
PRŌSŌ-O-DY, *n.* That part of grammar which treats of accent, quantity, versification, and the laws of harmony.
PRŌS-O-PŌ-PŌ-Ē-IA (*prŏs-o-pŏ-pŏ'ya*), *n.* [*L.*] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which things are represented as persons; personification.
PRŌS'PECT, *n.* A view of something distant; a view; object of view: — ground of expectation: — view into futurity; opposed to *retrospect*.
Syn. — An extensive *prospect*; a fine *landscape*; a narrow *view*; a minute *survey*.
PRŌ-SPEC'TION, *n.* The act of looking forward.
PRŌ-SPEC'TIVE, *a.* Looking forward; future.
PRŌ-SPEC'TUS, *n.* [*L.*] *Pl.* **PRŌ-SPEC'TUS-EŠ**. The plan or outline of a proposed literary work.
PRŌS'PER, *v. a.* To make prosperous; to favor.
PRŌS'PER, *v. n.* To be prosperous; to thrive.
PRŌS-PĒR'I-TY, *n.* Success; good fortune; welfare.
PRŌS-PĒR-OŪS, *a.* Successful; fortunate; lucky; propitious; favorable; *auspicious*.
PRŌS-PĒR-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Successfully; fortunately.
PRŌS-PĒR-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Prosperity.

†PRO-SPI'CI-ENCE (pro-spîsh'e-ens), *n.* Foresight.
 PRÔS'THÊ-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] (*Gram.*) A figure by which one or more letters are prefixed to a word.
 PRÔS'TI-TÛTE, *v. a.* To sell to vile purposes.
 PRÔS'TI-TÛTE, *a.* Vicious for hire; sold to vice.
 PRÔS'TI-TÛTE, *n.* A hireling; a public strumpet.
 PRÔS'TI-TÛTION, *n.* Act of prostituting; state of being prostituted; the life of a prostitute.
 PRÔS'TI-TÛ-TOR, *n.* One who prostitutes.
 PRÔS'TRATE, *a.* Lying flat or at length; thrown down; humble; prostrated.
 PRÔS'TRATE, *v. a.* To lay flat; to throw down.
 PRÔS'TRÂTION, *n.* Act of prostrating; depression.
 PRÔS'TRÂTION, *n.* A range of columns before a building.
 PRÔS'SY, *a.* Of the nature of prose; dull.
 PRÔ-SÛL-LO-GISM, *n.* (*Logic.*) A form of an argument in which the conclusion of one syllogism becomes the major of the next.
 PRÔT-A-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A maxim or proposition.
 PRÔTÊ-AN or PRÔTÊ-AN, *a.* Relating to Proteus.
 PRÔTÊCT', *v. a.* To shield or cover from evil; to defend; to support; to cherish; to guard.
 PRÔTÊCTION, *n.* Defence; a shelter; a passport.
 PRÔTÊCTION-IST, *n.* An advocate for protection.
 PRÔTÊCTIVE, *a.* Defensive; sheltering.
 PRÔTÊCTOR, *n.* A defender; supporter; guardian.
 PRÔTÊCTOR-ATE, *n.* The office or government of a protector.
 PRÔTÊCTOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a protector.
 PRÔTÊTRESS, *n.* A woman who protects.
 PRÔTEGE (prô-te-zhâ'), *n.* [Fr.] A person protected and patronized; a dependant.
 †PRÔTÊND', *v. a.* To hold out; to stretch forth.
 PRÔTER-VI-TY, *n.* Peevishness; petulance. [R.]
 PRÔTÊST', *v. n.* To affirm with solemnity; to declare positively; to remonstrate.
 PRÔTÊST', *v. a.* To call as a witness: — to disown.
 PRÔTÊST or PRÔTÊST [prô'test, *J. E. Ja. K. Wb.*; prô'test', *S. P. F.*; prô'test' or prôt'est, *W.*; prôt'est, *Sm. R.*], *n.* A solemn declaration.
 PRÔTÊS-TANT, *n.* One of the Reformed religion.
 PRÔTÊS-TANT, *a.* Belonging to Protestants.
 PRÔTÊS-TANT-ISM, *n.* The religion of Protestants.
 PRÔTÊS-TÂTION, *n.* Act of protesting; a solemn declaration; protest.
 PRÔTÊST'ER, *n.* One who protests.
 PRÔTÊTÊ-US, *n.* [L.] (*Myth.*) A marine heathen deity; one who assumes any shape.
 PRÔTHÔN'O-TA-RY, *n.* The head registrar or notary: — a clerk of a court.
 PRÔTHÔN'O-TA-RY-SHIP, *n.* Office of prothonotary.
 PRÔTÔ-CÔL, *n.* The original copy of any writing.
 PRÔTÔ-MÂRTYR, *n.* The first martyr.
 PRÔTÔ-TYPE, *n.* The original pattern or model of any thing; archetype; an exemplar.
 PRÔTÔ-ZÔ'IC, *a.* Exhibiting first forms of life.
 PRÔTRÂCT', *v. a.* To draw out; to prolong; to lengthen: — to delay; to put off.
 PRÔTRÂCT'ER, *n.* One who protracts; protractor.
 PRÔTRÂCTION, *n.* The act of protracting.
 PRÔTRÂCTIVE, *a.* Dilatory; prolonging.
 PRÔTRÂCTOR, *n.* A proloner; a delayer.
 PRÔTRÛDE', *v. a.* To thrust forward; to push on.
 PRÔTRÛDE', *v. n.* To thrust or move forward.
 PRÔTRÛSION, *n.* Act of protruding; a thrust.
 PRÔTRÛSIVE, *a.* Thrusting or pushing forward.
 PRÔTÛBER-ANCE, *n.* A prominence; a bunch.
 PRÔTÛBER-ANT, *a.* Swelling; prominent.
 PRÔTÛBER-ÂTE, *v. n.* To bulge out; to swell out.
 PRÔTÛBER-ÂTION, *n.* The act of swelling out.
 PRÔUD, *a.* Possessing pride; elated; arrogant; haughty; grand; high; lofty; ostentatious. — *Proud flesh*, flesh exuberant and fungous.
 PRÔUD'LY, *ad.* In a proud manner; arrogantly.
 PRÔV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be proved.
 PRÔV'A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner capable of proof.
 PRÔVE, *v. a.* To evince; to demonstrate; to show: — to try; to endure; to experience.
 PRÔVE, *v. n.* To make trial; to succeed.
 †PRÔVÊD'I-TOR, *n.* A purveyor.

PRÔV'EN (prôv'vn), *p.* Incorrectly used for *proved*.
 PRÔV'EN-DER, *n.* Food for brutes; hay, corn, &c.
 PRÔV'ER, *n.* One who proves or shows.
 PRÔV'ERB, *n.* A short sentence often repeated; a common saying; a maxim; a byword. See AXIOM.
 PRÔV'ERBI-AL, *a.* Mentioned in or like a proverb.
 PRÔV'ERBI-AL-ISM, *n.* A proverbial phrase.
 PRÔV'ERBI-AL-IST, *n.* One who uses proverbs.
 PRÔV'ERBI-AL-LY, *ad.* In a proverbial manner.
 PRÔVIDE', *v. a.* To procure beforehand; to make ready; to prepare; to furnish; to supply.
Syn. — Provide a dinner; procure necessities, help; make ready or prepare for the occasion; furnish the room, table; supply wants.
 PRÔVID'ED, *conj.* On condition that.
 PRÔV'IDENCE, *n.* The superintendence and care which God exercises over creation: — timely care; foresight; prudence; frugality. — The *general providence* of God is seen in the operation of the laws of nature; *universal providence* relates to the preserving and governing of all things; *particular providence* relates to every event, however minute; *special providence*, as defined by some, relates to the church, or it is that peculiar care which secures the occurrence of events fitted to arrest the attention by their striking adaptation to a moral design. Providence, by being *universal*, must be *particular*. Particular is opposed to that which is merely *general*; *special*, to that which is *common*.
 PRÔV'IDÊNT, *a.* Forecasting; cautious; prudent.
 PRÔV'IDÊNTIAL, *a.* Effected by providence.
 PRÔV'IDÊNTIAL-LY, *ad.* By providence.
 PRÔV'IDÊNT-LY, *ad.* In a provident manner.
 PRÔVID'ER, *n.* One who provides or procures.
 PRÔV'INCE, *n.* A subject country; a subdivision of a country; district; region: — office.
 PRÔVIN'CIAL, *a.* Relating to a province; rude.
 PRÔVIN'CIAL, *n.* One belonging to a province: — an ecclesiastical chief governor.
 PRÔVIN'CIAL-ISM, *n.* A provincial word or idiom.
 PRÔVIN-CI-ÂL'I-TY, *n.* A provincial peculiarity.
 PRÔV'ISION (prô-vîzh'vn), *n.* Act of providing; preparation; measures taken: — victuals; food.
 PRÔV'ISION, *v. a.* To supply with provisions.
 PRÔV'ISION-AL, *a.* Temporarily established.
 PRÔV'ISION-AL-LY, *ad.* By way of provision.
 PRÔV'ISION-Â-RY, *a.* Temporary; provisional.
 PRÔV'ISÔ, *n.* [L.] Caution; provisional condition.
 PRÔV'ISOR, *n.* [L.] A purveyor; a steward.
 PRÔV'ISÔ-RY, *a.* Conditional; having a proviso.
 PRÔV-O-CÂTION, *n.* Act of provoking; irritation, a cause of anger; incitement.
 *PRÔVÔCA-TIVE [prô-vô'ka-tiv, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R.*; prô-vô'ka-tiv, *Sm. C.*], *a.* Stimulating; inciting; provoking.
 *PRÔVÔCA-TIVE, *n.* A stimulant; any thing which provokes, stimulates, or excites appetite.
 *PRÔVÔCA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being provocative.
 PRÔVOKE', *v. a.* To rouse; to incite; to awake: — to enrage; to incense; to offend.
 PRÔVÔK'ER, *n.* One who provokes; an inciter.
 PRÔVÔK'ING, *p. a.* That provokes; irritating.
 *PRÔVÔST [prôv'vust, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* The chief of any body, as a college.
 PRÔVÔST' (prô-vô') [prô-vô', *S. W. F.*; prôv'vust, *P. Ja. Sm.*], *n.* The executioner of an army.
 *PRÔVÔST-SHIP, *n.* The office of a provost.
 PRÔW (prôw or prô) [prôw, *P. J. E. F. C. Wb.*; prô, *S. Ja. R. Sm.*; prôw or prô, *W. K.*], *n.* The head or fore part of a ship.
 PRÔW'ESS [prôw'ez, *S. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; prôw'ez or prô'ez, *W. K.*], *n.* Bravery, particularly military bravery; valor; *courage*.
 *PRÔWL [prôwl, *S. E. F. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; prâl, *P. Nares*; prôwl or prâl, *W. Ja.*], *v. n.* To rove about; to wander for prey.
 *PRÔWL, *n.* A ramble for plunder.
 *PRÔWLER, *n.* One that roves about for prey.

PRŌX'Ī-MATE, *a.* Next; nearest; immediate.
 PRŌX'Ī-MATE-LY, *ad.* Immediately; next.
 PRŌX-IM'Ī-TY, *n.* Immediate nearness; adjacency.
 PRŌX'Ī-MŌ, *a.* [L.] Next or next month.
 PRŌX'Y, *n.* The agency of another: a substitute.
 PRŌX'Y-SHIP, *n.* The office of a proxy.
 PRŪDE, *n.* A woman over-nice and scrupulous.
 PRŪDENCE, *n.* Quality of being prudent: *wisdom* applied to practice; caution; discretion.
 PRŪDENT, *a.* Practically wise; discreet; cautious; provident; careful.
 PRŪDENT'IAL, *a.* Proceeding from prudence: — having superintendence or care.
 PRŪDENT'IAL-LY, *ad.* According to prudence.
 PRŪDENT'IALS, *n. pl.* Maxims of prudence.
 PRŪDENT-LY, *ad.* In a prudent manner.
 PRŪD'ER-VY, *n.* The quality or conduct of a prude, too great reserve.
 PRŪD'ISH, *a.* Affectedly precise, shy, or grave.
 PRŪNE, *v. a.* To lop or cut off; to trim.
 PRŪNE, *v. n.* To dress; to prink. [*Colloquial.*]
 PRŪNE, *n.* A plum; a dried plum.
 PRŪNĒL'LO, *n.* A kind of silk stuff: — a prune.
 PRŪN'ER, *n.* One who prunes or crops trees.
 PRŪN'FER-OUS, *a.* Bearing prunes or plums.
 PRŪN'ING, *n.* Act of trimming; a cropping.
 PRŪN'ING-HOOK (hûk), *n.* A hook or knife used PRŪN'ING-KNIFE (nîf), *n.* in pruning trees.
 PRŪR'IENCE, PRŪR'Ī-EN-CY, *n.* An itching desire.
 PRŪR'Ī-ENT, *a.* Itching; uneasy with desire.
 PRŪR'Ī-Ī-NŌUS, *a.* Partaking of the itch.
 PRŪR'Ī-GŌ, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) An itching of the skin with an eruption of pimples.
 *PRŪS'IAN (prū'shan or prūsh'an) [prū'shan. *P. K. Wb.*; prūsh'an, *Sm.*], *a.* Relating to Prussia.
 *PRŪS'IAN or PRŪS'IAN, *n.* A native of Prussia.
 PRŪS'IC or PRŪS'IC, *a.* Noting an acid.
 PRŪ, *n.* A large lever: — called also a *prize*.
 PRŪ, *v. a.* To raise with a lever; to prize.
 PRŪ, *v. n.* To inspect officiously or curiously.
 PRŪT'AN-NIS, *n.*; *pl.* PRŪT'AN-NES. [L.] One of the select senators of ancient Athens.
 PRŪ'ING-LY, *ad.* With impertinent curiosity.
 PSĀLM (sām), *n.* A holy song; a sacred hymn.
 PSĀLMIST (sāl'mist or sām'ist) [sāl'mist, *W. J. F.*; sāl'mist, *S. E. Ja.*; sām'ist, *P. K. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* A writer of psalms.
 PSĀLMŌ-DIST (sāl'mŏ-dist), *n.* A singer of psalms.
 PSĀLMŌ-DY (sāl'mŏ-de) [sāl'mŏ-de, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; sām'ŏ-de, *Wb.*], *n.* Act of singing psalms.
 PSĀL'TER (sawl'ter) [sawl'ter, *S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. K. R.*; sāl'ter, *Sm.*], *n.* The book of Psalms.
 PSĀL'TER-Y (sawl'ter-e), *n.* A kind of harp.
 PSEŪ'DŌ (sū'dŏ), [Gr.] A term, which, being put before words, signifies *false*, or *counterfeit*; as, *pseudo*-apostle, a false apostle.
 PSEŪ-DŌG'RA-PHY (sū-dŏg'ra-fe), *n.* False writing.
 PSEŪ'DŌ-SCŌPE, *n.* An optical instrument: — another name for the *stereoscope*.
 PSHĀW (shāw), *interj.* Expressing contempt.
 PSŌ'RA (sŏ'ra), *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) The itch.
 PSY-CHO-LŌG'IC, *a.* Relating to psychology;
 PSY-CHO-LŌG'IC-AL, *a.* mental; of the soul.
 PSY-CHŌLŌ-Q-ŪST, *n.* One versed in psychology.
 PSY-CHŌLŌ-Q-ŪY (sī-kŏlŏ-q-je), *n.* The doctrine of the soul or mind, the mental philosophy.
 PSY-CHO-MĀN-CY, *n.* Divination by consulting spirits or the souls of the dead.
 PTĀR'MĪ-GĀN (tār'mē-gān), *n.* The white grouse.
 PTIS-ĀN' (tiz-zān' or tiz'an) [tiz-zān', *S. W. F. Ja. K.*; tiz'an, *P. J. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* A medicinal drink made of barley and other ingredients.
 PTŌL-E-MĀ'IC (tŏl-e-mā'ik), *a.* Belonging to Ptolemy, the astronomer, or his system.
 PTŪ'A-LĪSM (t'ā-lizm), *n.* Salvation.
 PTŪ'S-MA-GŌGUE (tiz'ma-gŏg), *n.* A medicine which causes a flow of saliva.
 PŪ'BER-TY, *n.* The ripe age of the sexes.
 PŪ-BES'CECE, *n.* State of arriving at puberty.
 PŪ-BES'CENT, *a.* Arriving at puberty; hairy.

PŪB'LIC, *a.* Belonging to a state or nation, or to the community; not private; common; open; notorious; general: — open to general use; as, a *public* house, a *public* road.
 PŪB'LIC, *n.* The body of a nation; the people.
 PŪB'LI-CAN, *n.* A Roman officer who collected taxes or tribute.
 PŪB-LI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of publishing: — a work printed and published: — a proclamation.
 PŪB'LI-CIST, *n.* A writer on the laws of nations.
 PŪB-LI-C'Ī-TY, *n.* State of being public; notoriety.
 PŪB'LI-C-LY, *ad.* In a public manner; openly.
 PŪB'LI-SH, *v. a.* To make known; to declare; to make public; to advertise; to announce; to put forth.

Syn. — *Publish* news; *publish* a book; *make known* or *announce* your purpose, or an intended publication; *advertise* in the newspapers.

PŪB'LI-SH-ER, *n.* One who publishes books, &c.
 PŪB'LI-SH-MENT, *n.* Act of publishing: — a public notice of intended marriage. [*U. S.*]
 PŪC-CŌN', *n.* A plant: — a red, vegetable pigmented used by American Indians.
 PŪCE, *a.* Of a dark brown or flea color.
 PŪ'CEL-AGE, *n.* A state of virginity.
 PŪ'CE-RŌN, *n.* The vine-fretter; plant-louse.
 PŪCK, *n.* A sort of hobgoblin, fairy, or sprite.
 PŪCK'ER, *v. a.* To gather into folds; to wrinkle.
 PŪCK'ER, *n.* A small fold; a wrinkle.
 PŪD'DER, *n.* A tumult; a turbulent bustle.
 PŪD'DER, *v. n.* To make a tumult; to bustle.
 PŪD'DER, *v. a.* To perplex; to disturb; to pother.
 PŪD'DING, *n.* A kind of food variously compounded of flour, milk, eggs, fruit, &c.
 PŪD'DING-STŌNE, *n.* Conglomerate stone; breccia.
 PŪD'DING-TIME, *n.* The time of dinner.
 PŪD'DLE, *n.* A small, muddy pool; a dirty plash.
 PŪD'DLE, *v. a.* To make muddy or foul; to mix with dirt, clay, or sand.
 PŪD'DLE, *v. n.* To make a dirty stir.
 PŪD'DLY, *a.* Muddy; dirty; miry.
 PŪ'DEN-CY, *n.* Modesty; shamefacedness.
 PŪ-DĪC'Ī-TY, *n.* Modesty; chastity.
 PŪ'E-RĪLE, *a.* Childish; boyish; juvenile; trifling.
 PŪ'E-RĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* Childishness; boyishness.
 PŪ-ĒR'PE-RAL, *a.* Relating to, or happening after, child-birth; as, the *puerperal* fever.
 PŪFF, *n.* A small blast of wind: — a fungous ball filled with dust: — exaggerated praise.
 PŪFF, *v. n.* To swell with wind; to blow: — to breathe thick and hard; to pant.
 PŪFF, *v. a.* To indurate; to swell; to blow up with pride: — to praise extravagantly.
 PŪFF'ER, *n.* One who puffs.
 PŪF'FIN, *n.* A water-fowl: — a fish: — a puff-ball.
 PŪF'FI-NĒSS, *n.* State or quality of being puffy.
 PŪF'FY, *a.* Windy; flatulent; tumid; turgid.
 PŪG, *n.* A fondled dog or monkey.
 PŪG'-DŌG, *n.* A small pet dog; a sort of lapdog.
 PUGH (pŏh), *interj.* Expressing contempt; poh.
 PŪ'GIL, *n.* A small handful; a large pinch.
 PŪ'GIL-ISM, *n.* Practice of fighting with the fist.
 PŪ'GIL-IST, *n.* A fighter with the fist; a boxer.
 PŪ'GIL-IST'IC, *a.* Relating to pugilism; boxing.
 PŪG-NĀ'CIOUS (nā'shus), *a.* Fighting; contentious.
 PŪG-NĀC'Ī-TY, *n.* State of being pugnacious.
 PŪIS'NE (pū'ne), *a.* [puisné, Fr.] Younger; inferior; small; petty; puny.
 *PŪ'IS-SANCE [pū'is-sans, *S. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; pu'is/sans, *P.*; pū'is-sans or pu'is/sans, *W.*], *n.* Power; strength; force.
 *PŪ'IS-SANT, *a.* Powerful; strong; forcible.
 *PŪ'IS-SANT-LY, *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly.
 PŪKE, *n.* A vomit: — a medicine causing vomit.
 PŪKE, *v. n.* To spew; to vomit.
 PŪKE, *a.* Between black and russet in color; puce.
 PŪL'CHRI-TŪDE, *n.* Beauty; grace; comeliness.
 PŪLE, *v. n.* To cry; to whine; to whimper.
 PŪL'ING, *n.* A cry; a kind of whine.
 PŪLL, *v. a.* To draw forcibly; to pluck; to tear.
 PŪLL, *n.* The act of pulling; a contest; a pluck.

PULL/BÄCK, *n.* That which keeps back; restraint.
PÖLL/ER, *n.* He or that which pulls; an inciter.
PÖL/LET, *n.* A young hen.
PÖL/LEY, *n.* A small wheel turning on a pivot.
PÖL/LI-CÄTE, *n.* A checked cotton handkerchief.
PÖL/MO-NÄ-RY, *a.* Belonging to the lungs; affecting the lungs.
PÖL-MÖN/IC, *a.* Medicine for disease of the lungs: — one diseased in the lungs.
PÖLP, *n.* Any soft mass; the soft part of fruit.
PÖL/PIT, *n.* An elevated structure to speak in.
PÖL/POVS, *a.* Consisting of pulp; pappy; soft.
PÖL/PY, *a.* Consisting of pulp; pappy; soft.
PÖL/POUS-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being pulposus.
PULQUE (pül'kä), *n.* [Sp.] A vinous beverage obtained from the agave or Mexican aloes.
PUL/SÄTE, *v. n.* To beat, as an artery; to throb.
PÖL/SA-TILE, *a.* That may be struck or beaten.
PÖL-SÄ/TION, *n.* The act of beating; a throbbing.
PÖL-SÄ-TIVE, *a.* Beating; throbbing; pulsatory.
PÖL-SÄ/TOR, *n.* [L.] A striker; a beater.
PÖL-SÄ-TO-RY, *a.* Beating like the pulse; throbbing.
PÖLSE, *n.* The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it: — leguminous plants.
PÖL-SIE/IC, *a.* Moving or exciting the pulse.
PÖL/SION, *n.* Act of driving or forcing forward.
PÖL/VER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be reduced to dust.
PÖL-VER-I-ZÄ/TION, *n.* Act of pulverizing.
PÖL/VER-IZE, *v. a.* To reduce to powder.
PÖL/VER-IZ-ER, *n.* He or that which pulverizes.
PÖL/VER/U-LÉNCÉ, *n.* Dustiness; powder.
PÖL-VER/U-LÉNT, *a.* Dusty; powdery.
PÖL/VIL, *n.* A sweet-scented powder. [R.]
PÖM/ICE or **PÖM/ICE** [püm'is, S. J. F. Sm. R. C.; püm'is, P. E. Ja. K. Wb.; püm'is or püm'is, W.], *n.* A slag or cinder; a spongy substance.
PÖ-MY/CEOUS (pü-mish'us), *a.* Like pumice.
PÖM/MEL, *n.* See POMMEL.
PÖMP, *n.* An engine for drawing water: — a shoe.
PÖMP, *v. n.* To throw out water by a pump.
PÖMP, *v. a.* To raise out: — to examine artfully.
PÖMP-BRÄKE, *n.* The handle of a pump.
PÖMP-DÄLE, *n.* (Naut.) A long wooden tube used to convey water from a chain-pump across a ship.
PÖMP/ER, *n.* He or that which pumps.
PÖMP/ION (pömp'yün), *n.* A plant; pumpkin.
PÖMP/KIN, *n.* A plant and its fruit; pompon.
PÖN, *n.* An expression in which a word has different meanings, and suggests a ludicrous idea; a play upon words; a witicism; a quibble.
PÖN, *v. n.* To make puns; to quibble.
PÖN, *v. a.* To persuade by a pun.
PÖNCII, *v. a.* To bore or perforate; to push.
PÖNCH, *n.* A pointed instrument; a borer: — a liquor made of spirit, water, sugar, and lemons: — a buffoon; a harlequin.
PÖNCH-BÖWL, *n.* A bowl to hold punch.
PÖNCH/EON (pönc'h'ün), *n.* A tool: — a large cask.
PÖNCH/ER, *n.* One who punches; a tool.
PÖN-CHI-NÉL/LÖ, *n.* A sort of buffoon; a punch.
PÖNCTÄT-ED, *a.* Drawn into a point.
PÖNCT-IL/Ö (pöngkt-til'yö), *n.* A small nicety of behavior; a nice point of exactness.
PÖNCT-IL/ÖUS (pöngkt-til'yus), *a.* Exact in observance of rules or in conduct; very punctual; very precise; nice; exact.
PÖNCT-IL/ÖUS-LY (pöngkt-til'yus-lé), *ad.* In a punctilious manner; exactly.
PÖNCT-IL/ÖUS-NÉSS, *n.* Exactness; nicety.
PÖNCT/Ö, *n.* A nice point; a point in fencing.
PÖNCT/Y-AL (pöngkt'yü-al), *a.* Done at the precise time; exact; nice; prompt; punctilious.
PÖNCT/Y-ÄL/I-TY, *n.* State of being punctual.
PÖNCT/Y-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In a punctual manner.
PÖNCT/Y-ÄTE, *v. a.* To distinguish by pointing.
PÖNCT-Y-Ä/TION, *n.* Act or method of pointing.
PÖNCT/Y-IST, *n.* One versed in punctuation.
PÖNCT/YRE (pöngkt'yur), *n.* A small prick; a small, sharp point: — a little hole.
PÖNCT/YRE (pöngkt'yur), *v. a.* To pierce.

PÖN/DIT, *n.* (India.) A learned Bramin.
PÖNG, *n.* A rude sort of sleigh.
PÖN/GEN-CY, *n.* Quality of being pungent; sharpness; acridness; keenness.
PÖN/SENT, *a.* Pricking; sharp; acrid; piercing.
PÖN/SENT-LY, *ad.* In a pungent manner.
PÖN/IC, *a.* Relating to the Carthaginians: — treacherous; faithless; as, "Punic faith."
PÖ-NI/CEOUS (pü-nish'us), *a.* Purple.
PÖ-NI-NÉSS, *n.* State of being puny; smallness.
PÖN/ISH, *v. a.* To afflict with pain for a crime or fault; to chastise; to correct; to avenge.
PÖN/ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be punished.
PÖN/ISH-A-BLE NÉSS, *n.* State of being punishable.
PÖN/ISH-ER, *n.* One who punishes.
PÖN/ISH-MÉNT, *n.* Act of punishing; pain inflicted for a crime; penalty; correction; chastisement.
PÖ-NI-TIVE, *a.* Inflicting punishment; penal.
PÖ-NI-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to punish; punitive.
PÖNK, *n.* A common prostitute; a strumpet: — a fungus — rotten wood; touchwood.
PÖN/STER, *n.* One given to punning; a wit.
PÖNT, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat.
PÖN/Y, *a.* Petty; inferior; of an under rate.
PÖN/Y, *n.* A young, inexperienced person.
PÖP, *n.* A whelp; a young dog; a puppy.
PÖP, *v. n.* To bring forth whelps or puppies.
PÖ/PÄ, *n.*; *pl.* **PÖ/PÄE**. [L.] Chrysalis: — a snail.
PÖ/PIL, *n.* The apple of the eye: — a scholar.
PÖ/PIL-AGE, *n.* State of a pupil; wardship.
PÖ/PIL-LÄ-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a pupil or ward.
PÖP/PET, *n.* A small image moved by wire.
PÖP/PET-SHÖW (pöp'pet-shö), *n.* A mock drama.
PÖP/PY, *n.* A young dog; a whelp.
PÖP/PY-ISM, *n.* Extreme affection; concert.
PÖR or **PÖRR**, *n.* A gentle noise made by a cat.
PÖR or **PÖRR**, *v. n.* To murmur as a cat or leopard.
PÖR or **PÖRR**, *v. a.* To signify by purring.
PÖR/BLIND, *a.* Near-sighted; short-sighted.
PÖR/BLIND-NÉSS, *n.* Shortness of sight.
PÖR/CHAS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be purchased.
PÖR/CHASE, *v. a.* To buy for a price; to acquire.
PÖR/CHASE, *n.* Act of buying; any thing bought; a bargain: — a mechanical advantage.
PÖR/CHAS-ER, *n.* One who purchases; a buyer.
PÖRE, *a.* Clear; unmingled; unmixed; genuine; real; free; guiltless; innocent; incorrupt; chaste.
PÖRE/LY, *ad.* In a pure manner; clearly; merely.
PÖRE/NÉSS, *n.* State of being pure; purity.
PÖR/FLE, *n.* A border of embroidery.
PÖR/GÄ-TION, *n.* Act of cleansing or purifying.
PÖR/GÄ-TIVE, *a.* Cathartic; cleansing; purging.
PÖR/GÄ-TIVE, *n.* A cathartic medicine.
PÖR-GÄ-TÖR/ÄL, *a.* Relating to purgatory.
PÖR/GÄ-TO-RY, *n.* A place or state in which, according to Roman Catholics, souls are, by certain punishments, purged from impurities.
PÖR/GÄ-TO-RY, *a.* Cleansing; expiatory.
PÖRGE, *v. a.* To cleanse; to clear; to evacuate.
PÖRGE, *v. n.* To become cleansed or purified.
PÖRGE, *n.* A cathartic medicine.
PÖR/GER, *n.* One who purges; a cathartic.
PÖR/GING, *n.* Purgation; lax state of the bowels.
PÖ-RI-FI-CÄ/TION, *n.* Act of purifying; state of being purified; a cleansing.
PÖ-RIF/I-CÄ-TO-RY, *a.* Cleansing; purifying.
PÖ-RI-FI-ER, *n.* One who purifies; a cleanser.
PÖ-RI-FY, *v. a.* To make pure; to cleanse.
PÖ-RI-FY-ING, *n.* The act of making clean.
PÖ-RIM, *n.* The Jewish feast of lots.
PÖ-RISM, *n.* Purity; niceness in the use of words.
PÖ-RIST, *n.* One over-nice in the use of words.
PÖ-RI-TAN, *n.* An advocate for purity of religion: — one of a class of English dissenters.
PÖ-RI-TÄN, *a.* Of or belonging to the Puritans.
PÖ-RI-TÄN/IC, *a.* Relating to the Puritans;
PÖ-RI-TÄN/I-CAL, *a.* rigid; strict; precise.
PÖ-RI-TÄN/I-CAL-LY, *ad.* Strictly; precisely.
PÖ-RI-TÄN-ISM, *n.* The notions of the Puritans.
PÖ-RI-TY, *n.* State of being pure; genuineness; cleanness; innocence; chastity.

PŪRL, *n.* A flow : — a malt liquor : — a border.
PŪRL, *v. n.* To murmur ; to flow gently.
PŪRLIEŪ (pŭrl'ū), *n.* Border ; enclosure ; district.
PŪRLIN, *n.* An inside brace to a rafter.
PŪRL'ING, *n.* The gentle noise of a stream.
PŪR-LŌIN', *v. a.* To steal ; to take by theft.
PŪR-LŌIN'ER, *n.* One who purloins ; a thief.
PŪR'PLE, *a.* Red tinged with blue.
PŪR'PLE, *n.* Purple color ; a purple dress.
PŪR'PLE, *v. a.* To color with purple.
PŪR'PLISH, *a.* Somewhat purple ; like purple.
PŪR'PŌRT, *n.* Design ; meaning ; tendency ; aim.
PŪR'PŌRT, *v. a.* To intend ; to signify ; to import.
PŪR'POSE, *n.* Intention ; design ; effect ; object.
PŪR'POSE, *v. n.* To have intention or design.
PŪR'POSE, *v. a.* To intend ; to design ; to resolve.
PŪR'POSE-LY, *ad.* By design ; by intention.
PŪRR, *n.* The noise of a cat. See **PŪR**.
PŪRSE, *n.* A small bag for money : — a sum.
PURSE, *v. a.* To put into a purse : — to contract.
PURSE/NĒT, *n.* A purse made of network ; a net with a mouth drawn together.
PURSE-PRIDE, *n.* Pride or insolence of wealth.
PURSE-PRŌUD, *a.* Puffed up with riches.
PURS'ER, *n.* The paymaster of a ship.
PŪR-SI-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of being pursy.
PŪR-SŪ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be pursued.
PŪR-SŪ-ANCE, *n.* A prosecution ; a process.
PŪR-SŪ-ANT, *a.* Done in consequence ; consequent.
PŪR-SŪE' (pŭr-sū'), *v. a.* To chase ; to follow.
PŪR-SŪE' (pŭr-sū'), *v. n.* To go on ; to proceed.
PŪR-SŪ'ER, *n.* One who pursues or follows.
PŪR-SŪIT' (pŭr-sūt'), *n.* Act of pursuing ; a following ; a chase : — employment ; occupation.
PŪR-SŪI-VĀNT (pŭr'swe-vānt), *n.* A messenger.
PŪR'SY, *a.* Fat and short-breathed.
PŪR'TE-NANCE, *n.* The pluck of an animal.
***PŪR'U-LĒNCE**, *n.* Pus, or the generation of
***PŪR'U-LĒN-CY**, *n.* pus, or matter.
***PŪR'U-LĒNT** [pŭr'ū-lēnt, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.* ; pŭr'ū-lēnt, *Ja. C.*], *a.* Consisting of pus.
PŪR-VEY' (pŭr-vā'), *v. a.* To provide ; to procure.
PŪR-VEY' (pŭr-vā'), *v. n.* To buy provisions.
PŪR-VEY'ANCE (pŭr-vā'ans), *n.* Act of purveying.
PŪR-VEY'OR (pŭr-vā'ur), *n.* One who purveys.
PŪR'VIEW (pŭr'vū), *n.* Sphere ; limit ; scope.
PŪS, *n.* The matter of a well-digested sore.
PŪSH, *v. a.* To thrust ; to press on ; to urge.
PŪSH, *v. n.* To make a thrust ; to burst out.
PŪSH, *n.* A thrust ; an impulse : — assault ; attack.
PŪSH'ER, *n.* One who pushes.
PŪSH'ING, *a.* Urging on ; enterprising ; vigorous.
PŪSH'PIN, *n.* A child's play with pins.
PŪ-SIL-LĀ-NĪM'I-TY, *n.* Cowardice ; timidity.
PŪ-SIL-LĀN'I-MŌUS, *a.* Cowardly ; faint-hearted.
PŪ-SIL-LĀN'I-MŌUS-LY, *ad.* With pusillanimity.
PŪ-SIL-LĀN'I-MŌUS-NĒSS, *n.* Meanness of spirit.
PŪSS, *n.* A fondling term for a cat or a hare.
PŪS'SY, *n.* A fondling name for a cat ; puss.
PŪST'U-LĀTE, *v. a.* To form into pustules.
PŪST'ŪLE (pŭst'ūl) [pŭs'tūl, *E. F. Ja.* ; pŭs'chūl, *W. J.* ; pŭs'chūl, *S.*], *n.* A small swelling ; a pimple ; an efflorescence.
PŪST'U-LOŪS or **PŪST'U-LĀR**, *a.* Full of pustules.
PŪT, *v. a.* [*i. put* ; *pp. putting, put.*] To lay ; to place ; to reposit ; to apply : — to propose ; to state ; to offer : — to reduce.
PŪT [pŭt, *S. P. J. E. F. Ja.* ; pŭt or pŭt, *W.*], *v. n.* To germinate ; to bud : — to steer a vessel.
PŪT [pŭt, *S. W. P. E. F. K. Sm.* ; pŭt, *Ja.*], *n.* A rustic ; a clown : — a game at cards. — *Put-off*, *a.* shift ; an evasion.
PŪTAN-ISM, *n.* The trade of a prostitute.
PŪT-A-TIVE, *a.* Supposed ; reputed ; not real.
PŪT-OFF, *n.* An excuse ; evasion ; delay.
PŪ-TRĒD'I-NOŪS, *a.* Stinking ; rotten ; putrid.
PŪ-TRĒ-FĀCTION, *n.* Act of putrefying or growing rotten ; rottenness.
PŪ-TRĒ-FĀCTION, *a.* Causing putrefaction.

PŪ'TRE-FY, *v. a.* To make rotten, — *v. n.* To rot.
PŪ-TRĒS'CENCE, *n.* State of rotting ; rottenness.
PŪ-TRĒS'CENT, *a.* Growing rotten ; putrid.
PŪ-TRĒS-CI-BLE, *a.* That may putrefy.
PŪ'TRID, *a.* Rotten ; corrupt ; putrescent.
PŪ'TRID-NĒSS or **PŪ'TRID'I-TY**, *n.* Rottenness.
PŪT'TER, *n.* One who puts.
PŪT'TY, *n.* A kind of cement used by glaziers.
PŪZ'ZLE, *v. a.* To perplex ; to confound.
Syn. — Puzzled by difficult questions ; perplexed by conflicting opinions ; confounded by what is unintelligible.
PŪZ'ZLE, *v. n.* To be bewildered or awkward.
PŪZ'ZLE, *n.* Embarrassment ; perplexity : — a toy.
PŪZ'ZLE-HEAD-ED, *a.* Bewildered.
PŪZ'ZLER, *n.* One who puzzles.
PŪZ-ZŌ-LĀ'NA, *n.* See **POZZUOLANA**.
PYE, *n.* See **PIE**.
PYE-BĀLD, *a.* See **PIEBALD**.
PY'GĀRG, *n.* A kind of white-tailed eagle.
PYG-MĒ'AN [pig-mē'an, *S. W. Ja. K. Sm. C.* ; pig-me-an, *P.*], *a.* Belonging to a pygmy ; dwarfish.
PYG'MY, *n.* A dwarf ; any thing very little.
PYG'MY, *a.* Dwarfish ; small ; little ; pygmean.
PY-LŌ'RUS, *n.* The lower orifice of the stomach.
PYR'A-CĀNTH, *n.* A plant ; a kind of thorn.
PYR'A-MĪD, *n.* A solid figure standing on a regular base, and ending in a point at the top.
PY-RĀM'I-DĀL, *a.* Having the form of a pyramid.
PYR'A-MĪD'IC, *a.* Relating to, or formed like,
PYR'A-MĪD'I-CAL, *a.* pyramid.
PYR'A-MĪD'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In form of a pyramid.
PYRE, *n.* A funeral pile ; a pile to be burnt.
PY-RĒT'ICS, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Medicines for fevers.
PYR-E-TŌL'Ō-QY, *n.* A treatise on fevers.
PYR'ITE, *n.* ; *pl.* **PYR'ITES** (*Min.*) The fire-stone ; a sulphuret of iron or other metal.
PY-RĪ'TĒS [pe-rī'tēz, *S. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.* ; pe-rī-tēz or pīr'e-tēz, *W. P.*], *n.* [*Min.*] A sulphuret of copper and iron ; the fire-stone ; pyrite.
PY-RĪT'IC, *a.* Relating to pyrite or pyrites.
PYR'I-TŌUS, *a.* Relating to pyrite ; pyritic.
PYR-O-LIG'NE-ŌUS, *a.* Noting an acid obtained
PYR-O-LIG'NIC, *a.* by distilling wood.
PYR-RŌL'Ō-QY, *n.* A treatise on fire or heat.
PYR'Ō-MĀN-CY [pīr'ŏ-mān-se, *W. J. F. Sm.* ; pī-rŏ-mān-se, *S. E. Ja. K.* ; pe-rŏm'an-se or pīr'ŏ-mān-se, *P.*], *n.* Divination by fire.
PYR'Ō-MĀN'TIC, *a.* Divining by means of fire.
PY-RŌM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument to measure heat, or the expansion of bodies by heat.
PY-RŌPH'Ō-RUS, *n.* A substance which spontaneously takes fire when exposed to air.
PYR'Ō-SCŌPE, *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of radiating heat.
PYR-O-TĒCH'NIC, *a.* Relating to pyrotech-
PYR-O-TĒCH'NI-CAL, *a.* nics or fireworks.
PYR-O-TĒCH'NICS, *n. pl.* Art of fireworks.
PYR-O-TĒCH'NIST, *n.* One skilful in pyrotechnics.
PYR'Ō-TĒCH-NY [pīr'ŏ-tēk-ne, *W. P. J. F. Sm.* ; pīr'ŏ-tēk-ne, *S. E. Ja. K.*], *n.* The art of managing fire and fireworks ; pyrotechnics.
PY-RŌT'IC, *n.* (*Med.*) A caustic medicine.
PYR'OX-ENE, *n.* (*Min.*) Augite.
PYR'RHIC, *n.* An ancient military dance.
PYR'RHO-NISM (pīr'ŏ-nīzm), *n.* The doctrine of the philosopher Pyrrho ; scepticism.
PYR'RHO-NIST, *n.* A follower of Pyrrho ; a sceptic.
PY'RUS, *n.* [*Bot.*] A genus of trees ; pear-tree.
PY-THĀG-O-RĒ'AN, *n.* A follower of Pythagoras.
PY-THĀG-O-RĒ'AN, *a.* Relating to Pythagoras.
PY-THĀG-O-RISM, *n.* The doctrine of Pythagoras.
PYTH'I-AN, *a.* Relating to Pythia, the priestess of Apollo, or to Grecian games celebrated in honor of the Pythian Apollo, at Delphi.
PYTH'Ō-NĒSS [pīth'ŏ-nēs, *K. Sm. Wb.* ; pī'thŏ-nēs, *Jo.*], *n.* The priestess of Apollo ; — a sort of witch.
PYX, *n.* The box in which Catholics keep the host.

Q.

Q, a consonant, is always followed by *u*; and *qu* is commonly pronounced like *kw*, as in *quail*. — *Q* is used as an abbreviation for *question*, *queen*, and *query*.

QUACK, *v. n.* To cry like a duck: — to boast.

QUACK, *n.* The cry of a duck: — a vain pretender to the science of medicine; an empiric.

Syn. — *Quack*, *empiric*, *mountebank*, and *charlatan* are terms applied, in the first place, to vain pretenders to medical knowledge, and, in the next place, to boastful pretenders in other departments of science.

QUACK, *a.* Falsely pretending to cure diseases; partaking of nostrum; as, a *quack* medicine.

QUACK'ER-Y, *n.* False pretensions to a knowledge of physic; practice of a quack.

QUACK'ISH, *a.* Boasting like a quack; trickish.

QUACK'LE, *v. a. & n.* To almost choke.

QUAD-RA-GES'1-MÄ (kwöd-ra-jēs'e-mä), *n.* [L. *fortieth*.] The season of Lent, being forty days: — the first Sunday in Lent.

QUAD-RA-GES'1-MÄL, *n.* An offering formerly made to the mother church, on Midlent Sunday.

QUAD-RA-GES'1-MÄL (kwöd-ra-jēs'e-mäl), *a.* Relating to Lent; leuten.

QUAD-RÄN-GLÄ (kwöd'räng-gl), *n.* A square.

QUAD-RÄN'GU-LÄR, *a.* Having four right angles.

QUAD-RÄNT (kwöd'ränt) [kwä'drānt, *S. W. F. Ja. K.*; kwöd'rānt, *P. J. Sm.*], *n.* A quarter: — a part of a circle: — an instrument with which altitudes are taken. [a circle.

QUA-DRÄNT'ÄL, *a.* Included in the fourth part of **QUAD-RÄT** (kwöd'rät), *n.* A square piece of metal, used to fill up a space in printing.

QUAD-RÄTE (kwöd'rät), *n.* Square; having four equal sides.

QUAD-RÄTE (kwöd'rät), *n.* A square.

QUAD-RÄTE (kwöd'rät), *v. n.* To suit; to correspond; to be fitted to.

QUA-DRÄT'IC, *a.* Including a square.

QUAD-RÄ-TÜRE (kwöd'rä-tür), *n.* The act of squaring; a quadrature; a square. — *Quadrature of the circle*, a celebrated mathematical problem.

QUAD-RÄN'ÄL, *a.* Happening every four years.

QUAD-RÄ-BLE (kwöd'rä-bl), *a.* That may be squared.

QUAD-RÄ-LÄT'ÄR-ÄL (kwöd'rä-lät'er-äl), *a.* Having four sides.

QUAD-RÄ-LIT'ÄR-ÄL (kwöd'rä-lit'er-äl), *a.* Having four letters.

QUA-DRILLE' (kä-dril'), *n.* [Fr.] A game at cards: — a dance.

QUAD-RILL'ION (kwöd-ril'yün), *n.* The fourth power of a million.

QUAD-RÄ-NÖ'MI-ÄL, *a.* Having four terms.

QUA-DRIP'ÄR-TITE, *a.* Having four parts.

QUAD-RÄ-PÄR-TIT'ION (kwöd'rä-par-tish'yün), *n.* A division by four, or the taking of the fourth part.

QUAD-RIPH'YL-LOÜS, *a.* Having four leaves.

QUAD-RÄ-RÄNE (kwöd'rä-rēm), *n.* A galley with four banks of oars.

QUAD-RÄ-SYL'LÄ-BLE (kwöd-), *n.* A word of four syllables.

QUAD-RÄ-VÄLVEŠ (kwöd'rä-välvz), *n. pl.* Doors with four folds.

QUA-DRIV'ÄL, *a.* Having four ways meeting.

QUAD-RÖÖN' (kwöd-rön'), *n.* The offspring of a mulatto woman by a white man.

QUAD-RÜ'MÄ-NA, *n. pl.* [L.] (*Zöbl.*) Four-handed animals or mammals, as apes, &c.

QUAD-RÜ-MÄNE (kwöd'ru-män), *n.* A mammal having four hands, as a monkey.

QUAD-RÜ'MÄ-NOÜS, *a.* Having four hands.

QUAD-RÜ-PÄD (kwöd'ru-päd), *n.* A four-footed animal; a mammal having four feet.

QUAD-RÜ-PÄD (kwöd-), *a.* Having four feet.

QUAD-RÜ-PLE (kwöd'ru-pl), *a.* Fourfold.

QUAD-RÜ-PLE, *v. a.* To make four times as many.

QUAD-RÜ-PLI-CÄTE, *a.* Four times repeated.

QUAD-RÜ-PLI-CÄTE, *v. a.* To double twice.

QUAD-RÜ-PLI-CÄ'TION (kwöd'ru-plä-kä'shun), *n.*

Act of quadruplicating; a fourfold quantity.

QUÄ'RE (kwä're), *v.* [L.] Inquire; search. —

Often placed before something in doubt.

QUÄFF, *v. a. & n.* To drink; to swallow.

QUÄFF'ER, *n.* One who quaffs.

QUÄG, *n.* A shaking, wet soil; quagmire.

QUÄG'GÄ, *a.* Boggy; soft; not solid.

QUÄG'MIRE, *n.* A soft, yielding marsh or bog.

QUÄ-HÄUG', *n.* A large species of clam.

QUÄIL (kwäl), *n.* A bird of game.

QUÄIL, *v. n.* To languish; to sink into dejection.

QUÄIL, *v. a.* To crush; to quell; to depress.

QUÄINT, *a.* Having petty elegance or point; pretty; fine-spun; odd; affected; fantastic.

QUÄINT'LY, *ad.* With petty elegance; oddly.

QUÄINT'NESS, *n.* Petty elegance; oddness.

QUÄKE, *v. n.* To shake with cold or fear; to tremble; to shudder; to quiver.

QUÄKE, *n.* A shudder; tremulous agitation.

QUÄK'ER, *n.* One who quakes: — one of the society of Friends; a Friend.

QUÄK'ER-IS'M, *n.* The principles of Quakers.

QUÄK'ER-LÄ, *a.* Resembling Quakers.

QUÄK'ING, *n.* Trepidation.

***QUAL'I-FI-Ä-BLE** (kwöl'e-fi-ä-bl), *a.* That may be qualified.

***QUAL'I-FI-CÄ'TION** (kwöl'e-fe-kä'shun), *n.* Act of qualifying; fitness; accomplishment.

Syn. — *Qualifications* for office; *fitness* for service; *accomplishments* of a gentleman or lady.

***QUAL'I-FIED** (kwöl'e-fid), *p. a.* Having qualification; fit: — modified; limited; partial.

***QUAL'I-FI-ER** (kwöl'e-fi-er), *n.* He or that which modifies or qualifies.

***QUAL'I-FY** (kwöl'e-fi) [kwöl'e-fi, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; kwäl'e-fi, *S. E.*], *v. a.* To make fit or capable; to fit: — to abate; to soften; to modify.

***QUAL'I-TY** (kwöl'e-te), *n.* Inherent or essential nature; nature relatively considered; property; disposition; temper; character: — distinction; fashion; rank: — persons of rank.

***QUÄLM** (kwäm or kwäm) [kwäm, *P. J. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; kwäm, *W. E. F.*], *n.* A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor; nausea.

***QUÄLM'ISH** (kwäm'ish), *a.* Seized with languor.

QUAN-DÄ'RÄ (kwön-dä're or kwön'dä-re) [kwön-dä're, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; kwön'dä-re, *C. Wb. Maander*], *n.* A doubt; a difficulty.

QUAN'TI-TY (kwön'te-te) [kwön'te-te, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; kwän'te-te, *S. E.*], *n.* That property of anything that may be increased or diminished; mass; bulk; weight; a portion; amount; measure; deal. — (*Gram.*) The measure of a syllable.

— (*Mus.*) The duration of a note or syllable.

QUAN'TUM (kwön'tum), *n.* [L.] Quantity; amount.

Quän'tum süf'fi-cit, [L.] A sufficient quantity.

QUÄ-ÄN-TINE' (kwör-än-tän'), *n.* Space of forty days: — a prohibition from intercourse and commerce, imposed on a ship suspected of infection.

QUÄ-ÄN-TINE' (kwör-än-tän'), *v. a.* To put under quarantine; to restrain from intercourse.

QUÄ-REL (kwör-rel), *n.* A breach of concord; a brawl; a scuffle; a dispute; a contest; a feud.

Syn. — *Quarrel* is a general term for an angry or hostile contest, however conducted; a violent scuffle between two persons; a noisy brawl; an angry dispute; a violent affray; a deadly feud.

QUÄ-REL (kwör-rel), *v. n.* To debate; to scuffle.

QUAR'REL-LER (kwôr'-), *n.* One who quarrels.
QUAR'REL-LOÛS (kwôr'el-ûs), *a.* Quarrelsome.
QUAR'REL-SÔME (kwôr'el-sûm), *a.* Inclined to quarrel; contentious; petulant; testy.
QUAR'REL-SÔME-LY (kwôr'-), *ad.* Petulantly.
QUAR'REL-SÔME-NÈSS (kwôr'-), *n.* Petulance.
QUAR'RY (kwôr're), *v. a.* To place where stone, slate, or chalk is dug; a mine or pit of stone: — game.
QUAR'RY (kwôr're), *v. a.* To dig out of a quarry.
QUÂRT, *n.* The fourth part of a gallon; a vessel.
QUÂR'TAN, *a.* Coming every fourth day.
QUÂR'TAN-Â'GUE, *n.* An intermittent fever or ague which returns every fourth day.
QUÂR-TÂ'TION, *n.* Act of quartering.
QUÂR'TER, *n.* A fourth part: — a region; a station: — mercy granted: — a measure of eight bushels. — *Pl.* Stations or lodgings for soldiers.
QUÂR'TER, *v. n.* To abide, as in quarters.
QUÂR'TER, *v. a.* To divide into four parts: — to station soldiers; to lodge: — to punish by quartering.
QUÂR'TER-AGE, *n.* A quarterly allowance.
QUÂR'TER-DAY, *n.* A day which begins or ends a quarter, and on which rent is paid.
QUÂR'TER-DECK, *n.* The short upper deck of a ship, between the main and mizzen masts.
QUÂR'TER-ING, *n.* An appointment of quarters.
QUÂR'TER-LY, *n.* A periodical publication issued once a quarter.
QUÂR'TER-LY, *a.* Occurring four times a year.
QUÂR'TER-LY, *ad.* Once in a quarter of a year.
QUÂR'TER-MÂS'TER, *n.* An officer who regulates the quarters and provisions of soldiers.
QUÂR'TERN, *n.* The fourth part of a pint; a gill.
QUÂR'TERN, *a.* Applied to a four-pound loaf.
QUÂR'TER-SÈS'SIONS, *n. pl.* A kind of court of law.
QUÂR'TER-STÂFF, *n.* A staff of defence.
QUÂR-TÊT', *n.* [*quartette*, Fr.] A piece of music for four performers: — a stanza of four lines.
QUÂR-TILE, *n.* An aspect of two planets, when they are 90 degrees distant from each other.
QUÂR'TÔ, *n.*; *pl.* **QUÂR'TÔS** or **QUÂR'TÔES**. A book in which every leaf is a quarter of a sheet.
QUÂR'TÔ, *a.* Having four leaves in a sheet.
QUÂRTZ, *n.* A hard, silicious stone; rock-crystal.
QUÂRTZÔSE, **QUÂRTZ'Y**, *a.* Relating to quartz.
QUASH (kwôsh) [kwôsh, S. W. J. A. K. Sm. *Wb.*: kwâsh, P. E. F.], *v. a.* To crush; to squeeze: — to annul; to make void.
QUASH (kwôsh), *n.* A pumpkin; a squash.
QUÂ'SH', [L.] As if; just as if; almost.
QUÂSS or **QUÂS**, *n.* A mean sort of fermented liquor, used by the peasants of Russia.
QUAS-SÂ'TION, *n.* The act of shaking.
QUAS-SI-A (kwôsh'e-a), *n.* A medicinal bitter.
QUÂ-TER-CÔÛS'INÛS (kâ'ter-kûz'znz), *n. pl.* Persons within the first four degrees of kindred.
QUA-TÊR'NA-RY, *a.* Consisting of four. — *n.* Four.
QUA-TÊR'NI-ON, *n.* Four: — four soldiers.
QUA-TÊR'NI-TY, *n.* The number four.
QUAT-RAIN (kwô'rân), *n.* A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.
QUÂ-VER, *v. n.* To shake the voice; to vibrate.
QUÂ-VER, *n.* A shake of the voice: — a musical note, equal to half a crotchet.
QUAY (kê) [kê, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. *Wb.*: kâ, S.], *n.* A mole, wharf, or artificial bank by the side of the sea or a river, for loading, &c.; a key.
QUAY-AGE (kê'aj), *n.* Money paid for the use of a quay, wharfage.
QUEACH'Y, *a.* Shaking; quaggy; yielding.
QUEAN (kwên), *n.* A worthless woman.
QUÊ-Â-SI-NÈSS, *n.* Sickness of the stomach.
QUÊ-Â'SY (kvê'zê), *a.* Sick with nausea; squeamish, fastidious; delicate.
QUEEN, *n.* The wife of a king; a female sovereign — *v. n.* To act the queen.
QUEEN-DÔW'-A-GER, *n.* The widow of a king.
QUEEN-LIKE or **QUEEN'LY**, *a.* Becoming a queen.
QUEEN-POST, *n.* (*Arch.*) An upright post, supporting the rafters of a trussed roof.

QUÊER, *a.* Odd; droll; strange; singular.
QUÊER'LY, *ad.* In a queer manner; oddly.
QUÊER'NESS, *n.* Oddness; singularity.
QUÊLL, *v. a.* To crush; to subdue; to still; to kill.
QUÊLL'ER, *n.* One who quells or subdues.
QUELQUE-CHOSE (kêk'shöz), *n.* [Fr.] A trifle.
QUENCH, *v. a.* To extinguish; to still; to allay.
QUENCH, *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool.
QUENCH'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be quenched.
QUENCH'ER, *n.* One who quenches.
QUENCH'LESS, *a.* Unquenchable. *Shak.*
QUER-CÛT'RON, *n.* The bark of an American oak, used for dying black.
QUÊR-I-MÔ'NI-ÔÛS, *a.* Querulous; complaining.
QUÊ'RIST, *n.* One who inquires or asks questions.
QUERN, *n.* A hand-mill for grinding.
QUÊR'TÔ, *n.* A close garment; a waistcoat.
QUÊR'U-LOÛS, *a.* Habitually complaining.
QUÊR'U-LOÛS-LY, *ad.* In a complaining manner.
QUÊR'U-LOÛS-NÈSS, *n.* A habit of complaining.
QUÊ'RY, *n.* A question; an inquiry.
Syn. — A philosophical query; a question of curiosity; inquiry for information.
QUÊ'RY, *v. n.* To ask questions; to question.
QUÊ'RY, *v. a.* To examine by questions.
QUÊST, *n.* A search; the act of seeking.
QUÊSTION (kwêst'yun), *n.* That which is asked, and which requires an answer; an interrogatory; an inquiry; query: — a dispute; a doubt: — a trial: — a subject of debate.
QUÊSTION (kwêst'yun), *v. a. & n.* To examine one by questions; to doubt; to inquire.
QUÊSTION'-A-BLE (kwêst'yun-a-bl), *a.* That may be questioned; disputable; doubtful.
QUÊSTION'-A-BLE-NÈSS, *n.* The state of being questionable.
QUÊSTION'-A-RY (kwêst'yun-a-rê), *a.* Inquiring.
QUÊSTION-ER (kwêst'yun-er), *n.* An inquirer.
QUÊSTION-IST (kwêst'yun-ist), *n.* A questioner.
QUÊSTION-LÈSS, *ad.* Certainly; doubtless.
QUÊST'OR, *n.* [*questor*, L.] A public treasurer in ancient Rome.
QUÊST'OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a questor.
QUÊVE (kû), *n.* [Fr.] A tie of hair. See *Cue*.
QUÛB, *n.* A sarcasm; a taunt; a quip.
QUÛB'-BLE, *n.* A cavil; a low conceit; sort of pun.
QUÛB'-BLE, *v. n.* To cavil; to equivocate; to pun.
QUÛB'-BLER, *n.* One who quibbles; a punster.
QUÛB'-BLING, *n.* A play upon words; cavil.
QUÛCK, *a.* Living: — swift; nimble; speedy; ready.
QUÛCK, *ad.* Nimble; speedily; readily.
QUÛCK, *n.* The living flesh; the sensible part.
QUÛCK'EN (kwik'kn), *v. a.* To make alive: — to hasten; to accelerate; to excite; to sharpen.
QUÛCK'EN (kwik'kn), *v. n.* To become alive.
QUÛCK'EN-ER (kwik'kn-er), *n.* One who quickens.
QUÛCK'LIME, *n.* Fresh-burnt lime.
QUÛCK'LY, *ad.* Soon; speedily; without delay.
QUÛCK'MATCH, *n.* A match used by artillery-men.
QUÛCK'NESS, *n.* Activity; celerity; speed.
Syn. — Quickness of apprehension; activity of body or mind; celerity or swiftness of motion; speed or fleetness of a horse; rapidity of a stream; velocity of lightning.
QUÛCK'SÂND, *n.* Moving sand; unsolid ground.
QUÛCK'SCÈNT-ED, *a.* Discovering by the smell.
QUÛCK'SËT, *a.* Formed of living plants.
QUÛCK'SËT, *v. a.* To plant with living plants.
QUÛCK'SËT, *n.* A living plant set to grow.
QUÛCK'SIGHT-ED (77), *a.* Having a sharp sight.
QUÛCK'SIGHT-ED-NÈSS, *n.* Sharpness of sight.
QUÛCK'SIL-VER, *n.* Mercury; a fluid metal.
QUÛCK'WIT-TED, *a.* Having ready wit.
QUÛD, *n.* Something chewed; a cud. [*Vulgar.*]
QUÛD'DI-TY, *n.* Essence; a trifling nicety; a cavil: — a scholastic term.
QUÛD'DLE, *v. n.* To be busy about trifles. [*Local.*]
QUÛD'DLER, *n.* One busy about trifles. [*Local.*]
QUÛD'NÛNC, *n.* One curious to know every thing.
Quid prô quô, [L., *what for what.*] Something for somewhat; a mutual consideration.

QUI-ÈSCE', *v. n.* To have no sound, as a letter.
 QUI-ÈS/CENCE, *n.* Rest : repose ; quiet.
 QUI-ÈS/CENT, *a.* Resting ; being at rest ; quiet ; silent ; having no sound, as a letter.
 QUI'ET, *a.* Still ; peaceable ; smooth ; not ruffled ; calm ; composed ; tranquil.
 QUI'ET, *n.* Rest ; repose ; peace ; stillness.
 QUI'ET, *v. a.* To calm ; to lull ; to pacify ; to still.
 QUI'ET-ER, *n.* The person or thing that quiets.
 QUI'ET-ISM, *n.* The religious system of the Quietists, who make religion consist chiefly in devout contemplation : — tranquillity.
 QUI'ET-IST, *n.* One who adheres to Quietism.
 QUI'ET-IST'IC, *a.* Relating to the Quietists.
 QUI'ET-LY, *ad.* Calmly ; peaceably ; at rest.
 QUI'ET-NESS, *n.* State of being quiet ; stillness.
 QUI'E-TÛDE, *n.* Rest ; repose ; tranquillity.
 QUI'ÈTUS, *n.* [L.] Final discharge ; acquittance.
 QUILL, *n.* A large feather of a goose, &c. ; a pen.
 QUILL, *v. a.* To plait ; to form in plaits.
 QUILL'ET, *n.* A subtilty ; a nicety. *Shak.* [*R.*]
 QUILT, *n.* A quilted cover of a bed, &c.
 QUILT, *v. a.* To stitch one cloth upon another.
 QUI'NA-RY, *a.* Consisting of five.
 QUINCE, *n.* A species of tree and its fruit.
 QUIN-CÛN'CIAL, *a.* Formed like a quincunx.
 QUIN'CUNX, *n.* A plantation of trees, formed of four in a square, with one in the middle.
 QUIN'I-A, { *n.* (*Med.*) A vegetable alkali, or al-
 QUI-NINE', } kaline substance, obtained from Per-
 uvian bark, much used in medicine.
 QUIN-QUA-GÈS'I-MA, *n.* [L., *fifty.*] Shrove
 Sunday ; the seventh Sunday before Easter.
 QUIN-QUAN'GU-LAR, *a.* Having five angles.
 QUIN-QUAR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* Consisting of five
 articles.
 QUIN-QUÈN'NI-AL, *a.* Happening every five years.
 QUIN'QUE-VÁLVE, *n.* A shell having five valves.
 QUIN-QUE-VÁL'VU-LAR, *a.* Having five valves.
 QUIN'SY, *n.* (Corrupted from *squinancy.*) An in-
 flammatory sore throat ; cynanche.
 QUINT, *n.* A set or sequence of five.
 QUIN'TAIN, *n.* A post with a turning top, formerly
 used for tilting or a pastime.
 QUIN'TAL, *n.* A hundred pounds avoirdupois.
 QUIN'TAN, *n.* A fifth-day fever or ague.
 QUIN-TÈS/ENCE or QUIN'TES-SÈNCE [kwín-
 tès'sens, *Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.* ; kwín'tes-sens,
S. P. J. E. F. ; kwín'tes-sens or kwín-tès'sens,
W.], *n.* A fifth being : — an extract from any
 thing, containing all its virtues in a small quan-
 tity ; the best part ; essence. [*sence.*]
 QUIN-TÈS-SÈN'TIAL, *a.* Consisting of quintes-
 QUIN-TÈT', } *n.* (*Mus.*) A piece of music in
 QUIN-TÈT'TÔ, } five parts, or for five voices.
 QUIN'TILE, *n.* An aspect of the planets, when
 distant from each other the fifth of a circle.
 QUIN'TIN, *n.* A post. See QUINTAIN.
 QUIN'TY-PLE, *a.* Fivefold.
 QUIP, *n.* A taunt ; a sarcasm. — *v. a.* To taunt.
 QUIRE, *n.* A chorus ; a choir : — a bundle of paper,
 containing 24 sheets.

QUIR'IS-TER, *n.* A chorister. See CHORISTER.
 QUIRK, *n.* A smart taunt ; a conceit ; a quibble.
 QUIRK'ISH, *a.* Consisting of quirks, conceits, &c.
 QUIT, *v. a.* [I. QUITTED or QUIT ; *pp.* QUITTING,
 QUITTED or QUIT.] To leave ; to forsake ; to dis-
 charge ; to repay ; to perform ; to abandon.
 QUIT, *a.* Free ; clear ; discharged from.
 QUIT tām, [L.] (*Law.*) A term applied to penal
 actions brought by common informers.
 QUIT'CLAIM, *n.* A release of claim by deed.
 QUIT'CLAIM, *v. a.* To release by quitclaim.
 QUITE, *ad.* Completely ; perfectly ; totally.
 QUIT'RENT, *n.* A small rent reserved.
 †QUIT'TAL, *n.* A return ; a repayment. *Shak.*
 †QUIT'TANCE, *n.* A discharge ; acquittance. *Shak.*
 QUIVER, *n.* A case or sheath for arrows.
 QUIVER, *v. n.* To quake ; to shiver ; to shudder.
 QUIVERED (kwí'v'erd), *a.* Having a quiver.
 QUI-VIVE (kè'vè'v'), *n.* [Fr.] Who goes there ?
 — The cry or challenge of a French sentinel. —
 To be on the *qui-vive* is to be on the alert.
 QUIX-ÔT'IC, *a.* Like Don Quixote ; absurd.
 QUIX'ÔT-ISM, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions.
 QUIZ, *n.* An imposition ; a hoax. [*Low.*]
 QUIZ, *v. a.* To play a trick upon ; to hoax.
 Quō ād hōc, [L.] As to this ; to this intent.
 Quō ān'i-mō, [L.] With what intention or purpose.
 QuōD' LI-BÈT, *n.* [L.] A nice point ; a subtilty.
 QUÖIF [kwöif, *S. W. P. J. F. K.* ; köif, *E. Ja.*], *n.*
 A cap for the head. See COIF.
 QUÖIF'FÛRE, *n.* A coiffure. See COIFFURE.
 QUÖIN, *n.* A corner stone or brick ; a corner.
 QUÖIT [kwöit, *S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.* ; köit, *E. Ja.*],
n. An iron or flat stone to pitch at a mark.
 Quō jū'rē, [L.] (*Law.*) By what right.
 QUÖN'DAM, *a.* [L.] Having been formerly.
 QUÖRUM, *n.* [L.] A bench of justices : — such a
 number of an assembly, committee, or other body
 of men, as is sufficient to do business.
 QUÖ'TA, *n.* [L.] A share ; a proportion.
 QUÖT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be quoted.
 QUÖ-TÁ'TION, *n.* Citation ; passage cited : — price.
 *QUÖTE [kwöit, *W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.* ; köit, *S.*
P.], *v. a.* To cite, as an author ; to adduce in the
 words of another ; to note.
 *QUÖTER, *n.* One who quotes ; a citer.
 QUÖTH (kwüth or kwöth) [kwöth, *F. Ja. K.* ; köth,
S. ; kwüth or kwöth, *W.* ; köth or küth, *P.* ;
 kwüth, *J. Sm.*], *verb. defective.* Used only in the
 imperfect tense, and first and third persons ; as,
 “quöth I,” said I ; “quöth he,” said he.
 *QUÖ-TID'IAN [kwö-tid'e-an, *P. J. Ja. Sm.* ; kwö-
 tid'yan, *E. F. K.* ; kwö-tidzh'an, *S.* ; kwö-tid'jē-
 an, *W.*], *a.* Happening every day ; daily.
 *QUÖ-TID'IAN, *n.* A fever which returns daily.
 QUÖ'TIENT [kwö'shent, *W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.* ;
 kö'shent, *S. P.*], *n.* (*Arith.*) The result of the
 operation of division.
 QUÖ WAR'RAN-TÖ (kwö-wö'r'an-tö), *n.* [L.]
 (*Law.*) A writ calling upon a person to show
 by what title he holds any office, franchise, or
 liberty.

R.

R a consonant, liquid, and semi-vowel, has a
 rough sound, as in *red, rose*.
 †RA-BATE', *v. n.* To recover a hawk to the fist.
 RAB'BET, *v. a.* To pare down, as the edge of a
 board, so as to receive the edge of another.
 RAB'BET, *n.* A groove in the edge of a board.
 RAB'BI or RAB'BI [rab'be or rab'bi, *W. F. Ja.* ;
 rab'be, *S. J.* ; rab'bi, *E. Sm.*], *n.* A Jewish
 doctor, or expounder of the Jewish law.
 RAB'BIN, *n.* The same as *rabbi*.

RAB-BYN'IC, } *a.* Relating to the rabbies or
 RAB-BYN'ICAL, } their principles.
 RAB'BIN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of the rabbies.
 RAB'BIN-IST, *n.* A Jew who adhered to the doc-
 trines of the Rabbins or the Talmud.
 RAB'BIT, *n.* A small quadruped.
 RAB'BLE, *n.* A tumultuous crowd ; a mob ; pop-
 ulace.
 †RAB'BLE-MÈNT, *n.* A crowd ; a rabble. *Spenser.*
 RAB-DÖL'O-QY, *n.* See RHABDOLOGY.

RÄR', *a.* Fierce; furious; mad; raging.
RÄB' ID-NËSS, *n.* Fierceness; furiousness.
RÄB' I-NËT, *n.* A kind of small ordnance.
RÄ' CÄ, *n.* [Syriac.] A miscreant; a wretch.
RAC-CÖÖN', *n.* An animal valued for its fur.
RACE, *n.* A family; a generation; a particular breed:—contest in running; course; passage.

Syn.—The human race; Saxon race; the family of Noah; the house of Hanover; the lineage of David; breed of cattle:—a horse race; a foot race; course of a river; passage of a vessel.

RÄCE, *v. n.* To run swiftly, as in a race.
RACE'-HÖRSE, *n.* A horse bred to run for prizes.
RÄCE-MÄ'TION, *n.* A cluster, like that of grapes.
RÄ-CËME', *n.* (*Bot.*) A form of inflorescence, in which the flowers are arranged along an axis.
RÄCE-MIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Bearing clusters.
RA'CER, *n.* One that races; a runner.
RA'CHIS, *n.* [Gr.] (*Anat.*) The spine.—(*Bot.*) The axis of inflorescence.

RA-CHIT'IC, *a.* Relating to rachitis; rickets.
RA-CHIT'IS, *n.* (*Med.*) The rickets.
RA'CI-NËSS, *n.* The quality of being racy.

RÄCK, *n.* An engine of torture; extreme pain:—a frame for hay; a grate; a distaff:—a liquor:—a motion of a horse:—a frame of timber:—[†] thin vapor; a flying cloud. *Shak.*

RÄCK, *v. n.* [To stream or fly, as vapor or clouds. *Shak.*]:—to move with an amble.

RÄCK, *v. a.* To torment; to harass:—to defecate.

RÄCK'ER, *n.* One who racks; a wrestler.

RÄCK'ET, *n.* A clattering noise; a clamor; a confused talk:—a net:—an instrument to strike a ball:—a snow-shoe. [*U. S.*]

RÄCK'ET, *v. a.* To strike; to cuff; to toss.

RÄCK'ET, *v. n.* To go about noisily; to frolic.

RÄCK'ET-Y, *a.* Making a noise; noisy. [*Low.*]

RÄCK'ING, *n.* Torture:—defecation:—an amble.

RÄCK'ING-PÄCE, *n.* A kind of amble.

RÄCK'-RËNT, *n.* Rent raised to the utmost.

RÄCK'-RËNT-ER, *n.* One who pays rack-rent.

RÄ'CY, *a.* Tasting of the soil; strong; flavorful.

RÄD'DLE, *v. a.* To twist together.

RÄD'DLE, *n.* A long stick used in hedging.

RÄ'DI-ÄL, *a.* Relating to a radius or ray.

***RÄ'DI-ÄNCE**, *n.* Effulgence of rays of light;

***RÄ'DI-ÄN-CY**, *n.* sparkling lustre; brilliancy.

Syn.—Radiance of the sun; lustre of the stars; brilliancy of a diamond.

***RÄ'DI-ÄNT** [*rä'de-änt*, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*: *rä'dyant*, *E. F. K. C.*; *rä'jënt*, *S.*; *rä'de-änt* or *rä'je-änt*, *W.*], *a.* Shining; emitting rays; sparkling.

***RÄ'DI-ÄNT-LY**, *ad.* With sparkling lustre.

***RÄ'DI-ÄTE** [*rä'de-ät*, *P. J. Ja. Sm. C.*; *rä'dyät*, *E. F.*; *rä'jät*, *S.*; *rä'de-ät* or *rä'je-ät*, *W.*], *v. n.* To emit rays; to shine; to sparkle.

***RÄ'DI-ÄTE**, *v. a.* To enlighten; to irradiate.

***RÄ'DI-ÄTION**, *n.* An emission of rays; lustre.

RÄ'DI-Ä-TÖR, *n.* He or that which radiates.

RÄD'I-CÄL, *n.* A primitive word or letter:—a political reformer:—the base, applied to acids.

RÄD'I-CÄL, *a.* That regards the root or foundation; thorough:—native; original; primitive; not derivative:—relating to the base, as of an acid.

RÄD'I-CÄL-IŠM, *n.* The principles of radicals.

RÄD'I-CÄL'I-TY, *n.* Origination; radicalness.

RÄD'I-CÄL-LY, *ad.* Originally; primitively.

RÄD'I-CÄL-NËSS, *n.* The state of being radical.

RÄD'I-CÄT, *a.* (*Bot.*) Forming roots.

RÄD'I-CÄTE, *v. a.* To root; to plant deeply. [*R.*]

RÄD'I-CÄ'TION, *n.* The act of taking root.

RÄD'I-CLE, *n.* The germ of a root, in plants.

RÄD'IŠIL, *n.* A root common eaten raw.

RÄ'DI-ŠIL [*rä'de-šus*, *P. J. Ja. Sm. C.*; *rä'jūs*, *S.*; *rä'dyus*, *E. F. K.*; *rä'de-šus* or *rä'je-šus*, *W.*], *n.* *L. pl.* *RÄ'DI-I*; Eng. *RÄ'DI-ŠUS-ES*. The semi-diameter of a circle:—the spoke of a wheel.

RÄ'DIX, *n.*; *pl.* *RA-DI'CES*. [*L.*] The root.

RAER, *n.* A rail on the top of a cart.

RÄFF, *n.* A confused heap.—*Ruff-ruff*, the mob.

RÄF'FLE, *n.* A species of game or lottery, in

which several persons stake a small part of the value of a thing, for the chance of gaining it.

RÄF'FLE, *v. n.* To try the chance of a raffle:—to cast dice for a prize.

RÄFT (12), *n.* A frame or float made of timber.

RÄFT, *v. a.* To transport on a raft.

RÄF'TER, *n.* An inclined timber in a roof.

RÄG, *n.* A piece; a tatter.—(*Min.*) A stone of coarse texture.—*Pl.* Worn-out clothes.

RÄG-A-MÜF'FEN, *n.* A paltry, mean fellow.

RÄGE, *n.* Violent anger; vehement fury; ire.

RÄGE, *v. n.* To be in anger; to exercise fury.

RÄG'GED, *a.* Rent into tatters; dressed in rags; torn; tattered:—uneven; rough; rugged.

RÄG'GED-NËSS, *n.* The state of being ragged.

RÄG'ING, *a.* Violent; furious; impetuous.

RÄG'ING, *n.* Violence; impetuosity.

RÄG'MAN, *n.* One who deals in rags.

RÄ-GÖUT' (*rä-gö'*), *n.* [Fr.] A highly-seasoned dish or food.

RÄG'STÖNE, *n.* A dark-gray, silicious stone.

RÄG'-WHËEL, *n.* A wheel having cogs or pins.

RÄIL, *n.* A bar of wood or iron:—a bird.

RÄIL, *v. a.* To enclose with rails; to range.

RÄIL, *v. n.* To reproach; to utter reproaches.

RÄIL'ER, *n.* One who rails or defames.

RÄIL'ING, *n.* Reproachful language:—a fence.

RÄIL'LER-Y (*räl'er-e*) [*räl'ler-e*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*

Sm.; *räl'ler-e*, *C. W. B.*], *n.* Slight satire; banter.

RÄIL'ROAD, *n.* A road on which iron rails are

RÄIL'WAY, *n.* laid for the wheels of cars to roll on.

RÄI'MENT, *n.* Vesture; vestment; dress.

RAIN, *v. n.* To fall in drops.—*v. a.* To pour down.

RAIN, *n.* Water falling from the clouds; shower.

RÄIN'BÖW (*rän'bö*), *n.* An arc of a circle, of various colors, formed, when rain is falling, by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays; iris.

RÄIN'DEER, *n.* A northern deer. See **REINDEER**.

RÄIN'-GAUGE, *n.* An instrument for measuring rain; pluviometer.

RÄIN'I-NËSS, *n.* The state of being showery.

RÄIN'-WÄ'TER, *n.* Water from the clouds.

RÄIN'Y, *a.* Abounding in rain; showery; wet.

RAIŠE, *v. a.* To set upright; to lift; to erect; to exalt; to elevate; to *heighten*; to advance; to promote; to increase; to *build*:—to levy.

RAIŠ'ER, *n.* One who raises.

RAI'ŠIN (*rä'žn*) [*rä'žn*, *S. E. K. Sm. R. C. W. B.*; *rä'žn*, *P. Ja.*; *rē'žn*, *W. J.*; *räžn* or *rēžn*, *F.*], *n.* A dried grape.

RAIŠ'ING, *n.* The act of erecting a building.

RAISONNÉ (*rä-zö-nä'*), *a.* [Fr.] Rational; arranged systematically; as, a "catalogue raisonné."

RAJAH (*rä'jah* or *rä'jah*) [*rä'jah*, *Ja. K.*; *rä'jah*, *Sm.*], *n.* A Hindoo chief or prince.

RAKE, *n.* A tool with teeth:—a dissolute man.

RAKE, *v. a.* To gather with a rake; to scour:—to fire into the head or stern of a ship.

RAKE, *v. n.* To search; to play the part of a rake.

RAKE'HËLL, *n.* A worthless, dissolute fellow.

RAK'ER, *n.* One who rakes.

RAKE'-VEIN (*-væn*), *n.* (*Geol.*) A group of vertical veins.

RAK'ING, *n.* Act of using a rake:—a cannonading.—(*Arch.*) A substance placed on a surface at an irregular angle.

RAK'ING, *p. a.* That rakes; as, "a raking fire."

RAK'ISH, *a.* Loose; lewd; dissolute; debauched.

RÄL'LY, *v. a.* To put in order; to reunite; to recover:—to treat jocosely; to banter; to *ridicule*.

RÄL'LY, *v. n.* To come back to order:—to recover strength; to recruit:—to banter.

RÄL'LY, *n.* A bringing to order:—a banter; joke.

RÄM, *n.* A male sheep:—Aries, the vernal sign.

RÄM, *v. a.* To drive with violence; to force in.

RÄM-A-DÄN', *n.* The Mohammedan Lent or fast.

RÄM'ÄGE, *n.* The warbling of birds on boughs.

RÄM'BLE, *v. n.* To rove loosely; to wander.

RÄM'BLE, *n.* A roving; an irregular excursion.

RÄM'BLER, *n.* One who rambles; a rover.
RÄM'BLING, *p. a.* Roving; wandering; irregular.
RÄM-I-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* A branching; a branch.
RÄM'I-FY, *v. a.* To separate into branches.
RÄM'I-FY, *v. n.* To be parted into branches.
RÄM'MER, *n.* He or that which rams; a ramrod.
RÄM'MISH, *a.* Like a ram; strong-scented.
RA-MÖSE', *a.* Full of branches; ramous.
RA'MOUS, *a.* Branchy; consisting of branches.
RÄMP, *v. n.* To sport; to play; to romp.
RÄMP, *n.* A leap; a spring; a bound; a romp.
RÄM'PAN-CY, *n.* Prevalence; exuberance.
RÄM'PANT, *a.* Exuberant; — frisky; wanton.
RÄM'PART, *n.* A bank or wall round a fortified place; a bastion. See **FORTIFICATION**.
RÄM'RÖD, *n.* The rammer of a gun.
RÄN, *i.* From **RUN**.
RÄN-CES'CENT, *a.* Becoming rancid.
RÄN-CHER'Ö, *n.* [Sp.] A steward of a mess: — a possessor of a ranch.
RÄN'CHÖ, *n.* [Sp.] A set of persons who eat together; a mess; — a small farm: — a hamlet or collection of huts.
RÄN'CID, *a.* Having a rank smell; sour; fetid.
RÄN'CID-NÉSS, *n.* State of being rancid; rank
RÄN-CID'I-TY, *n.* scent.
RÄN'COR (räng'kür), *n.* Inveterate malignity; bitter enmity; malice; virulence; hate.
RÄN'COR-OÜS (räng'kür-üs), *a.* Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree.
RÄN'COR-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Malignantly; spitefully.
RÄN'DOM, *n.* Want of rule; chance; hazard.
RÄN'DOM, *a.* Done by chance; heedless; chance.
RÄNE'DÉER, *n.* See **REINDEER**.
†RÄN'FORCE, *n.* The ring of a gun next to the vent.
RÄNG, *i.* From **RUNG**. Rung. See **RING**.
RÄNGE, *v. a.* To place in order; to arrange; to class: — to rove over.
RÄNGE, *v. n.* To rove: — to be placed in order.
RÄNGE, *n.* A rank: — excursion: — room: — a cooking grate or cooking apparatus.
RÄNG'ER, *n.* One who ranges; a rover.
RÄNK, *a.* High-growing; strong; luxuriant: — strong-scented; rancid: — gross; coarse; rough.
RÄNK, *n.* A row: — class; order; degree; dignity.
RÄNK, *v. a.* To place abreast; to arrange; to class.
RÄNK, *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed.
RÄNK'ER, *n.* One who places or arranges.
RÄN'KLE (räng'kl), *v. n.* To fester; to be inflamed in body or mind.
RÄNK'LING, *n.* Inflammation; irritation.
RÄNK'LY, *ad.* In a rank manner; rancidly.
RÄNK'NESS, *n.* Exuberance; strong scent.
RÄN'NY, *n.* The shrewmouse.
RÄN'SÄCK, *v. a.* To plunder; to search narrowly.
RÄN'SOM, *n.* A price paid for redemption: — release; redemption; rescue; deliverance.
RÄN'SOM, *v. a.* To redeem from captivity, &c.
RÄN'SOM-ER, *n.* One who redeems.
RÄNT, *v. n.* To rave in violent language.
RÄNT, *n.* Extravagant declamation; bluster.
RÄNT'ER, *n.* One who rants; a noisy talker.
RÄNT'I-POLE, *a.* Wild; roving; rakish. [*Low.*]
RÄNT'I-POLE, *v. n.* To run about wildly. [*Low.*]
RÄNT'Y, *a.* Wild; mad; boisterous. [*Local, Eng.*]
RÄN'V-LÄ, *n.* [L.] A swelling under the tongue.
RA-NÜN'CU-LÜS, *n.* [L.] *L. pl. RA-NÜN'CU-LI*: Eng. **RA-NÜN'CU-LÜS-ES**. (*Bot.*) A plant and its flower; the crow's-foot.
RÄNZ DES VACHES (ränz'dä-väsh'), *n.* [Fr.] An air or song of the Swiss shepherds.
RÄP, *n.* A quick, smart blow — counterfeit coin.
RÄP, *v. n.* To strike with a quick, smart blow
RÄP, *v. a.* [I. RAPED; *pp.* RAPPING, RAPED or RAFT.] To strike; to knock: — to affect with rapture; to transport: — to seize. [*force.*]
RA-PÄ'CIOUS (rä-pä'shus), *a.* Disposed to seize by
Syn. — **RAPACIOUS**, as a beast of prey; ravenous wolf; voracious appetite.
RA-PÄ'CIOUS-LY (rä-pä'shus-le), *ad.* By rapine.
Ä-PÄ'CIOUS-NÉSS (rä-pä'shus-nés), *n.* Rapacity.

RA-PÄQ'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being rapacious; adictetness to plunder or seize prey; ravenousness.
RAPE, *n.* A violent defloration of chastity: — a seizure: — a plant of the cabbage tribe.
RÄP'ID, *a.* Quick; swift; moving fast; fleet.
RÄP'ID, *n.*; *pl.* **RÄP'IDS**. Rapid currents in a river.
RA-PID'I-TY, *n.* Quickness of progression or motion; celerity; velocity; swiftness.
RÄP'ID-LY, *ad.* Swiftly; with quick motion.
RÄP'ID-NÉSS, *n.* Celerity; swiftness.
RÄP'PI-ER, *n.* A sort of sword used in thrusting.
RÄP'INE, *n.* Act of plundering; pillage.
Syn. — **Rapine**, **pillage**, and **plunder** all denote the taking of property, or property taken, from another with more or less violence, as in war; but **rapine** implies more violence than **pillage** or **plunder**.
RÄP-PA-REÉ', *n.* A wild Irish plunderer, who was armed with a half-pike, termed a **rapery**.
RÄP-PÉÉ', *n.* A coarse sort of snuff.
RÄP'PER, *n.* A striker; knocker of a door: — a lie.
RÄPT, *p. a.* Transported; being in a trance.
RÄP'TÖRI-AL, *a.* Living by rapine; rapacious.
RÄPT'URE (räpt'yur), *n.* Ecstasy; transport.
†RÄPT'UR-IST, *n.* An enthusiast.
RÄPT'UR-OÜS, *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; joyful.
RÄRE, *a.* Scarce; uncommon: — very good; excellent: — thin; subtle: — underdone; raw.
RÄR'EE-SHÖW, *n.* A show carried in a box.
RÄR-E-FÄC'TION, *n.* Act of rarefying; act of making less dense; — opposed to **condensation**.
RÄR-E-FI-A-BLE, *a.* Admitting rarefaction.
***RÄR'E-FY** [rä'r'e-fi, *S. W. J. F. K.*: rä'r'e fi, *P.*: rä'r'e fi, *Ja. Sm.*], *v. a.* To make thin or rare; to expand.
***RÄR'E-FY**, *v. n.* To become rare or thin.
RÄRE'LY, *ad.* Seldom; not often: — finely
RÄRE'NESS, *n.* State of being rare; thinness.
RÄRE'RİPE, *n.* An early fruit; a peach.
RÄR'I-TY [rä'r'e-te, *W. F.*: rä'r'e-te, *S. J. Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* Thinness; subtlety; contrary to **density**.
RÄR'I-TY [rä'r'e-te, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*: rä'r'e-te, *P.*: rä'r'e-te, *Wb.*], *n.* A thing that is rare or valued for its scarcity; uncommonness.
RÄS'CAL, *n.* A scoundrel; a sorry wretch.
RÄS'CAL, *a.* Mean; low; vile; villainous.
RÄS-CÄL'I-TY, *n.* [The mob. *Glanville.*] Petty villany; knavery; vile conduct.
RÄS-CÄLL'ION (rä-s-käl'yun), *n.* A vile wretch.
RÄS'CAL-LY, *a.* Mean; sorry; base; worthless.
RÄSE, *v. a.* To skin; to erase; to raze. See **RAZE**.
RÄSH, *a.* Acting without reflection or caution; hasty; violent; precipitate; careless.
RÄSH, *n.* A cutaneous eruption; an efflorescence; a breaking out.
RÄSH'ER, *n.* A thin slice of pork or bacon.
RÄSH'LY, *ad.* Hastily; without reflection.
RÄSH'NESS, *n.* Inconsiderate haste; temerity.
RÄSP, *n.* A large, rough file: — [†a raspberry.]
RÄSP, *v. a.* To rub with a very rough file.
RÄS'PA-TÖ-RY, *n.* A surgeon's instrument.
RÄSP'BER-RY (räz'ber-e or rä-s'ber-e) [rä-s'ber-e, *P. J. F.*: rä-s'ber-e, *S. W. Ja.*: räz'ber-e, *Sm.*: räz'ber-e, *Kl.*], *n.* A shrub and its fruit.
RÄ'SURE (räz'hur), *n.* Act of erasing; rasure.
RÄT, *n.* An animal of the mouse (or *mus*) kind.
RÄT, *v. n.* To leave friends, or a falling party, basely; to leave a falling party: — to work under price, as printers.
RÄT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be set at a certain value.
RÄT'A-BLY, *ad.* By rate or proportion.
RÄT-A-FI'A (rä-tä-fä'a or rä-tä-fä') [rä-tä-fä'a, *S. W. P. F. Ja.*: rä-tä-fä', *J. Wb.*: rä-tä-fä'a or rä-tä-fä', *Sm.*], *n.* A cordial, or flavored liquor.
RA-TÄN', *n.* A small East Indian cane.
RÄTCH, *n.* (*In clock work.*) A sort of wheel; ratchet.
RÄTCH'ET, *n.* A small tooth or piece of mechanism in a clock or watch.
RÄTCH'ET-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel having teeth.
RÄTE, *n.* Quantity or amount fixed; degree; proportion; rank; price: — a sum assessed by public authority; tax.

RÂTE, *v. a.* To value at a price; to estimate; to set a price on: — to chide hastily; to scold.
RÂTE, *v. n.* To be classed; to make an estimate.
RÂTER, *n.* One who rates or estimates.
RÂTH'ER [râth'er, *S. P. J. E. F. R. Wb.*: râth'er or râ'ther, *W.*: râ'ther, *Ja. K. Sm. C.*], *ad.* More willingly; preferably.
RÂT-I-FI-CÂ'TION, *n.* Act of ratifying; settlement.
RÂT'I-FI-ER, *v. n.* The person or thing that ratifies.
RÂT'I-FY, *v. a.* To confirm; to settle; to establish.
Syn. — Ratify a treaty or contract; confirm a report; settle a dispute; establish a principle. We approve a contract before we consent to it, and consent to it before we ratify it.
RÂT'ING, *n.* Valuation: — a chiding; a scolding.
RÂ'TI-Ô (râ'she-ô), *n.*; *pl.* **RÂ'TI-Ô-S**. The relation which one thing has to another; proportion.
RÂ-TI-ÔC'I-NÂTE (rash-e-ô's/e-nat) [rash-e-ô's/e-nat, *W. P. E. Sm.*: râ-shô'sê-nât, *S.*: râ-she-ô's-e-nat, *Ja.*], *v. n.* To reason; to argue.
RÂ-TI-ÔC'I-NÂ'TION [rash-e-ô's-e-nâ'shun, *W. P. J. E. F. Sm. C.*: râ-shô'sê-nâ'shun, *S.*: râ-she-ô's-e-nâ'shun, *Ja.*], *n.* The act of reasoning.
RÂ'TION, *n.* A certain allowance of provisions.
***RÂ'TION-AL** (râsh'un-al) [râsh'un-al, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*: râ'shun-al, *Wb.*], *a.* Endowed with reason; agreeable to reason; adhering to reason; wise; reasonable. — (*Geog.*) Real; opposed to sensible, as applied to the horizon.
RÂ TI-Q-NÂ'LE (râsh-e-q-nâ'le) [râsh-e-q-nâ'le, *P. E. R.*: râ-she-q-nâ'le, *Ja. Sm.*: râsh-un-âl', *C.*: râ-shun-âl'e, *Wb.*], *n.* A detail with reasons.
***RÂ'TION-AL-ÏSM**, *n.* The principles of the rationalists; adherence to reason, as distinct from revelation.
***RÂ'TION-AL-ÏST** (râsh'un-al-Ïst), *n.* One who adheres to reason, or to rationalism.
***RÂ-TION-AL-IS'TIC**, *a.* Relating to rationalism.
***RÂ-TI-Q-NÂ'L'I-TY** (râsh-e-q-nâl'i-te), *n.* State of being rational; reasonableness.
***RÂ'TION-AL-LY** (râsh'un-al-e), *ad.* With reason.
***RÂ'TION-AL-NESS** (râsh'un-al-nês), *n.* Quality of being rational; rationality.
RÂT'LINES, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Small lines in a ship.
RÂ-TÔON', *n.* A sprout from the sugar-cane.
RÂTS'BANE, *n.* A poison for rats; arsenic.
RÂT-TÂN', *n.* An East Indian cane. See **RATAN**.
RÂT-TÊEN', *n.* A thick, twilled woollen stuff.
RÂT'TLE, *v. n.* To make a sharp noise, to scold.
RÂT'TLE, *v. a.* To cause to sound or rattle.
RÂT'TLE, *n.* A quick noise, empty talk; a child's plaything: — a plant — *pl.* The croup.
RÂT'TLE-HEAD-ED (rât'tl-hêd-ed), *a.* Giddy.
RÂT'TLE-SNAKE, *n.* A deadly-poisonous serpent.
RÂT'TLING, *n.* A noise produced by wheels, &c.
RÂU'C'I-TY, *n.* Hoarseness; a loud, rough noise.
RÂV'AGE, *v. a.* To lay waste, to sack, to pillage.
Syn. — Ravage or lay waste a country; sack a town, pillage and plunder it.
RÂV'AGE, *n.* Waste; devastation; desolation.
RÂV'A-GER, *n.* One who ravages; a plunderer.
RAVE, *v. n.* To be furious or mad, to dote.
RAVE, *n.* The upper side-piece of a cart-body.
RÂV'EL (râv'vl), *v. a.* To entangle: — to untwist.
RÂV'EL (râv'vl), *v. n.* To be unvoiced; to unravel.
RÂVE'LIN (râv'lin), *n.* Part of a fortification.
RÂ'VEEN (râ'vn), *n.* A large, black bird of prey.
RÂV'EN (râv'vn), *n.* Prey; plunder; rapine.
RÂV'EN (râv'vn), *v. a.* To plunder; to devour.
RÂV'EN (râv'vn), *v. a.* To prey with rapacity.
RÂV'EN-ER (râv'vn-er), *n.* One who plunders.
RÂV'EN-ING (râv'vn-ing), *n.* Violence.
RÂV'EN-OÛS (râv'vn-ûs), *a.* Furiously voracious; eager to devour; rapacious.
RÂV'EN-OÛS-LY (râv'vn-ûs-le), *ad.* With voracity.
RÂV'EN-OÛS-NESS (râv'vn-ûs-nês), *n.* Voracity.
RAVER, *n.* One who raves.
RÂV'IN (râv'vn), *n.* Rapine. See **RAVEN**.
RA-VINE', *n.* [Fr.] A deep hollow; a hollow pass.
RÂV'ING, *n.* Madness; fury; frenzy.
RÂV'ING, *p. a.* Furious; mad; distracted.

RÂV'ISH, *v. a.* To deflower by violence: to take away by violence: — to delight: to transport.
RÂV'ISH-ER, *n.* One who ravishes.
RÂV'ISH-MENT, *n.* Act of ravishing; violation; rape: — rapture; ecstasy.
RÂW, *a.* Not subdued by the fire; crude: — sore: — immature, unripe: — new: — bleak; chill: — not prepared for use, as raw materials.
RÂW'BONED (râw'bônd), *a.* Having little flesh.
RÂW'HEAD (râw'hêd), *n.* The name of a spectre.
RÂW'LY, *ad.* In a raw manner; unskillfully.
RÂW'NESS, *n.* The state of being raw.
RÂY (râ), *n.* A particle of light emitted from a luminous body; a beam; *gleam*: — a fish: — an herb.
RÂV, *v. a.* To streak; to shoot forth.
RÂV'LESS (râ'les), *a.* Dark; without a ray.
RAZE, *v. a.* To overthrow; to efface; to extirpate.
RA ZEE', *n.* A ship of war cut down to an inferior class, or made smaller.
RA-ZEE', *v. a.* To cut down or reduce, as a ship.
RÂ'ZOR, *n.* A tool or knife used for shaving.
RÂ'ZOR-STROP, *n.* A strop or strap for sharpening a razor: — written also *razor-strap*.
RÂ'ZURE (râ'zhur), *n.* Act of erasing; erasure.
RE. A prefix or inseparable particle, borrowed from the Latin, and denoting iteration, repetition, or return.
REACH, *v. a.* To touch with the hand extended; to arrive at; to attain; to extend to.
REACH, *v. n.* To be extended; to penetrate.
RÊACH, *n.* Power; limit; extent: — fetch; artifice.
RÊ-ÂCT', *v. a.* To act or do again, to reciprocate.
RÊ-ÂCT', *v. n.* To return an act or impulse.
RÊ-ÂC'TION, *n.* A counteraction; resistance.
RÊ-ÂC'TIVE, *a.* That reacts; acting again.
READ (rêd), *v. a.* [*i.* **READ** (rêd)], *pp.* **READING**, **READ** | To peruse, as a book or any thing written; to recite: — to learn by observation.
READ, *v. n.* To peruse books: — [to tell. *Spenser.*]
READ (rêd), *p. a.* Versed in books; learned.
READ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be read; legible.
READ'ER, *n.* One who reads or is studious.
READ'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of reading prayers.
READ'I-LY (rêd'e-le), *ad.* With speed; quickly.
READ'I-NESS (rêd'e-nês), *n.* Promptitude.
READ'ING, *n.* Perusal of books; a lecture; a prelection; public recital: — a variation of copies.
RÊ-ÂD-MIS'SION, *n.* The act of admitting again.
RÊ-ÂD MIT', *v. a.* To admit or let in again.
RÊ-ÂD MIT'TANCE, *n.* Act of readmitting; an allowance to enter again.
READ'Y (rêd'e), *a.* Prepared; prompt; willing.
Syn. — Ready for action; prepared for a journey; prompt to reply; willing to perform.
RÊ-ÂF FIRM'ANCE, *n.* A second affirmation.
RÊ-Â'GENT, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance which serves to detect the presence of other substances; a test.
RÊ'AL, *a.* Actually being or existing; not imaginary, true, certain; genuine: — relating to things, not persons, as *real* property or estate.
RÊ'AL, *n.* A small Spanish coin, of the value of 10 or 12 cents.
RÊ'AL-GÂR [rê'al-gar, *J. Sm. O.*: re-âl'gar, *K. C.*], *n.* (*Chem.*) A red sulphuret of arsenic.
RÊ'AL-ÏSM, *n.* The principles of the realists.
RÊ'AL-ÏST, *n.* One of the sect of scholastic philosophers, who maintained that the universals in logic were things, and not mere names: — opposed to nominalist.
RÊ-ÂL'I-TY, *n.* State of being real: that which is real; truth; verity; fact; real existence.
RÊ'ÂL-I-ZÂ-BLE, *a.* That may be realized.
RÊ-ÂL-I-ZÂ'TION, *n.* The act of realizing.
RÊ'ÂL-IZE, *v. a.* To bring into being or act; to make real or certain; to achieve; to effect; to fulfil; to complete: — to convert into land.
RÊ'ÂL-LY, *ad.* With reality; in truth; truly.
RÊ'ÂLM (rêlm), *n.* A kingdom; an empire.
RÊ'ÂL-TY, *n.* (*Law.*) Real or landed property.
REAM, *n.* Twenty quires of paper.
RÊ-ÂN'I-MÂTE, *v. a.* To revive; to restore to life.

RĒ-AN-NĒX', *v. a.* To annex again.
RĒAP, *v. a.* To cut, as corn; to obtain.
RĒAP, *v. n.* To cut corn; to harvest.
RĒAP'ĒR, *n.* One who reaps or cuts corn.
RĒ-AP-PĒAR', *v. n.* To appear again.
RĒ-AP-PĒAR'ANCE, *n.* The act of appearing again.
RĒ-AP-PŌINT', *v. a.* To appoint again.
RĒ-AP-PŌINT'MENT, *n.* A renewed appointment.
RĒAR, *n.* The hinder troop, class, or part.
RĒAR, *v. a.* To raise up; to educate; to breed.
RĒAR-ĀD'MI-RĀL, *n.* An officer next in rank to a vice-admiral.
RĒAR'-GUĀRD, *n.* The part of an army which marches after the main body.
RĒAR'-MŌUSE, *n.* The leather-winged bat.
RĒAR'-RĀNK, *n.* The last rank of a battalion.
RĒAR'WĀRD, *n.* The last troop; end; latter part.
RĒ-AS-CĒND', *v. n. & a.* To climb or mount again.
RĒA'SON (rē'zn), *n.* The rational faculty which distinguishes man from the lower animals; the power of the perception of truth:—absolute right, truth, or justice:—understanding; sense:—efficient cause; final cause:—end; motive; argument.
Syn.—Reason, understanding, sense. Reason is the most comprehensive of these three words. Reason is fixed; understanding, discursive. Ideas are received by the understanding, and are approved or disapproved by reason. One who shows a want of understanding or sense is naturally stupid; a want of reason may be caused by passion or prejudice.
RĒA'SON (rē'zn), *v. n.* To argue rationally.
RĒA'SON (rē'zn), *v. a.* To examine rationally.
RĒA'SON-A-BLE (rē'zn-ā-bl), *a.* Endued with reason; agreeable to reason; rational; just; fair.
Syn.—A reasonable man; rational being; just balance; fair dealing.
RĒA'SON-A-BLE-NESS (rē'zn-ā-bl-nēs), *n.* Quality of being reasonable; rationality.
RĒA'SON-A-BLY (rē'zn-ā-blē), *ad.* With reason.
RĒA'SON-ĒR (rē'zn-ēr), *n.* One who reasons.
RĒA'SON-ING (rē'zn-ing), *n.* Argumentation.
RĒ-AS-SĒM'BLE, *v. a.* To assemble anew.
RĒ-AS-SĒRT', *v. a.* To assert anew.
RĒ-AS-SĒR'TION, *n.* A repeated assertion.
RĒ-AS-SIGN' (-sīn'), *v. a.* To assign again.
RĒ-AS-SŪME', *v. a.* To resume; to take again.
RĒ-AS-SŪP'ANCE (-shūr'-), *n.* A new assurance.
RĒ-AS-SŪRE' (rē-ā-shūr'), *v. a.* To assure anew.
RĒAS'TY (rēs'tē), *a.* Rusty, as bacon; rancid.
RĒ-AT-TĀCH'MENT, *n.* A repeated attachment.
RĒ-BĀP-TIZE', *v. a.* To baptize again.
RĒ-BĀTE', *v. a.* To blunt; to rabbit; to abate.
RĒ-BĀTE', *n.* An abatement:—a groove; a channel sunk on the edge of any piece of material.
RĒ-BĀTE'MENT, *n.* A diminution; abatement.
RĒ-BĒC, *n.* A three-stringed instrument or fiddle.
RĒB'EL, *n.* One who resists lawful authority by violence; a revolter; an insurgent.
RĒB'EL, *a.* Rebellious; seditious.
RĒ-BĒL', *v. n.* To rise against lawful authority.
RĒ-BĒLL'ION (rē-bēl'yūn), *n.* Warlike resistance against lawful authority; an insurrection.
RĒ-BĒLL'IOUS (rē-bēl'yūs), *a.* Resisting, or contrary to, lawful authority; insurrectionary.
RĒ-BĒLL'IOUS-LY (rē-bēl'yūs-lē), *ad.* By rebellion.
RĒ-BĒLL'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being rebellious.
RĒ-BŌUND', *v. n.* To spring or fly back; to recoil.
Syn.—A ball rebounds; sounds reverberate in echoes; a weapon or an action recoils.
RĒ-BŌUND', *v. a.* To reverberate; to beat back.
RĒ-BŌUND', *n.* Act of flying back; resiliation.
RĒ-BŪFF', *a.* A repulsion; a quick resistance.
RĒ-BŪFF', *v. a.* To beat back; to repel; to reject.
RĒ-BUILD' (rē-bīld'), *v. a.* [i. REBUILT; pp. REBUILT-ING, REBUILT.] To build anew; to reedify.
RĒ-BŪK'ABLE, *a.* That may be rebuked.
RĒ-BŪKE', *v. a.* To chide; to reprehend; to check.
RĒ-BŪKE', *n.* A reprehension; an oburgation.
RĒ-BŪK'ER, *n.* One who rebukes; a chider.

RĒ-BUR'Y (rē-bēr'ē), *v. a.* To bury again.
RĒ'BUS, *n.* [L.] *Pl.* RĒ'BUS-ES. An enigmatical representation of a name by pictures or emblems; a sort of riddle or enigma.
RĒ-BŪT', *v. n.* (Law.) To return an answer.
RĒ-BŪT', *v. a.* To beat back; to keep off; to repel.
RĒ-BŪT'TER, *n.* (Law.) The plaintiff's answer to the defendant's surjoinder.
RĒ-CĀLL', *v. a.* To call back; to revoke.
Syn.—Recall, revoke, repeal, retract, recant, abjure. All these words signify to call back; but we call back persons; and a person recalls words or things, retracts assertions, recants opinions or doctrines, and abjures what he has solemnly professed. To repeal, as commonly used, means to call back legally; to revoke, to call back solemnly; as, to repeal an act of Congress; to revoke an edict or a promise.
RĒ-CĀLL', *n.* A revocation; act of calling back.
RĒ-CĀNT', *v. a.* To contradict a former declaration; to retract; to recall; to abjure.
RĒ-CĀNT', *v. n.* To revoke what has been said.
RĒ-CĀN-TĀ'TION, *n.* A recanting; a retraction.
RĒ-CĀN'TER, *n.* One who recants.
RĒ-CA-PIT'U-LĀTE (rē-ka-pit'yū-lāt), *v. a.* To repeat the substance of what has been said; to recite.
RĒ-CA-PIT'U-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of recapitulating.
RĒ-CA-PIT'U-LĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Repeating again.
RĒ-CĀP'TION, *n.* Act of retaking; reprisal.
RĒ-CĀPT'URE (rē-kāpt'yūr), *v. a.* To retake.
RĒ-CĀPT'URE (rē-kāpt'yūr), *n.* A retaking.
RĒ-CĀST', *v. a.* [i. RECAST; pp. RECASTING, RECAST.] To cast again; to throw again.
RĒ-CĒDE', *v. n.* To retreat; to relax any claim.
RĒ-CĒIPT' (rē-sēt'), *n.* A reception:—a place of receiving:—a recipe:—a written acknowledgment of money, &c. received.
RĒ-CĒIPT' (rē-sēt'), *v. a.* To give a receipt for.
RĒ-CĒIV-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being received.
RĒ-CĒIVE', *v. a.* To take; to allow; to admit.
RĒ-CĒIVER, *n.* He or that which receives:—a chemical vessel or retort.
RĒ-CĒN-CY, *n.* State of being recent; newness.
RĒ-CĒN'SION, *n.* An enumeration; a review.
RĒ-CĒNT, *a.* New; late; not antique; fresh.
RĒ-CĒNT-LY, *ad.* Lately; newly; freshly.
RĒ-CĒNT-NESS, *n.* Newness; freshness.
RĒ-CĒP-TĀ-CLE [rē-sēp'tā-kl, P. E. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.; rēs'ep'tā-kl, S. J. F. R.; rēs'ep'tā-kl or rē-sēp'tā-kl, W.], *n.* A vessel or place into which any thing is received; a reservoir.
RĒ-EP-TĀC'U-LAR, *a.* (Bot.) Relating to a receptacle.
RĒ-CĒP-TĪ-BĒL'I-TY, *n.* State of being receptive.
RĒ-CĒP'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be received.
RĒ-CĒP'TION, *n.* Act of receiving; state or manner of being received; receipt.
Syn.—A warm or cold reception; receipt of money, letter, &c.
RĒ-CĒP'TIVE, *a.* Able to receive; admitting.
RĒ-CĒP'TO-RY or **RĒ-CĒP'TO-RY** [rēs'ep-tūr-ē, S. W. J. F. R.; rē-sēp'tō-rē, P. K. Sm. Wb.], *a.* Generally admitted or received.
RĒ-CĒSS' [rē-sēs', S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.], *n.* Retirement; privacy; retreat:—a place of secrecy; a cavity in the face of a wall; a niche:—intermission; suspension.
RĒ-CĒS'SION (rē-sēs'hūn), *n.* Act of retreating.
RĒ-CHĀRGE, *v. a.* To charge or attack again.
RĒ-CHĀR'TER, *v. a.* To charter again.
RECHERCHÉ (rē-shār'shā), *a.* [Fr.] Far-fetched; well finished; choice; elegant.
RĒ-CHŌŒSE', *v. a.* [i. RECHŌSE; pp. RECHŌSSING, RECHŌSEN.] To choose again; to reflect.
RĒC'I-PĒ (rēs'e-pē), *n.* A medical prescription.
RĒ-CĒP'I-EN-CY, *n.* Act of receiving; reception.
RĒ-CĒP'I-ENT, *a.* Having the quality of receiving.
RĒ-CĒP'I-ENT, *n.* A receiver; a vessel to receive.
RĒ-CĒP'RO-CAL, *a.* Done by each to the other; acting by turns; mutual; alternate; interchangeable.

RE-CÍP-RO-CAL, *n.* (*Arith.*) The quotient resulting from the division of unity by any number.
 RE-CÍP-RO-CÁL'I-TY, *n.* State of being reciprocal.
 RE-CÍP-RO-CAL-LY, *ad.* Interchangeably.
 RE-CÍP-RO-CAL-NESS, *n.* State of being reciprocal.
 RE-CÍP-RO-CATE, *v. n.* To act interchangeably.
 RE-CÍP-RO-CATE, *v. a.* To exchange mutually.
 RE-CÍP-RO-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act of reciprocating.
 RE-CÍ-PRŌC'I-TY, *n.* A reciprocal act or obligation.
 RE-CÍ'SION (re-sizh'un), *n.* Act of cutting off.
 RE-CÍ'TAL, *n.* Act of reciting; recitation; a rehearsal; a narration; *account*; enumeration.
 RE-CÍ-TÁ'TION, *n.* Act of reciting; recital.
 RE-CÍ-TÁ-TIVE, *n.* A kind of singing or tune-ful
 RE-CÍ-TÁ-TÍ'VŌ, } pronunciation; a chant.
 RE-CÍTE', *v. a.* To rehearse; to repeat; to tell over; to relate; to recapitulate.
 RE-CÍ'TER, *n.* One who recites.
 RECK/LESS, *a.* Careless; heedless; mindless.
 RECK/LESS-NESS, *n.* Carelessness; negligence.
 RECK/ON (rĕk/kn), *v. a.* To number; to esteem.
 RECK/ON (rĕk/kn), *v. n.* To compute; to calculate.
 RECK/ON-ER (rĕk/kn-er), *n.* One who reckons.
 RECK/ON-ING (rĕk/kn-ing), *n.* Computation; calculation; estimation; *account*.
 RE-CLÁIM', *v. a.* To reform; to recover; to tame.
Syn. — Reclaim men from vice; reform bad habits; recover what is lost; tame wild animals.
 RE-CLÁIM'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being reclaimed.
 RE-CLÁIM'ANT, *n.* One who reclaims.
 RE-CÍ-LI-NATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bent downward, as a leaf.
 RE-CÍ-LI-NÁ'TION, *n.* Act of leaning or reclining.
 RE-CLINE', *v. a. & n.* To lean back; to repose.
 RE-CLŌSE', *v. a.* To close again.
 RE-CLŪSE', *n.* One shut up; a retired person.
 RE-CLŪSE', *a.* Shut up; retired; solitary.
 RE-CLŪSE'LY, *ad.* In retirement; like a recluse.
 RE-CLŪSE/NESS, *n.* Retirement.
 RE-CLŪ'SION (re-klŭ'zhun), *n.* State of a recluse.
 RE-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* Affording concealment.
 RE-CŌC'TION, *n.* A repeated coction.
 RE-CŌG-NÍ'TION (rĕk-og-nish'un), *n.* Act of recognizing; an acknowledgment; a review.
 RE-CŌG-NÍ-TŌRS, *n. pl.* (*Law.*) A jury on an assize.
 *RE-CŌG-NÍZ-A-BLE or RE-CŌG-NÍ-ZÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be recognized.
 *RE-CŌG-NÍ-ZÁNCE [re-kŏg'ne-zāns, *W. J. F. Sm. C.*; re-kŏn'ē-zāns, *S. P. R. Wb.*; re-kŏg'ne-zāns or re-kŏn'ē-zāns, *Ja.*], *n.* Recognition; an acknowledgment; — a badge; a bond of record; — written also *recognisance*.
 RE-CŌG-NÍ-ZÁ'TION, *n.* Act of recognizing.
 *RE-CŌG-NÍZE [rĕk'og-niz, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; re-kog-niz, *S.*; rĕk'on-iz, *P. Wb.*], *v. a.* To recover the knowledge of; to know again; to acknowledge; — written also *recognise*.
 *RE-CŌG-NÍ-ZĒ', *n.* (*Law.*) A person to whom one is bound by recognizance. [*recognizance*.]
 *RE-CŌG-NÍ-ZŌR', *n.* (*Law.*) One who gives a
 RE-CŌIL', *v. n.* To rush or fall back; to rebound.
 RE-CŌIL', *n.* A falling back; a rebound.
 RE-CŌIL'ER, *n.* One who recoils.
 RE-CŌIL'ING, *n.* The act of rebounding; recoil.
 RE-CŌIN', *v. a.* To coin over again.
 RE-CŌIN'AGE, *n.* The act of coining anew.
 RE-CŌL-LĒCT', *v. a.* To recover to memory; to recall to mind; to remember.
 RE-CŌL-LĒC'TION, *n.* Act of recollecting or calling to mind things once known; reminiscence; *memory*.
 RE-CŌL-LĒC'TIVE, *a.* Causing recollection.
 RE-CŌM-BÍNE', *v. a.* To unite together again.
 RE-CŌM-MENCE', *v. a.* To begin anew.
 RE-CŌM-MEND', *v. a.* To commend to another.
 RE-CŌM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of praise.
 RE-CŌM-MEN-DÁ'TION, *n.* Act of recommending; commendation; a credential.
 RE-CŌM-MEN'DA-TO-RY, *a.* Conveying praise.
 RE-CŌM-MEND'ER, *n.* One who recommends.
 RE-CŌM-MÍT', *v. a.* To commit anew.

RE-CŌM-MÍT'MENT, *n.* A new commitment.
 RE-CŌM-MÍT'TAL, *n.* A new committal.
 RE-CŌM-PĒNSE, *v. a.* To pay back an equivalent, to compensate; to repay; to requite.
 RE-CŌM-PĒNSE, *n.* A return for something done or suffered; a reward; a compensation; remuneration; *retribution*.
 RE-CŌM-POSE', *v. a.* To compose or form anew.
 RE-CŌN-CÍL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be reconciled.
 RE-CŌN-CÍL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Consistency.
 RE-CŌN-CÍLE, *v. a.* To conciliate; to restore to favor; to make consistent; to adjust.
 RE-CŌN-CÍLE-MENT, *n.* Reconciliation.
 RE-CŌN-CÍL-ER, *n.* One who reconciles.
 RE-CŌN-CÍL-I-Á'TION, *n.* Act of reconciling; state of being reconciled; adjustment; a renewal of friendship; atonement.
 RE-CŌN-CÍL-I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to reconcile.
 RE-CŌN-DÍTE [rĕk'on-dit, *W. J. Ja. C. Wb.*; rĕk-on-dít', *S.*; re-kŏn'dit, *P. Sm. R.*; rĕk'on-dit or re-kŏn'dit, *F.*], *a.* Hidden; secret; abstruse.
 RE-CŌN-DŪCT', *v. a.* To conduct again.
 RE-CŌN-ŌIS-SÁNCE', *n.* [*Fr.*] Act of reconnoitring; discovery; examination.
 RE-CŌN-ŌÍ'TRE (rĕk-on-ŏí'ter), *v. a.* To examine; to view; — to survey, particularly for military purposes.
 RE-CŌN-QUER (-kŏng'ker), *v. a.* To conquer again.
 RE-CŌN-SÍD'ER, *v. a.* To consider again.
 RE-CŌN-SÍD-ER-Á'TION, *n.* Act of reconsidering.
 RE-CŌN-STRŪCT', *v. a.* To construct again.
 RE-CŌN-VEY' (-rĕ-kŏn-vā'), *v. a.* To convey again.
 RE-CŌN-VEY'ANCE (-vā'-), *n.* A new conveyance.
 RE-CŌRD', *v. a.* To set down or enter in a register; to register; to enroll; to celebrate.
 RE-CŌRD [rĕk'ord, *P. J. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; rĕk'ord or re-kŏrd', *W. J. F.*], *n.* A register; memorial.
Syn. — A record, memorial, or memorandum of an occurrence; town records; register of births; archives of a city.
 RE-CŌRD'ER, *n.* One who records; — a judge.
 RE-CŌRD'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of recorder.
 RE-CŌUNT', *v. a.* To relate in detail, to tell.
 RE-CŌUNT'MENT, *n.* A relation; a recital. *Shak.*
 RE-CŌURSE' (re-kŏrs'), *n.* Application; access.
 RE-CŌV'ER, *v. a.* To restore from sickness; to get again; to reclaim; to repair; to regain; to recruit.
Syn. — To recover or regain health or an estate; retrieve a loss; repair an injury; recruit lost strength, spirits, &c.; reclaim the vicious.
 RE-CŌV'ER, *v. n.* To grow well from a disease.
 RE-CŌV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be recovered.
 RE-CŌV'ER-Y, *n.* Act of recovering; a restoration.
Syn. — Recovery from sickness; restoration of health.
 RE-CŌRE-ANT, *a.* Cowardly; mean-spirited; false.
 RE-CŌRE-ATE, *v. a.* To refresh; to amuse; to divert; to delight; to revive; to gratify.
 RE-CŌRE-ATE, *v. n.* To take recreation.
 RE-CŌRE-ATE', *v. a.* To create anew.
 RE-CŌRE-Á'TION, *n.* Act of recreating; *amusement*; sport; entertainment; diversion.
 RE-CŌRE-Á'TION, *n.* The act of creating anew.
 RE-CŌRE-Á-TIVE, *a.* Tending to recreate; refreshing; amusing; diverting.
 RE-CŌRE-Á-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being recreative.
 RE-CŌRE-MENT, *n.* Dross; spume; useless part.
 RE-CŌRE-MENTAL, } *a.* Containing recre-
 RE-CŌRE-MEN-TÍ'TIOUS, } ment or dross; drossy.
 RE-CŌRÍM-I-NÁTE, *v. n.* To return one accusation for another; to reproach mutually.
 RE-CŌRÍM-I-NÁTE, *v. a.* To accuse in return.
 RE-CŌRÍM-I-NÁ'TION, *n.* Act of reprimanding.
 RE-CŌRÍM-I-NÁ-TIVE, *a.* Recriminatory.
 RE-CŌRÍM-I-NÁ-TOR, *n.* One who recriminates.
 RE-CŌRÍM-I-NÁ-TO-RY, *a.* Retorting an accusation.
 RE-CŌRÍT' (re-krát'), *v. a.* To repair; to supply.
 RE-CŌRÍT' (re-krát'), *v. n.* To raise new soldiers; — to receive new strength or health; to recover.
 RE-CŌRÍT' (re-krát'), *n.* A supply; — a new soldier.
 RE-CŌRÍT'ER, *n.* One who recruits.

RĒC'TĀN-GLĒ, *n.* A right-angled parallelogram.
 RĒC-TĀN/GŪ-LĀR, *a.* Having right angles.
 RĒC-TĀN/GŪ-LĀR-LŸ, *ad.* With right angles.
 RĒC-TĪ-FĪ-Ā-BLE, *a.* Capable of being set right.
 RĒC-TĪ-FĪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of rectifying.
 RĒC-TĪ-FĪ-ĒR, *n.* One who rectifies.
 RĒC-TĪ-FŸ, *v. a.* To make right; to reform; to amend:—to exalt and improve by distillation.
 RĒC-TĪ-LĪN'/Ē-ĀL, *a.* Straight; rectilinear.
 RĒC-TĪ-LĪN'/Ē-ĀR, *a.* Right-lined; straight.
 RĒC-TĪ-TŪDE, *n.* State of being right; uprightness; equity; justice; honesty; integrity.
Syn.—Rectitude or uprightness of principle or conduct; equity of the laws; justice of the cause; honesty of the person or the action; probity or integrity of the person or character.
 RĒC'TOR, *n.* A ruler; a governor:—a minister or priest of a parish. See CLERGYMAN.
 RĒC'TOR-ĀTE, *n.* The office of rector.
 RĒC-TŌRĪ-ĀL, *a.* Belonging to a rector.
 RĒC'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The rank or office of rector.
 RĒC'TOR-Y, *n.* The benefice of a rector:—the church of a rector:—a rector's house.
 RĒC'TUM, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The last portion of the large intestines, terminating in the anus.
 RĒ-CŪM'BENCE, *n.* State of being recumbent;
 RĒ-CŪM'BEN-CY, *n.* rest; repose.
 RĒ-CŪM'BENT, *a.* Lying; leaning; reposing.
 RĒ-CŪ/PER-A-TIVE, *a.* Tending to restore; re-
 RĒ-CŪ/PER-A-TO-RY, *a.* storative; recovering.
 RĒ-CŪR', *v. n.* To come back; to return; to resort.
 RĒ-CŪR'ENCE, *n.* Act of recurring; a coming
 RĒ-CŪR'EN-CY, *n.* again; a return.
 RĒ-CŪR'RENT, *a.* Returning from time to time.
 RĒ-CŪR'VATE, *a.* To bend back; to recurve.
 RĒ-CŪR-YĀ'TION, *n.* Act of recurvating; flex-
 RĒ-CŪR'V-TY, *n.* ure backwards.
 RĒ-CŪR'VE, *v. a.* To bend back; to recurvate.
 RĒ-CŪR'VOUS, *a.* Bent backwards.
 *RĒ-CŪ/SAN-CY, *n.* Non-conformity.
 *RĒ-CŪ'SANT or RĒC'Ū-SĀNT [rĒ-kŪ'zant, *P. J. E.*
Ja. R. Wb.; rĒk'ku-zant, *S. K. Sm. C.*; rĒ-ku'zant
 or rĒk'ku-zant, *W.*], *n.* A non-conformist.
 *RĒ-CŪ'SANT, *a.* Refusing to conform.
 RĒC-Ū-SĀ'TION, *n.* (*Law.*) A challenge; a refusal.
 RĒD, *a.* Of the color of blood; scarlet.
 RĒD, *n.* One of the primitive colors.
 RĒ/DĀN, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) A kind of rampart.
 RĒD/BREĀST (rĒd'brĕst), *n.* A small bird; robin.
 RĒD'-BŪD, *n.* The Judas-tree.
 RĒD'DEN (rĒd'dn), *v. a. & n.* To make or grow red.
 RĒD'DISH, *a.* Somewhat red; inclining to red.
 RĒD'DISH-NESS, *n.* A tendency to redness.
 RĒD-DĪ'TION (rĒd-dish'un), *n.* A restitution.
 RĒD-DĪ-TIVE, *a.* Answering to an interrogative.
 RĒD'DLE, *n.* Red chalk; a species of ochre.
 RĒ-DEĒM', *v. a.* To relieve or free from forfeiture
 or captivity by paying a price; to ransom; to res-
 cue; to recover.
 RĒ-DEĒM'-Ā-BLE, *a.* Capable of redemption.
 RĒ-DEĒM'ER, *n.* A ransomer; the Saviour of men.
 RĒ-DE-LĪV'ER, *v. a.* To deliver back or again.
 RĒ-DE-LĪV'ER-Y, *n.* Act of delivering back.
 RĒ-DE-MĀND', *v. a.* To demand back or again.
 RĒ-DEMP'TION (rĒ-dĕm'shun), *n.* The act of re-
 deem-ing; ransom; recovery from ruin.
 RĒ-DEMP'TION-ER, *n.* An emigrant who redeems
 himself, or pays for a passage, by labor. [*U. S.*]
 RĒ-DEMP'TIVE, *a.* Relating to redemption.
 RĒ-DEMP'TO-RY (rĒ-dĕm'to-re), *a.* Redeeming.
 RĒD'-GŪM, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease of infants:—a
 kind of blight in grain.
 RĒD'-HŌT, *a.* Heated to redness.
 RĒ-DĪN'/TE-GRĀTE, *v. a.* To restore; make new.
 RĒ-DĪN'-TE-GRĀ'TION, *n.* Renovation; restora-
 tion.
 RĒ-DĪS-SEI'ZIN, *n.* (*Law.*) A kind of writ.
 RĒD-LEAD', *n.* Red oxide of lead; minium.
 RĒD'NESS, *n.* The quality of being red.
 RĒD'O-LENCE, *n.* Sweet scent; fragrance;
 RĒD'O-LĒN-CY, *n.* sweet odor.

RĒD'O-LĒNT, *a.* Diffusing fragrance or odor.
 RĒ-DOŪB'LE (rĒ-dŭb'bl), *v. a.* To double again.
 RĒ-DOUB'LE, *v. n.* To become twice as much.
 RĒ-DOŪBT' (rĒ-dŭbt'), *n.* An outwork; a fortress.
 RĒ-DOŪBT'Ā-BLE (rĒ-dŭbt'ā-bl), *a.* Formidable.
 RĒ-DOŪND', *v. n.* To conduce in the consequence
 RĒD'PŌLE, *n.* A bird; a sort of finch.
 RĒ-DRĒSS', *v. a.* To set right; to relieve; to ease.
Syn.—Redress a grievance; relieve the suffer-
 ing; ease pain.
 RĒ-DRĒSS', *n.* Amendment; relief; remedy.
 RĒ-DRĒSS'ER, *n.* One who redresses or relieves.
 RĒ-DRĒS'SIVE, *a.* Succoring; affording relief.
 RĒD-SEAR' or RĒD'SEAR, *v. a.* To break or crack
 under the hammer, as iron when red-hot.
 RĒD'STREAK, *n.* A species of apple.
 RĒD'TŌP, *n.* A valuable sort of grass.
 RĒ-DŪCE', *v. a.* To bring back:—to degrade; to
 subdue:—to diminish; to lower:—to change
 from a higher to a lower denomination.
 RĒ-DŪCE'MENT, *n.* A reduction. [*R.*]
 RĒ-DŪCENT, *n.* That which reduces.
 RĒ-DŪCER, *n.* One who reduces.
 RĒ-DŪC'Ī-BLE, *a.* Possible to be reduced.
 RĒ-DŪC'Ī-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being reducible.
 RĒ-dŭk'ti-ō ād āb-sŭr'dŭm (rĒ-dŭk'she-ō-), [*L.*]
 (*Logic.*) A species of argument which proves,
 not the thing asserted, but the absurdity of what-
 ever contradicts it.
 RĒ-DŪC'TION, *n.* The act of reducing; conquest.
 —(*Arith.*) The changing of quantities from one
 denomination to another.
 RĒ-DŪC'TIVE, *a.* Having the power of reducing.
 RĒ-DŪC'TIVE-LY, *ad.* By reduction.
 RĒ-DŪN'DANCE, *n.* Superabundance; exuber-
 RĒ-DŪN'DAN-CY, *n.* ance; excess; superfluity.
 RĒ-DŪN'DANT, *a.* Superabundant; superfluous.
 RĒ-DŪN'DANT-LY, *ad.* Superabundantly.
 RĒ-DE'PLĪ-CĀTE, *v. a.* To double; to double
 again.
 RĒ-DE'PLĪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of doubling.
 RĒ-DE'PLĪ-CĀ-TIVE, *a.* Double; doubling again.
 RĒ-ĒCH'Ō, *v. n.* To return an echo; to echo back.
 RĒ-ĒCH'Ō, *n.* The return of an echo.
 RĒED, *n.* A hollow, knotted stalk:—a pipe.
 RĒED'EN (rĒ'dn), *a.* Consisting of reeds.
 RĒ-ED-I-FĪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of rebuilding.
 RĒ-ED-I-FŸ, *v. a.* To edify again; to rebuild.
 RĒED'Y, *a.* Abounding with reeds.
 RĒEF, *n.* A certain portion of a sail:—a chain of
 rocks lying near the surface of the water.
 RĒEF, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To reduce the surface of a sail.
 RĒEK, *n.* Smoke; steam; vapor:—a rick.
 RĒEK, *v. n.* To smoke; to steam; to emit vapor.
 RĒEK'Y, *a.* Smoky; tanned; black; dark.
 RĒEL, *n.* A frame for yarn:—a kind of dance.
 RĒEL, *v. a.* To gather yarn off the spindle.
 RĒEL, *v. n.* To stagger; to vacillate in walking.
 RĒ-E-LĒCT', *v. a.* To elect again.
 RĒ-E-LĒCT'ION, *n.* A repeated election.
 RĒ-ĒL'I-QĪ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being reelected.
 RĒ-EM-BARK', *v. a. & n.* To embark again.
 RĒEM'ING, *n.* The act of opening seams between
 the planks of vessels for recalcing them.
 RĒ-EN-ACT', *v. a.* To enact anew.
 RĒ-EN-FŌRCE', *v. a.* To enforce anew.
 RĒ-EN-FŌRCE'MENT, *n.* Fresh assistance or aid.
 RĒ-EN-GAGE', *v. a.* To engage anew.
 RĒ-EN-LIST', *v. a.* To enlist anew.
 RĒ-EN-LIST'MENT, *n.* A repeated enlistment.
 RĒ-EN'TER, *v. a.* To enter again; to enter anew.
 RĒ-EN-THRŌNE', *v. a.* To replace on a throne.
 RĒ-EN'TRANCE, *n.* A repeated entrance.
 RĒ-ES-TĀB'LISH, *v. a.* To establish anew.
 RĒ-ES-TĀB'LISH-ER, *n.* One who reestablishes.
 RĒ-ES-TĀB'LISH-MENT, *n.* The act of reestab-
 lishing; a new establishment.
 RĒ-EX-ĀM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* A new examination;
revisal.
 RĒ-EX-ĀM'INE, *v. a.* To examine anew.
 RĒ-EX-PŌRT', *v. a.* To export again.

RÉ-FĀSH'ION, *v. a.* To fashion or form anew.
RE-FĒC'TION, *n.* Refreshment after hunger; repast.
RE-FĒC'TIVE, *a.* Refreshing; restorative.
RE-FĒC'TO-RY [rē-fēk'tūr-ē, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb. Nares*; rēf'ek-tūr-ē, *S. J. F.*; rē-fēk'tūr-ē, *W.*], *n.* An apartment for refreshments or meals; an eating-room.
RE-FĒR', *v. a.* To direct to another; to submit.
RE-FĒR', *v. n.* To have relation or respect; to relate; to belong; to *allude*.
Syn. — We *refer* to a passage or object; a thing or circumstance *relates* or *belongs* to a subject.
RĒF'ER-ABLE, *a.* That may be referred; — also written *referable*.
RĒF'ER-ĒĒ', *n.* One to whom any thing is referred.
RĒF'ER-ENCE, *n.* Act of referring; relation; respect: — a trial by referees; an arbitration.
RĒF'ER-ĒN'DA-RY, *n.* The master of requests.
RE-FĒR'RI-BLE, *a.* That may be referred; referable. See **REFERABLE**.
RE-FINE', *v. a.* To purify; to clear from dross.
RE-FINE', *v. n.* To become refined or pure.
RE-FINED' (re-find'), *p. a.* Purified; having refinement; polished; *polite*; elegant.
RE-FIN'ED-LY, *ad.* With refinement.
RE-FIN'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being refined.
RE-FINE'MENT, *n.* Act of refining; state of being refined; improvement in elegance or purity; polish; purity; elegance.
RE-FIN'ER, *n.* One who refines; a purifier.
RE-FIN'ER-Y, *n.* A place for refining.
RE-FIT', *v. a.* To repair; to restore after damage.
RE-FIT'MENT, *n.* The act of refitting.
RE-FLECT', *v. a.* To throw back; to cast back.
RE-FLECT', *v. n.* To throw back light: — to turn back the thoughts on things past; to ponder; to think, to *consider*: — to cast reproach.
RE-FLECT'ING, *p. a.* Making reflection; considerate; thoughtful.
RE-FLECT'ION, *n.* Act of reflecting; a rebound: — thought; attentive consideration: — censure.
RE-FLECT'IVE, *a.* Reflecting; musing.
RE-FLECT'OR, *n.* He or that which reflects.
RĒFLEX, *a.* Directed back; bent back.
RE'FLEX, *n.* (*Painting*.) The illumination of one body by light reflected from another. [ible].
RE-FLEX-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being reflex.
RE-FLEX-I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being thrown back.
RE-FLEX'IVE, *a.* Relating to the past; reflective.
RE-FLEX'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a reflexive manner.
RĒFLU-EN-CY, *n.* Quality or state of flowing back.
RĒFLU-ENT, *a.* Running back; flowing back.
RĒFLUX, *n.* The backward course of water.
RĒ-FO-MĒNT', *v. a.* To foment or warm again.
RE-FÖRM', *v. a.* To form anew.
RE-FÖRM', *v. a.* To change from worse to better; to *amend*; to correct; to improve.
RE-FÖRM', *v. n.* To grow better; to improve.
RE-FÖRM', *n.* A reformation; an amendment.
RĒF-OR-MĀ'DŌ, *n.* An officer retained in service.
RĒF-OR-MĀ'TION, *n.* Act of reforming; amendment: — the change in religion begun by Luther.
Syn. — A *reformation* commenced, ending in complete *reform*: — *amendment* of life. *Reformation* in religion; *reform* of parliament.
RE-FÖRM-A-TIVE, *a.* Tending to reform.
RE-FÖRM-A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to reform; causing reformation; correcting.
RE-FÖRM'ER, *n.* One who reforms; reformist.
RE-FÖRM'IST, *n.* An adherent to reform.
RE-FRĀCT', *v. a.* To break the course of rays.
RE-FRĀCT'ION, *n.* The deviation of a ray of light.
RE-FRĀCT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of refraction.
RE-FRĀCTO-RI-NESS, *n.* Sullen obstinacy.
RE-FRĀCTO-RY, *a.* Obstinate; contumacious.
RĒFRĀ-GA-BLE [rēfrā-ga-bl, *S. W. J. Sm.*; rēfrā-ga-bl or rēfrā-ga-bl, *p.*], *a.* Refutable.
RE-FRĀIN', *v. a.* To hold back; to keep from.
RE-FRĀIN', *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain.

RE-FRĀIN', *n.* The burden of a song; repetition.
RĒ-FRĀME', *v. a.* To frame or put together again.
RE-FRĀN-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being refrangible.
RE-FRĀN-GI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being refracted.
RE-FRĒSH', *v. a.* To relieve or revive after pain, fatigue, or want; to recreate; to invigorate: — to refrigerate; to cool.
RE-FRĒSH'ER, *n.* He or that which refreshes.
RE-FRĒSH'MENT, *n.* Act of refreshing; that which refreshes: — relief after pain; rest; — food.
RE-FRIG'ER-ANT, *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.
RE-FRIG'ER-ANT, *n.* A cooling medicine or drink.
RE-FRIG'ER-ATE, *v. a.* To make cool; to cool.
RE-FRIG'ER-ĀTION, *n.* Act of cooling.
RE-FRIG'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Tending to cool; refrigerating; cooling.
RE-FRIG'ER-A-TO-RY, *a.* refrigerating; cooling.
RE-FRIG'ER-A-TOR, *n.* A cooling vessel.
RE-FRIG'ER-A-TO-RY, *n.* A cooling vessel or thing.
RĒFT, *n.* A chink. See **RIFT**.
RĒF'UGE (rēf'ūj), *n.* Shelter from danger; protection; an *asylum*: — an expedient.
RĒF-U-GĒĒ', *n.* One who flies for protection.
RE-FUL'GENCE, *a.* Radiation of light; splendor; brightness.
RE-FUL'GENT, *a.* Bright; shining; glittering.
RE-FUL'GENT-LY, *ad.* In a shining manner.
RE-FUND', *v. a.* To pour back: — to repay what has been received; to restore.
RE-FUS'ABLE, *a.* That may be refused.
RE-FÜSĀL, *n.* Act of refusing; a denial; rejection: — right of choice; option; offer.
RE-FÜSE', *v. a.* To deny; to decline; to *reject*.
Syn. — *Refuse* a request; *deny* a claim; *decline* an offer; *reject* a proposal; *repel* a foe.
RE-FÜSE', *v. n.* Not to accept; not to comply.
***RĒF'ÜSE** [rēffūs, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; rēffüz, *S. P. E.*], *n.* Worthless remains; *dregs*.
***RĒF'ÜSE**, *a.* Left when the rest is taken.
RE-FÜS'ER, *n.* One who refuses.
RE-FÜT'ABLE, *a.* That may be refuted. See **IRREFUTABLE**.
RĒF-U-TĀ'TION, *n.* Act of refuting; confutation.
RE-FÜT-A-TO-RY, *a.* Implying refutation.
RE-FÜTE', *v. a.* To prove erroneous; to *confute*.
RE-FÜT'ER, *n.* One who refutes.
RĒ-GAIN', *v. a.* To gain anew; to *recover*.
RE'GAL, *a.* Relating to a king; *royal*; kingly.
RE-GĀLE, *v. a.* To refresh; to entertain; to feast.
RE-GĀLE, *v. n.* To feast; to fare sumptuously.
RE-GĀLE, *n.* An entertainment; a treat. [*R.*]
RE-GĀLE'MENT, *n.* Refreshment; entertainment.
RE-GĀL'LĪ-A, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Ensigns of royalty.
RE-GĀL'I-TY, *n.* Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.
RE-GĀL-LY, *ad.* In a regal manner.
RE-GĀRD', *v. a.* To value; to esteem: — to observe: — to have relation to; to respect.
RE-GĀRD', *n.* Attention; respect; reverence.
Syn. — Have *regard*; pay *attention*; show *respect*; feel *reverence*.
RE-GĀRD'ANT, *a.* (*Her.*) Looking behind.
RE-GĀRD'ER, *n.* One who regards.
RE-GĀRD'FUL, *a.* Attentive; taking notice of.
RE-GĀRD'FUL-LY, *ad.* Attentively; respectfully.
RE-GĀRD'ING, *prep.* Having regard to.
RE-GĀRD'LESS, *a.* Heedless; negligent; inattentive.
RE-GĀRD'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without heed. [tion].
RE-GĀRD'LESS-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention.
RE-GĀT'TA, *n.* [*It.*] A boat-race for amusement.
RĒ-GEN-CY, *n.* Government by a regent; rule.
RE-GEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* State of being regenerate.
RE-GEN'ER-ATE, *v. a.* To cause to be born anew; to produce anew; to renew.
RE-GEN'ER-ATE, *a.* Reproduced; born anew.
RE-GEN'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* State of being regenerate.
RE-GEN'ER-ĀTION, *n.* Act of regenerating; state of being regenerated; new birth; birth by grace.
RE-GEN'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Producing regeneration.
RĒ-ĠENT, *a.* Governing; exercising authority.
RĒ-ĠENT, *n.* One who exercises the power of a

sovereign during the absence or minority of the sovereign; a governor; a vicarious ruler.
REGENT-SHIP, *n.* The office of a regent.
RE-GÈR-MI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Act of sprouting again.
REG'J-CIDE, *n.* A murderer or murder of a king.
RÉGIME (re-zhēm'), *n.* [Fr.] Government; rule.
REG'J-MÈN, *n.* Regulation of diet:—government.
 —(*Gram.*) The government of nouns by verbs and other words.
REG'J-MÈNT, *n.* A body of troops under a colonel.
REG-I-MÈN'TAL, *a.* Belonging to a regiment.
REG-I-MÈN'TALS, *n. pl.* A military uniform.
REG'ION (rē'jun), *n.* A country; a tract; a place.
REG'JS-TER, *n.* An official account of proceedings regularly kept; a record; a list; a catalogue:—a keeper of a register; a registrar.
REG'JS-TER, *v. a.* To set down or enter in a book; to record in a register; to enroll.
REG'JS-TER-SHIP, *n.* The office of register.
REG'JS-TRĀR, *a.* A keeper of records; a register.
REG'JS-TRĀ-RY, *n.* A registrar. [*R.*]
REG'JS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* Act of recording; registry.
REG'JS-TRY, *n.* Act of recording:—the place where a register is kept:—a register; record.
REG'P-I-ŪS, *a.* [L.] Royal.—*Regius professor*, a professor appointed by the king, or one whose chair was founded by a king.
REG'LET, *n.* A piece of wood used by printers.
REG'NANT, *a.* Reigning; ruling; prevalent.
RE-GORGE', *v. a.* To vomit up; to throw back.
RE-GRANT', *v. a.* To grant again.
RE-GRATE', *v. a.* To engross; to forestall.
RE-GRAT'ER, *n.* A forestaller; an engrosser.
RE'GRESS, *n.* A passage back; a return.
RE-GRÈS'SION (re-grēsh'ūn), *n.* Act of returning.
RE-GRÈS'SIVE, *a.* Passing or going back.
RE-GRËT', *n.* Grief for the past; sorrow.
RE-GRËT', *v. a.* To grieve at; to mourn for.
RE-GRËT'FŪL, *a.* Full of regret; sorrowful.
RE-GRËT'FŪL-LY, *ad.* With regret.
†RE-GŪB'ER'DON (re-gēd'ūn), *n.* A reward. (*Shak.*)
REG'U-LAR, *a.* Agreeable to rule; orderly; exact; properly instituted; *methodical*; *formal*:—*equilateral* or *equiangular*, as figures.
REG'U-LAR, *n.* A monk who has taken the three vows:—a permanent soldier in regular pay.
REG-U-LĀR'I-TY, *n.* State of being regular; conformity to rule; order.
Syn.—*Regularity* is conformity to rule; *order*, to rank. A good *order* once established should be acted on with *regularity*.
REG'U-LĀR-LY, *ad.* In a regular manner.
REG'U-LĀTE, *v. a.* To adjust by rule; to direct; to guide; to *conduct*; to manage.
REG-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of regulating; method.
REG'U-LĀ-TOR, *n.* He or that which regulates.
REG'U-LŪS, *n.* [L.] (*Chem.*) The purest part of any metal:—*antimony*.
RE-GŪR'QI-TĀTE, *v. a.* To throw or pour back.
RE-GŪR'QI-TĀTE, *v. n.* To be poured back.
RE-GŪR-QI-TĀ'TION, *n.* Reabsorption.
RĒ-HĀ-BIL'I-TĀTE, *v. a.* To restore to former rank or condition; to reinstate.
RĒ-HĀ-BIL-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* (*Law.*) Restoration.
RĒ-HĒAR', *v. a.* To hear again.
RĒ-HĒAR'ING, *n.* A second hearing.
RĒ-HĒARS'AL (re-hērs'al), *n.* Act of rehearsing; a repetition; recital.
RE-HĒARSE' (re-hērs'), *v. a.* To repeat; to recite previously to public exhibition; to relate.
RE-HĒARS'ER (re-hērs'er), *n.* One who rehearses.
RĒI'GLE, *n.* A groove for any thing to run in.
REIGN (rān), *v. n.* To rule as a king; to prevail.
REIGN (rān), *n.* Royal authority; sovereignty; power:—the time of a king's government.
REIGN'ER (rān'er), *n.* One who reigns; a ruler.
REIGN'ING (rān'ing), *p. a.* Ruling; prevailing.
RĒ-ĪM-BŪRSE', *v. a.* To repay; to repair loss.
RĒ-ĪM-BŪRSE'MENT, *n.* Reparation; repayment.
RĒ-ĪM-BŪRS'ER, *n.* One who reimburses.
RĒ-ĪM-PRINT', *v. a.* To imprint again.

REIN (rān), *n.* The strap of a bridle:—*restraint*.
REIN (rān), *v. a.* To govern by a bridle; to check; to control; to restrain.
REIN'DĒER (rān'dēr), *n.* A deer of the arctic regions, very useful to the natives.
Rē inf-ēct'q, [L.] The thing not having been done.
RĒ-IN-FÖRM', *v. a.* To inform again.
REINS (rānz), *n. pl.* The kidneys; the lower part of the back:—the inward parts.
RĒ-IN-STĀLL', *v. a.* To install anew.
RĒ-IN-STĀTE', *v. a.* To put again in possession.
RĒ-IN-SŪR'ANCE (shūr'-), *a.* A second insurance.
RĒ-IN-SŪRE' (rē-in-shūr'), *v. a.* To insure again.
RĒ-IN'TE-GRATE, *v. a.* To repair; to redintegrate.
RĒ-IN-VĒST', *v. a.* To invest anew. [*grate*.]
RĒ-IN-VĒST'MENT, *n.* A repeated investment.
RĒ-IN-VIG'OR-ĀTE, *v. a.* To invigorate anew.
RĒIS EF-FĒN'DI, *n.* A Turkish officer of state.
RĒ-IS'SUE (rē-ish'u), *v. a. & n.* To issue again.
RĒ-IT'ER-ĀTE, *v. a.* To repeat again and again.
RĒ-IT-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Act of reiterating.
RE-JĒCT', *v. a.* To decline; to refuse; to discard.
Syn.—*Reject* an offer; *decline* a proposal; *refuse* assent; *cast off* or *discard* one who is offensive; *rebuff* an intruder.
RE-JĒCT'ABLE, *a.* That may be rejected.
RE-JĒCT'ED, *p. a.* Refused; cast off.
RE-JĒCT'ER, *n.* One who rejects; a refuser.
RE-JĒCT'ION, *n.* Act of rejecting; a refusal.
RE-JŌICE', *v. n.* To be glad; to joy; to exult.
RE-JŌICE', *v. a.* To exhilarate; to make joyful.
RE-JŌIC'ER, *n.* One who rejoices.
RE-JŌIC'ING, *n.* An expression or cause of joy.
RE-JŌIC'ING-LY, *ad.* With joy; with exultation.
RĒ-JŌIN', *v. a.* To join again; to meet one again.
RĒ-JŌIN', *v. n.* To answer to an answer; to reply.
RĒ-JŌIN'DER, *n.* (*Law.*) An answer to a reply or to a replication. [*mortar*.]
RĒ-JŌIN', *v. a.* To reunite:—to fill with fresh.
RE-JUDGE', *v. a.* To judge anew; to reexamine.
RE-JŪ-VE-NATE, *v. a.* To make young again.
RE-JŪ-VE-NĒS'CE'NCE, *n.* Renewal of youth.
RĒ-KIN'DLE, *v. a.* To kindle or set on fire again.
RĒ-LĀND', *v. a. & n.* To land again.
RE-LĀPSE', *v. n.* To slide or fall back; to return.
RE-LĀPSE', *n.* Act of relapsing; return; a falling back into vice or sickness.
RE-LĀPS'ER, *n.* One who relapses.
RE-LĀTE', *v. a.* To tell; to recite; to recount.
RE-LĀTE', *v. n.* To have reference or relation.
RE-LĀT'ER, *n.* One who relates; a narrator.
RE-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of relating; recital; *account*:—respect; reference:—kindred; a person related; a relative.
Syn.—*Kindred* properly denotes persons related by blood, but it is also frequently used to include persons related by marriage; *kinsman*, one of the same family or race; *relations* and *relatives*, those related by birth, also often including those related by marriage.
RE-LĀ'TION-AL, *a.* Having or implying relation.
RE-LĀ'TION-SHIP, *n.* State of being related.
RĒL'A-TIVE, *a.* Having relation; respecting.
RĒL'A-TIVE, *n.* A person related; a *relation*:—a pronoun answering to an antecedent.
RĒL'A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In relation to something.
RĒL'A-TIVE-NĒSS, *n.* The state of having relation.
RĒ-LĀ'TOR, *n.* (*Law.*) A rehearser; a teller.
RE-LĀX', *v. a.* To slacken; to remit; to ease; to mitigate; to divert; to unbend.
RE-LĀX', *v. n.* To be remiss; to be mild.
RE-LĀX'ABLE, *a.* That may be relaxed.
RĒL-AX-A'TION [rēl-aks-ā'shun, *W. J. F. Sm. R.*; rē-lāks-ā'shun, *S. P. E. Ja. C. Wb.*], *n.* Act of relaxing; remission; diversion.
RE-LĀX'A-TIVE, *a.* Having power to relax.
RE-LĀX', *n.* Horses kept to relieve others.
RE-LĒAS'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being released.
RE-LEASE', *v. a.* To set free; to quit; to let go; to deliver; to discharge; to liberate.
RE-LEASE', *n.* Liberation; discharge; remission

RE-LÉASE/MENT, *n.* Act of releasing; release. [R.]
 RE-LÉAS/ER, *n.* One who releases or sets free.
 †REL-E-GĀ'TION, *n.* A judicial banishment.
 RE-LÉNT/ *v. n.* To yield; to soften in temper; to grow tender or compassionate.
 RE-LÉNT/LESS, *a.* Unmoved by pity; *implacable*.
 RE-LÉS-SĒĒ', *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a release is executed.
 RE-LÉS-SÖR', *n.* (*Law.*) One who executes a release to a releasee.
 REL'E-VAN-CY, *n.* State of being relevant.
 REL'E-VANT, *a.* Relieving; lending aid; pertinent.
 RE-LĪ'A-BĪL'I-TY, } *n.* State of confidence; trust;
 RE-LĪ'A-BLE-NĒSS, } dependence. [*Modern.*]
 RE-LĪ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be relied on. [*Modern.*]
 RE-LĪ'ANCE, *n.* Trust; dependence; confidence.
 REL'IC, *n.* [*relique*, Fr.] That which remains. — *Pl.* The body or remains of a deceased person.
 REL'ICT, *n.* A woman whose husband is dead.
 RE-LĪĒ' (re-lĕf'), *n.* Alleviation; succor; redress: — the prominence of a figure; relief.
 RE-LĪ'ER, *n.* One who places reliance.
 RE-LĪEV'A-BLE (re-lĕv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of relief.
 RE-LĪEV' (re-lĕv'), *v. a.* To free from pain, labor, or trouble; to ease; to alleviate; to succor; to *alloy*; to *redress*.
 RE-LĪEV'ER (re-lĕv'er), *n.* One who relieves.
 RE-LĪĒ'VŌ (re-lĕv'vō), *n.* [*ritlievo*, It.] The prominence of a figure, &c.; relief.
 RE-LĪG'ION (re-lĭd'jun), *n.* Duty to God; practical piety; a system of divine faith and worship.
 RE-LĪG'ION-ISM, *n.* Religious feeling or zeal.
 RE-LĪG'ION-IST, *n.* A devotee to some religion.
 RE-LĪG'IOVS (re-lĭd'jus), *a.* Practising the duties of religion; pious; holy; devout.
 RE-LĪG'IOUS-LY (re-lĭd'jus-le), *ad.* Piously.
 RE-LĪN'QUISH (re-lĭng'kwish), *v. a.* To withdraw claim to; to yield; to resign; to forsake; to *abandon*; to leave; to quit; to give up.
 RE-LĪN'QUISH-ER, *n.* One who relinquishes.
 RE-LĪN'QUISH-MENT, *n.* Act of relinquishing.
 REL'I-QUA-RY, *n.* A casket to keep relics in.
 REL'ISH, *n.* The effect of anything on the palate; *taste*; liking; delight; flavor.
 REL'ISH, *v. a.* To have a liking for; to enjoy.
 REL'ISH, *v. n.* To have a pleasing taste or flavor.
 REL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be relished.
 RE-LŪ'CENT, *a.* Shining; transparent; clear.
 RE-LŪ'C/TANCE, *n.* Unwillingness; repugnance.
 RE-LŪ'C/TANT, *a.* Striving against; unwilling; disinclined; *averse*.
 RE-LŪ'C/TANT-LY, *ad.* With unwillingness.
 RE-LŪME', *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle.
 RE-LŪ', *v. n.* To put trust in; to depend upon.
 RE-MAİN', *v. n.* To continue; to endure; to abide; to stay; to be left.
 RE-MAİN'DER, *n.* What is left; a remnant: — the difference between two quantities.
Syn. — Remainder of provisions; remnant of cloth; residue of property; rest of the company.
 RE-MAİN'DER-MĀN, *n.* (*Law.*) One entitled to the remainder of an estate, after another estate, carved out of it, has expired.
 RE-MAİNS', *n. pl.* Things left; leavings; remainder: — relics; a dead body.
 RE-MAKE', *v. a.* [*i.* REMADE; *pp.* REMAKING, REMADE.] To make or form anew.
 RE-MĀND', *v. a.* To send back; to call back.
 RE-MĀRK', *n.* Observation; note; notice taken.
Syn. — Incidental remarks or observations on any subject; notes or annotations on a work; comment in order to illustrate.
 RE-MĀRK', *v. a.* To note in the mind; to observe.
Syn. — A traveller remarks or notes the most striking objects that he sees; the general observes the motions of his enemy. Some observe the conduct of others, only in order to remark their faults.
 RE-MĀRK'A-BLE, *a.* Observable; worthy of note; uncommon; extraordinary; noticeable.
 RE-MĀRK'A-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Observableness.

RE-MĀRK'Ä-BLY, *ad.* Observably; uncommonly.
 RE-MĀRK'ER, *n.* One who remarks; an observer.
 RE-MĀR'RY, *v. a.* To marry a second time.
 RE-MĒ'DI-A-BLE [re-mĕ'dĕ-a-bl, *W. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; re-mĕ'dy-a-bl, *S. F.*; re-mĕd'ĕ-a-bl, *P.*], *a.* Capable of remedy; curable.
 RE-MĒ'DI-AL, *a.* Affording remedy; relieving.
 RĒM'E-DI-LESS OR RE-MĒD'I-LESS [rĕm'ĕ-de-lĕs, *S. W. J. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; re-mĕd'ĕ-lĕs, *P. Wb. Ash, Rees*; rĕm'ĕ-de-lĕs or re-mĕd'ĕ-lĕs, *F.*], *a.* Not admitting remedy; incurable.
 RĒM'E-DY, *n.* That which causes a recovery from disease or other evil; a medicine; a cure; repatriation. — *Syn.* — Cure is the effect of remedy.
 RĒM'E-DY, *v. a.* To cure; to heal; to repair.
 RĒM-ĒM'BER, *v. a.* To bear in mind; to call to mind; to recollect; to remind.
 RĒM-ĒM'BER-ER, *n.* One who remembers.
 RĒM-ĒM'BRANCE, *n.* Retention in memory; recollection; *memory*: — a memorial.
 RĒM-ĒM'BRAN-CER, *n.* He or that which reminds.
 RĒM'I-GRĀTE, *v. n.* To remove back again.
 RĒM'I-GRĀTION, *n.* Removal back again.
 RĒM-IND', *v. a.* To put in or bring to mind.
 RĒM-I-NIS'CENCE, } *n.* Recovery of ideas; memo-
 RĒM-I-NIS'CEN-CY, } ry; recollection.
 RĒM-I-NIS'CENT, *n.* One who calls to mind.
 RĒ-MĪSE', *v. a.* (*Law.*) To grant back; to release.
 RE-MISS', *a.* Not performing duty; inattentive; slack; careless; negligent.
 RE-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be remitted.
 RE-MIS'SION (re-mĭsh'un), *n.* Act of remitting; release; abatement; pardon.
 RE-MISS/LY, *ad.* Carelessly; negligently.
 RE-MISS'NESS, *n.* Carelessness; negligence.
 RE-MIT', *v. a.* To free from punishment or fine; to abate; to relax; to *forgive*; to pardon; to give up: — to send to a distant place.
 RE-MIT', *v. n.* To slacken; to grow less intense.
 RE-MIT'MENT, *n.* Act of remitting; pardon.
 RE-MIT'TAL, *n.* Act of remitting; remission.
 RE-MIT'TANCE, *n.* A sum remitted; remission.
 RE-MIT'TENT, *a.* Ceasing or abating for a time.
 RE-MIT'TER, *n.* One who remits.
 RE-MIT'TÖR, *n.* (*Law.*) One who remits.
 RĒM-NANT, *n.* That which is left, as of cloth; the residue; the rest; *remainder*.
 RE-MÖD'EL, *v. a.* To model anew.
 RE-MÖN'STRANCE, *n.* Act of remonstrating; a strong representation against something.
 RE-MÖN'STRANT, *n.* One who remonstrates.
 RE-MÖN'STRANT, *a.* Expostulatory; remonstrating.
 RE-MÖN'STRĀTE, *v. n.* To exhibit reasons against; to oppose earnestly; to *expostulate*.
 RĒM-ÖN-STRA'TION, *n.* Act of remonstrating.
 RE-MÖN'STRĀTOR, *n.* One who remonstrates.
 RĒM'Ö-RĀ, *n.* [*L.*] A fish or a kind of worm.
 RE-MÖR'DEN-CY, *n.* Compunction; remorse.
 *RĒMÖRSE' [re-mörs', *S. J. E. F. Ju. K. Sm. R. C.*; re-mörs' or re-mörs', *W. P.*], *n.* Pain caused by a sense of guilt; reproach of conscience; *compunction*. See REPENTANCE.
 *RĒMÖRSE/FÜL, *a.* Full of a sense of guilt.
 *RĒMÖRSE/LESS, *a.* Unpitiful; cruel; savage.
 RE-MÖRSE/LESS-LY, *ad.* Without remorse.
 *RĒMÖRSE/LESS-NĒSS, *n.* Savageness; cruelty.
 RE-MÖTE', *a.* Distant; not near; foreign; alien.
 RE-MÖTE/LY, *ad.* Not nearly; at a distance.
 RE-MÖTE'NESS, *n.* State of being remote; distance.
 RE-MÖNT', *v. n.* To mount again.
 RE-MÖV-A-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* The being removable.
 RE-MÖV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be removed.
 RĒM-MÖV'AL, *n.* Act of moving; a displacing.
 RE-MÖVE', *v. a.* To cause to change place.
 RE-MÖVE', *v. n.* To change place; to move.
 RE-MÖVE', *n.* A change of place; a removal.
 RE-MÖVED' (re-mövt'), *p. a.* Remote; separate.
 RE-MÖV'ER, *n.* One who removes.
 RĒ-MŪ-NĒR-A-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of reward.
 RE-MŪ'NĒR-A-BLE, *a.* That may be remunerated.

RE-MŪ'NER-ĀTE, *v. a.* To reward for services; to requite; to compensate; to recompense.
RE-MŪ-NER-Ā'TION, *n.* Act of remunerating; compensation; a reward; a recompense.
RE-MŪ'NER-A-TIVE, *a.* Affording remuneration.
RE-MŪ'NER-A-TO-RY, *n.* tion; rewarding.
RE'NAL, *a.* Belonging to the reins or kidneys.
REN'ARD, *n.* The name of a fox in fable; reynard.
REN-ĀS'CENT, *a.* Rising again into being.
REN-ĀS'CI-BLE, *a.* Possible to be produced again.
RE-NĀV'GATE, *v. n.* To navigate again.
REN-CŌUN'TER, *n.* A personal opposition or contest; a sudden combat or conflict; a meeting.
REN-CŌUN'TER, *v. a.* To attack hand to hand.
REN-CŌUN'TER, *v. n.* To clash; to fight. [*R.*]
REND, *v. a.* [*i.* **RENT**; *pp.* **RENDING**, **RENT**.] To tear with violence; to lacerate; to break.
REND, *v. n.* To separate; to be disunited.
RENDER, *n.* One who rends; a tearer:—a return.
RENDER, *v. a.* To pay back; to restore; to yield; to return; to make:—to translate.
RENDER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rendered.
***RENDEZVOUS** (**rĕn'de-vô** or **rĕn'de-vôz**) [*rĕn'de-vô*, *S. J. K.*; *rĕn'de-vô*, *Sm.*; *rĕn'de-vôz*, *W. F. Ja.*; *rĕn'de-vôz* or *rĕn'de-vô*, *C.*], *n.* A meeting appointed; a place appointed for assembly.
***RENDEZVOUS** (**rĕn'de-vô** or **rĕn'de-vôz**), *v. a.* To meet at a place appointed.
REN'E-GĀDE, *n.* An apostate; one who deserts.
REN-E-GĀ'DŌ, *to* the enemy; a revolter.
RE-NEW' (**rĕ-nŭ'**), *v. a.* To make new; to renovate:—to repeat; to begin again.
RE-NEW'ABLE, *a.* That may be renewed.
RE-NEW'AL, *n.* Act of renewing; renovation.
RE-NEW'ED-LY, *ad.* Anew; again. *Davis.* [*U. S.*]
RE-NEW'ER, *n.* One who renews.
REN'I-FŌRM, *a.* Having the form of a kidney.
***REN'ITENCE**, *n.* The resistance of a body to
***RE-NĪTEN-CY**, *n.* pressure; opposition.
***RE-NĪTENT** [**rĕ-nĭ'tent**, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K.* *Sm.*; *rĕn'e-tĕnt*, *P. C. Wb.*], *a.* Acting against or repelling by elastic power; resisting.
REN'NET, *n.* A kind of apple:—the inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used in turning milk to curd:—written also *runnet*.
RE-NŌUNCE', *v. a.* To disown; to disclaim; to give up; to abandon; to forsake; to resign.
RE-NŌUNCE'MENT, *n.* Renunciation.
RE-NŌUN'CER, *n.* One who renounces or denies.
REN'O-VĀTE, *v. a.* To make new; to renew; to restore; to repair.
REN'O-VĀTER, *n.* One who renovates.
REN-O-VĀ'TION, *n.* Act of renewing; renewal.
RE-NŌWN', *n.* Fame; celebrity; distinction.
RE-NŌWNED' (**rĕ-nŏund'**), *p. a.* Famous; eminent.
RE-NŌWN'ED-LY, *ad.* With celebrity.
RENT, *i. & p.* From *Rend*.
RENT, *n.* An annual payment:—a laceration.
RENT, *v. a.* To lease; to let:—to take by lease.
RENT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rented.
RENT'AL, *n.* An account of rent; a rent-roll.
RENT'ER, *n.* One who rents.
RENT'ER, *v. a.* To sew together, as two pieces of cloth; to sew up, as a rent; to fine-draw.
RENT'-ROLL, *n.* A list of rents or revenues.
RE-NŪN-CĪ-Ā'TION (**rĕ-nŭn-shĕ-ā'shun**) [**rĕ-nŭn-shĕ-ā'shun**, *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; *rĕ-nŭn-shā'shun*, *S.*; *rĕ-nŭn-se-ā'shun*, *K. C.*], *n.* Act of renouncing; abandonment; rejection.
RE-ŌR-GAN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* A new organization.
RE-ŌR-GAN-IZE, *v. a.* To organize anew.
RE-PĀCK', *v. a.* To pack again.
RE-PAID, *i. & p.* From *Repay*.
RE-PAIR, *v. a.* To restore after injury or dilapidation; to mend; to amend; to retrieve.
RE-PAIR, *n.* Reparation; restoration:—[*tabode.*]
RE-PAIR, *v. n.* To go to; to betake one's self.
RE-PAIR-A-BLE, *a.* That may be repaired; repairable.
RE-PAIR'ER, *n.* One who repairs; a restorer.
REP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* That may be repaired.

REP'A-RA-BLY, *ad.* In a reparable manner.
REP-A-RĀ'TION, *n.* Act of repairing; compensation; recompense; amends.
RE-PĀR-A-TIVE, *n.* Whatever makes amends.
RE-PĀR-A-TIVE, *a.* Amending defect or injury.
REP-AR-TĒE', *n.* A smart, witty reply or retort.
Syn.—A witty *repatee*; an ill-natured *retort*; a satisfactory *reply*.
RE-PĀSS', *v. a. & n.* To pass again.
RE-PĀST, *n.* A meal; act of taking food; a feast.
RE-PĀY', *v. a.* To pay back; to recompense; to refund; to restore; to return.
RE-PĀY', *v. a.* To pay again or a second time.
RE-PĀY'MENT, *n.* Act of repaying; sum repaid.
RE-PĒAL', *v. a.* To reverse by authority; to recall; to abrogate; to revoke; to abolish.
RE-PĒAL', *n.* A revocation; an abrogation; recall.
RE-PĒAL-A-BLE, *a.* That may be repealed.
RE-PĒAL'ER, *n.* One who revokes or abrogates.
RE-PĒAT', *v. a.* To do again; to iterate; to recapitulate:—to recite; to rehearse.
Syn.—Repeat or iterate words; recapitulate the chief points of an argument; recite poetry or a lesson; rehearse a tragedy.
RE-PĒAT', *n.* A repetition in music:—a mark.
RE-PĒAT'ED, *p. a.* Said or done again; iterated.
RE-PĒAT'ED-LY, *ad.* More than once.
RE-PĒAT'ER, *n.* He or that which repeats:—a watch that strikes the hour.
RE-PĒL', *v. a.* To drive back; to resist; to repulse; to drive away; to rebuff.
RE-PĒL'LEN-CY, *n.* Act of repelling; repulsion.
RE-PĒL'LENT, *n.* A repelling medicine.
RE-PĒL'LENT, *a.* Having power to repel.
RE-PĒL'LER, *n.* One who repels.
RE-PĒNT', *v. n.* To exercise repentance; to be penitent; to be sorry on account of sin committed.
RE'PENT, *a.* Moving on the ground; creeping.
RE-PĒNT'ANCE, *n.* Sorrow for sin; penitence.
Syn.—Repentance is a general term implying sorrow for something done, and especially for sin; penitence and contrition imply sorrow for sin from a religious motive. *Compunction* denotes a pricking of conscience, and *remorse* a still more severe pricking of conscience, under a sense of sin.
RE-PĒNT'ANT, *a.* Sorrowful for sin; penitent.
RE-PĒNT'ER, *n.* One who repents.
RE-PĒO'PLE (**rĕ-pĕ'pl**, 40), *v. a.* To people anew.
RE-PĒR-CŪS'ION, *n.* Act of driving back; rebound; repulsion.
RE-PĒR-CŪS'IVE, *a.* Driving back; repellent.
RE-PĒR-TO-RY [**rĕ'pĕr-tŭr-ĕ**, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.* *Sm.* *R. C. Wb.*: *rĕ-pĕr'to-re*, *E. Bailey, Ash*], *n.* A treasury; a book of records.
RE-PĒ-TĒND', *n.* That part of a circulating decimal which is continually repeated.
RE-PĒ-TĪ'TION (**rĕp-ĕ-tish'un**), *n.* Act of repeating; a recital; tautology; iteration.
RE-PĒ-TĪ'TION-AL, *a.* Containing repetitions;
RE-PĒ-TĪ'TIOUS, *a.* repeating. [*R.*]
RE-PĒNE', *v. n.* To murmur; to complain; to fret; to be discontented.
RE-PĒN'ER, *n.* One who repines or murmurs.
RE-PLĀCE', *v. a.* To put again in a place; to supply as a substitute; to substitute.
RE-PLĀCE', *v. a.* To place anew.
RE-PLĀCE'MENT, *n.* Act of replacing.
RE-PLĀNT', *v. a.* To plant anew.
RE-PLĀNT-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being replanted.
RE-PLĀN-TĀ'TION, *n.* Act of planting again.
RE-PLĒN'ISH, *v. a.* To stock; to fill; to supply.
RE-PLĒTE', *a.* Quite full; completely filled.
RE-PLĒTION, *n.* State of being too full; fullness.
RE-PLĒ'TIVE, *a.* Replenishing; filling. [*R.*]
RE-PLĒV'IA-BLE, *a.* That may be replenished.
RE-PLĒV'IN, *n.* (*Law.*) An action or a writ for the recovery of goods illegally taken away.
RE-PLĒV'IN, *v. a.* To take back or set at liberty.
RE-PLĒV'Y, *n.* upon security, any thing seized.
REP'LĪ-CĀNT, *n.* One who makes a reply.
REP'LĪ-CĀTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Folded back.

REP-LI-CĀTION, *n.* (*Law.*) A plaintiff's answer to the defendant's plea; a reply.

RE-PLI'ER, *n.* One who replies or answers.

RE-PLV', v. n. To make a return to an answer; to respond; to answer.

RE-PLV', n. A return to an answer; an answer.

RE-PŌL'ISH, *v. a.* To polish again.

RE-PŌRT', *v. a.* To relate; to give an account of.

RE-PLV', n. A rumor; repute; popular fame:—a loud noise:—an account of operations or proceedings:—an account of a law case.

RE-PŌRT'ER, *n.* One who reports; a relater.

RE-PŌ'SAL, *n.* Act of reposing; rest; repose.

RE-PŌSE', *v. a.* To lay to rest; to lay up; to lodge.

RE-PŌSE, *v. n.* To sleep; to be at rest; to rest.

RE-PŌSE', *n.* Sleep; rest; quiet; tranquillity.

RE-PŌSE'D-NESS, *n.* State of being at rest.

RE-PŌS'IT, *v. a.* To lay up; to lodge as for safety.

RE-PO-SI'TION (*rē-po-zish'un*), *n.* A replacing.

RE-PŌS'I-TO-RY, *n.* A place for laying up things; a storehouse; a depository; a repertory.

RE-POŠ-ŠESS', *v. a.* To possess again.

RE-POŠ-ŠES'SION, *n.* Act of possessing again.

RE-RE-HEND', *v. a.* To reprove; to chide; to blame; to censure; to reprimand.

RE-RE-HEND'ER, *n.* A blamer; a censurer.

RE-RE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* Blamable; culpable.

RE-RE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness.

RE-RE-HEN'SI-BLY, *ad.* Blamably; culpably.

RE-RE-HEN'SION, *n.* Reproof; open censure.

RE-RE-HEN'SIVE, *a.* Containing reproof; im-rep-re-hen'so-ry, } plying censure.

RE-RE-ŠENT', *v. a.* To exhibit; to describe; to personate:—to act as a substitute for others.

RE-RE-ŠEN-TĀTION, *n.* The act of representing; a description; exhibition; a likeness; an image; *model*:—a body of representatives.

RE-RE-ŠENT'A-TIVE, *a.* Making representation; bearing likeness.

RE-RE-ŠENT'A-TIVE, *n.* One who represents; a delegate; a deputy; an agent.

Syn.—*Representative, delegate, deputy, and agent* are all employed to act in behalf of others. A *representative* in congress; a *delegate* or *deputy* to a political or ecclesiastical body; a commercial agent.

RE-RE-ŠENT'A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By a representative.

RE-RE-ŠENT'ER, *n.* One who represents.

RE-RE-ŠENT'MENT, *n.* Representation. [*R.*]

RE-PRĒSS', *v. a.* To crush; to quell; to subdue; to restrain; to suppress.

RE-PRĒSS'ER, *n.* One who represses.

RE-PRĒS'SION (*rē-prēsh'un*), *n.* Act of repressing.

RE-PRĒS'SIVE, *a.* Having power to repress.

RE-PRĒVE' (*rē-prēv'*), *v. a.* To respite for a time.

RE-PRĒVE', *n.* A respite after sentence of death.

RE-RI-MAND', *v. a.* To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove; to censure. See *AMONISH*.

RE-RI-MAND, *n.* A reproof; a reprehension.

RE-PRINT', *v. a.* To print a new edition of.

RE-PRINT, *n.* A réimpression; new impression.

RE-PRĒ'SAL, *n.* A seizure, or something seized, by way of retaliation of wrong or injury.

RE-PRĒSE', *v. a.* To take again. [*R.*]

RE-PRĒ'SES, *n. pl.* (*Laic.*) Deductions out of the value of lands as rent-charges or annuities.

RE-PRŌACH', *v. a.* To censure in severe language; to blame; to condemn; to vilify; to revile.

RE-PRŌACH' (*rē-prōch'*), *n.* Censure; shame.

Syn.—*Base conduct* is a ground of reproach and shame, and exposes the offender to reproof and censure.

RE-PRŌACH'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of reproach.

RE-PRŌACH'FUL, *a.* Containing reproach; scurrilous; abusive; shameful; vile.

Syn.—*Reproachful* language may sometimes be properly used; but *scurrilous* or *abusive* language is always improper.

RE-PRŌACH'FUL-LY, *ad.* Scurrilously; shamefully.

RE-PRO-BĀTE, *a.* Lost to virtue; abandoned.

RE-PRO-BĀTE, *n.* A man lost to virtue.

RE-PRO-BĀTE, *v. a.* To disallow; to reject; to detest:—to abandon to ruin or destruction.

RE-PRO-BĀTE-NESS, *n.* State of being reprobate.

RE-PRO-BĀT-ER, *n.* One who reprobates.

RE-PRO-BĀTION, *n.* Act of reprobating; state of being reprobated; condemnation.

RE-PRO-DUCE', *v. a.* To produce again or anew.

RE-PRO-DUC'TION, *n.* Act of producing anew.

RE-PROŌF', *n.* Act of reproving; blame to the face; a rebuke; censure.

RE-PROV'A-BLE, *a.* Deserving reproof or blame.

RE-PROV'AL, *n.* Act of reproving; reproof.

RE-PROVE', *v. a.* To charge to the face with a fault; to censure; to blame; to chide; to reprehend.

RE-PROV'ER, *n.* One who reproves.

REP'TILE, *a.* Creeping upon many feet.

REP'TILE [*rēpt'il*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; *rēpt'il*, *Ja. C.*], *n.* An animal that creeps upon the ground, as a serpent:—a grovelling wretch.

REP-TIL'I-A, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) The third class of vertebrate animals, consisting of reptiles.

REP-TIL'I-AN, *a.* Relating to reptiles; reptile.

RE-PŪBL'IC, *n.* A state or form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people; a commonwealth; a free state; a democracy.

Syn.—In a well-constituted *republic*, the government is administered by representatives chosen by the people, as in the United States:—in a *democracy*, by the people in a body, as in some of the ancient states of Greece:—in an *aristocracy*, the power is possessed by nobles or privileged individuals, as was formerly the case in the republics of Genoa and Venice.

RE-PŪBL'IC-AN, *a.* Relating to a republic.

RE-PŪBL'IC-AN, *n.* An advocate for republican government; a citizen of a republic.

RE-PŪBL'IC-AN-ISM, *n.* Republican principles.

RE-PŪBL'IC-AN-IZE, *v. a.* To render republican.

RE-PŪBL'IC-ĀTION, *n.* A second publication.

RE-PŪBL'ISH, *v. a.* To publish anew.

RE-PŪ'DI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rejected.

RE-PŪ'DI-ĀTE, *v. a.* To divorce; to reject:—to disown or refuse to pay, as a debt.

RE-PŪ'DI-ĀTION, *n.* Act of repudiating; a divorce; a rejection.

RE-PŪ'DI-ĀTOR, *n.* One who repudiates.

RE-PŪ'NANCE, *a.* Reluctance; aversion; in-

RE-PŪ'NAN-CY, *a.* consistency; contrariety.

RE-PŪ'NANT, *a.* Contrary; inconsistent; averse.

RE-PŪ'NANT-LY, *ad.* Contradictorily; reluctantly.

RE-PULSE', *n.* A rejection; a driving off.

RE-PULSE', *v. a.* To beat or drive off; to repel.

RE-PULS'ER, *n.* One who beats back.

RE-PULSION, *n.* Act or power of driving off.

RE-PULSIVE, *a.* Driving off; repelling.

RĒ-PŪR'CHASE, *v. a.* To purchase again.

REP'U-TA-BLE, *a.* Of good repute; honorable.

REP'U-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being reputable.

REP'U-TA-BLY, *ad.* In a reputable manner.

REP'U-TĀTION, *n.* Public estimation of a person's character; repute; credit; honor.

RE-PŪTE', *v. a.* To hold; to account; to think.

RE-PŪTE', *n.* Character; reputation; credit.

RE-PŪT'ED, *p. a.* Having repute; esteemed.

RE-PŪT'ED-LY, *ad.* In common estimation.

RE-PŪT'LESS, *a.* Disreputable; disgraceful.

RE-QUEST', *n.* An expression of desire; a petition; an entreaty; a prayer; a demand.

RE-QUEST', *v. a.* To ask; to solicit; to entreat.

RE-QUEST'ER, *n.* One who requests; a petitioner.

RĒ-QUI-EM or **RĒQ'UI-EM** [*rē'kwē-ēm*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. C. Wb.*; *rēk'wē-ēm*, *Sm.*], *n.* A hymn in which rest is implored for the dead.

RE-QUIR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be required.

RE-QUIRE', *v. a.* To demand; to claim; to need.

RE-QUIREMENT, *n.* A demand; thing required.

RE-QUIR'ER, *n.* One who requires.

RĒQ'UI-SITE (*rēk'wē-zit*), *a.* Necessary; needful.

- RĚQ/ŮI-ŠITE (rěk'wĕ-zít), *n.* A thing necessary.
 RĚQ/ŮI-ŠITE-LŮ (rěk'wĕ-zít-le), *ad.* Necessarily.
 RĚQ/ŮI-ŠITE-NĚSS (rěk'wĕ-zít-nĕs), *n.* Necessity.
 RĚQ/ŮI-ŠŮITION (rěk-wĕ-zish'un), *n.* Act of requiring; requirement; demand.
 RĚ-QUIS/I-TIVE, *a.* Indicating demand.
 RĚ-QUI/TAL, *n.* Act of requiring; a return; reward; recompense; *retribution*.
 RĚ-QUITE, *v. a.* To repay good or ill; to recompense; to retaliate; to reward.
 RĚ-QUIT/ER, *n.* One who requites.
 RĚRE/WARD, *n.* See REARWARD.
 RĚ-SAIL', *v. a. & n.* To sail again: — to sail back.
 RĚ-SALE', *n.* A sale at second hand.
 RĚ-SCIND', *v. a.* To cut off; to abrogate a law.
 RĚ-SCIŠ/ŠION (rĕ-sizh'un), *n.* An abrogation.
 RĚ-SCIŠ/ŠO-RŮ [rĕ-siz'zur-re, *W. Ja. K. Sm.*; rĕs'-sis-sür-ĕ, *S.*; rĕ-sis'so-rĕ, *P.*], *a.* Abrogating.
 RĚ-SCRIBE', *v. a.* To write back or again.
 RĚ-SCRIPT', *n.* An edict or answer of an emperor.
 RĚ-SCRIP/TION, *n.* Act of writing or answering back.
 RĚS/CU-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rescued.
 RĚS/CUE (rĕs'ku), *v. a.* To remove from restraint or exposure to evil; to set free; to *deliver*.
 RĚS/CUE (rĕs'ku), *n.* A deliverance; a liberation.
 RĚS/CU-ER, *n.* One who rescues; a deliverer.
 RĚ-SEARCH' (rĕ-sĕrch'), *n.* An inquiry; a search.
 RĚ-SĚAT' (rĕ-sĕt'), *v. a.* To seat again.
 RĚ-SĚIZ/URE (rĕ-sĕ'zhur), *n.* Repeated seizure.
 RĚ-SĚLL', *v. a.* [*i.* RESOLD; *pp.* RESELLING, RESOLD.] To sell again.
 RĚ-SĚM/BLANCE, *n.* A likeness; a similitude.
 RĚ-SĚM/BLE, *v. a.* To be like or similar to.
 RĚ-SĚNT', *v. a.* To take ill or as an affront.
 RĚ-SĚNT/ER, *n.* One who resents.
 RĚ-SĚNT/FUL, *a.* Easily provoked; irascible.
 RĚ-SĚNT/MENT, *n.* Deep sense of injury; *anger*.
 RĚŠ-ER-VÁ/TION, *n.* Act of reserving: — something kept back: — reserve; custody.
 RĚ-SĚRV/A-TO-RŮ, *n.* A place for reserving.
 RĚ-SĚRVE', *v. a.* To keep in store; to retain; to detain; to lay up.
 RĚ-SĚRVE', *n.* A store kept untouched: — something reserved or concealed: reservation; exception: — prohibition: — silence; modesty; caution. — *In reserve*, in keeping for the future.
 RĚ-SĚRVED' (rĕ-zĕrvd'), *a.* Modest; not frank.
 RĚ-SĚRV/ED-LŮ, *ad.* With reserve; coldly.
 RĚ-SĚRV/ED-NĚSS, *n.* A want of frankness.
 RĚ-SĚRV/ER, *n.* One who reserves.
 RĚŠ-ER-VÖIR' (rĕz-ĕrvvör'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A place where any thing is kept in store; a cistern.
 RĚ-SĚT', *v. a.* To set over again, as a jewel.
 RĚ-SĚT/TLE, *v. a.* To settle again.
 RĚ-SĚT/TLE-MENT, *n.* Act of settling again.
 †RĚŠ/ANCE, *n.* (*Law.*) Residence; abode.
 RĚ-ŠIDE', *v. n.* To live in a place; to dwell; to abide; to sojourn; to stay.
 RĚŠ/I-DĚNCE, *n.* A place of abode; a dwelling; habitation; domicile; abode; *seat*.
 RĚŠ/I-DĚNT, *a.* Having abode in a place; fixed.
 RĚŠ/I-DĚNT, *n.* One who resides; an agent: — a foreign minister. See AMBASSADOR.
 RĚŠ-I-DĚN'/TĪ-A-RŮ (dĕn'shĕ-), *a.* Residing.
 RĚŠ-I-DĚN'/TĪ-A-RŮ, *n.* An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.
 RĚ-ŠID/ER, *n.* One who resides; a resident.
 RĚ-ŠID/U-AL, *a.* Relating to the residue.
 RĚ-ŠID/U-A-RŮ, *a.* Entitled to the residue. — *Residuary legatee*, one who has the residue of an estate after all other legacies and demands are paid.
 RĚŠ/I-DŮE (rĕz'ĕ-dū), *n.* That which is left after a part is taken; remnant; *remainder*.
 RĚ-ŠID' U-ŮM, *n.* [*L.*] The residue; remainder.
 RĚ-ŠIGN' (rĕ-zin'), *v. a.* To give up; to submit.
 RĚŠ-IG-NÁ/TION, *n.* Act of resigning; quiet submission; unresisting acquiescence; *patience*.
 RĚ-ŠIGNED' (rĕ-zind'), *p. a.* Having resignation.
 RĚ-ŠIGN/ED-LŮ (rĕ-zin'-), *ad.* With resignation.
 RĚ-ŠIGN/ER (rĕ-zin'er), *n.* One who resigns.
 *RĚ-ŠIL/I-ENCE, } *n.* Act of springing or starting
 *RĚ-ŠIL/I-EN-CŮ, } back; a rebound.
 *RĚ-ŠIL/I-ENT [rĕ-zil'ĕ-ĕnt, *W. P. Ja. Sm.*; rĕ-sil'vent, *S. F. K.*], *a.* Starting or springing back; rebounding.
 RĚŠ-I-LŮITION (rĕz-ĕ-lish'un), *n.* Resilience.
 RĚŠ/IN, *n.* An insipidated juice of the pine, &c.
 RĚŠ-IN/I-ĚR-OŮS, *a.* Producing resin.
 RĚŠ-IN-ITE, *n.* A substance intermediate between resin and asphalt: called also *retinite*.
 RĚŠ/IN-OŮS, *a.* Containing resin; like resin.
 RĚŠ/IN-OŮS-NĚSS, *n.* Quality of being resinous.
 RĚ-ŠIST', *v. a.* To oppose; to act against.
 RĚ-ŠIST', *v. n.* To make resistance.
 RĚ-ŠIST/ANCE, *n.* Act of resisting; opposition.
 RĚ-ŠIST/ANT, *a.* Making resistance; opposing.
 RĚ-ŠIST/ER, *n.* He or that which resists.
 RĚ-ŠIST/I-BIL/I-TŮ, *n.* Quality of being resistible.
 RĚ-ŠIST/I-BLE, *a.* That may be resisted.
 RĚ-ŠIST/IVE, *a.* Having power to resist.
 RĚ-ŠIST/LESS, *a.* That cannot be resisted; irresistible: — that cannot resist; helpless.
 RĚŠ/O-LŮ-BLE [rĕz'ō-lū-bl, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. C.*; rĕ-sĕl'u-bl, *S.*], *a.* That may be dissolved.
 RĚŠ/O-LŮTE, *a.* Determined; steady; firm; bold.
 RĚŠ/O-LŮTE-LŮ, *ad.* Firmly; constantly; steadily.
 RĚŠ/O-LŮTE-NĚSS, *n.* Quality of being resolute.
 RĚŠ-O-LŮITION, *n.* Act of resolving; analysis: — fixed determination; firmness; constancy: — *courage*: — a declaration of a public body.
 RĚ-ŠÖLV/A-BLE, *a.* That may be resolved; dissoluble.
 RĚ-ŠÖLVE' (rĕ-zölv'), *v. a.* To inform; to solve; to clear: — to melt; to dissolve; to analyze.
 RĚ-ŠÖLVE', *v. n.* To determine; to decree.
 RĚ-ŠÖLVE', *n.* Resolution; fixed determination.
 RĚ-ŠÖLV/ED-LŮ, *ad.* With firmness and constancy.
 RĚ-ŠÖLV/ED-NĚSS, *n.* Resolution; constancy.
 RĚ-ŠÖL/VEND, *n.* A term in arithmetic.
 RĚ-ŠÖL/VENT, *n.* That which causes solution: — a substance to disperse a tumor.
 RĚ-ŠÖLVER, *n.* He or that which resolves.
 RĚŠ/O-NANCE, *n.* A return of sound; sound.
 RĚŠ/O-NANT, *a.* Resounding; returning sound.
 RĚ-SÖR/BENT, *a.* Swallowing up; absorbing.
 RĚ-SÖRT', *v. n.* To have recourse; to repair to.
 RĚ-SÖRT', *n.* An assembly; a meeting; concourse; a conference: — a resource. — *Last resort* or *dernier resort*, last resource.
 RĚ-SÖRT/ER, *n.* One who frequents or visits.
 RĚ-SÖUND', *v. a.* To echo; to sound; to celebrate.
 RĚ-SÖUND', *v. n.* To be echoed back or returned.
 RĚ-SÖURCE' (rĕ-sörs'), *n.* A resort; an expedient.
 RĚ-SÖW' (rĕ-sö'), *v. a.* To sow anew.
 RĚ-SPĚCT', *v. a.* To regard; to honor; to esteem; to prize: — to have relation to.
 RĚ-SPĚCT', *n.* Attention; honor; homage; regard; estimation: — motive; relation; reference.
 RĚ-SPĚC-TA-BIL/I-TŮ, *n.* State or quality of being respectable; respectableness.
 RĚ-SPĚC-TA-BLE, *a.* Worthy of respect; reputable.
 RĚ-SPĚC-TA-BLE-NĚSS, *n.* Respectability.
 RĚ-SPĚC-TA-BLY, *ad.* In a respectable manner.
 RĚ-SPĚCT/ED, *p. a.* Regarded with respect.
 RĚ-SPĚCT/FUL, *a.* Full of respect; ceremonious.
 RĚ-SPĚCT/FUL-LŮ, *ad.* In a respectful manner.
 RĚ-SPĚCT/FUL-NĚSS, *n.* Quality of being respectful.
 RĚ-SPĚCT/IVE, *a.* Belonging to each; relative.
 RĚ-SPĚCT/IVE-LŮ, *ad.* As relating to each.
 RĚ-SPĚLL', *v. a.* To spell again.
 RĚ-SPĪR/A-BLE [rĕ-spĪr'a-bl, *Ja. Sm. C.*; rĕs'pe-ra-bl, *P. K.*], *a.* That can respire or be respired.
 RĚS-PI-RÁ/TION, *n.* Act of respiring; a breathing: — relief from toil; an interval.
 RĚS/PI-RĀ-TÖR, *n.* An instrument formed with flattened wires, and covering the mouth, as a safeguard to weak lungs.
 RĚ-SPĪR/A-TĖ-RŮ, *a.* Having power to respire.
 RĚ-SPĪRE', *v. n.* To breathe; to rest from toil.
 RĚ-SPĪRE', *v. a.* To breathe out; to send out.

RES'PITE, *n.* Reprieve; delay; pause; interval.
 RES'PITE, *v. a.* To relieve; to suspend; to delay.
 RE-SPLÉN'DENCE, *n.* Lustre; brightness; splen-
 RE-SPLÉN'DEN-CY, *n.* *dur.*
 RE-SPLÉN'DENT, *a.* Bright; shining; splendid.
 RE-SPLÉN'DENT-LY, *ad.* With lustre; brightly.
 RE-SPOND', *v. n.* To answer; to correspond.
 RE-SPOND', *n.* A short anthem.
 RE-SPOND'ENT, *n.* One who responds or answers.
 — (*Law.*) An answerer in a suit in chancery.
 RE-SPONSE', *n.* An alternate answer; a reply.
 RE-SPON-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being responsible.
 RE-SPON-SI-BLE, *a.* Answerable; accountable.
 RE-SPON-SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Responsibility.
 RE-SPON-SIVE, *a.* Answering; making answer.
 RE-SPON-SO-RY, *a.* Containing answer.
 RÊST, *n.* Absence of motion; sleep; repose; quiet;
 ease: — stop; cessation; an interval: — a support:
 — the remainder.
 RÊST, *v. n.* To sleep; to be at ease, quiet, or still;
 to die: — to lean; to recline: — to remain.
 RÊST, *v. a.* To lay at rest; to place, as on a support.
 RESTAURANT (rês'tô-râng'), *n.* [Fr.] An eat-
 ing-house.
 RESTAURATEUR (rês-tô'ra-tür), *n.* [Fr.] The
 keeper of a restaurant or eating-house; a restorator.
 †RÊS-TÂU-RÂ'TION, *n.* Restoration.
 RÊST'IFF, *a.* Unwilling to stir; obstinate; restive.
 RÊST'IFF-NESS, *n.* Obstinaey. See RESTIVENESS.
 RÊST'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place of rest.
 RÊS-TI-TÜ'TION, *n.* Act of restoring; act of giv-
 ing an equivalent for what has been taken; res-
 toration; thing restored.
 RÊS-TI-TÜ-TÖR, *a.* A restorer.
 RÊS-TIVE, *a.* Unwilling to stir; obstinate; stub-
 born: — same as restiff.
 RÊS-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being restive.
 RÊS-LESS, *a.* Being without rest; unquiet.
 RÊS-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without rest; unquietly.
 RÊS-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of rest or quiet.
 RE-STÖR-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being restored.
 RE-STÖR-RÂ'TION, *n.* Act of restoring; recovery.
Syn. — Restoration or recovery of health; res-
 titution of rights; reparation for damages.
 RES-TÖ-RÂ'TION-ER, *n.* One who believes in the
 RES-TÖ-RÂ'TION-IST, *n.* final restoration of all men.
 RE-STÖR-RÂ-TIVE, *a.* Having the power to restore.
 RE-STÖR-RÂ-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that restores.
 RÊS-TÖ-RÂ-TÖR, *n.* A keeper of an eating-house.
 RE-STÖRE', *v. a.* To give back; to repay; to re-
 turn: — to recover from disease; to cure.
 RE-STÖR'ER, *n.* One who restores or recovers.
 RE-STRAIN', *v. a.* To withhold; to repress; to
 limit; to confine; to restrict: — to coerce.
Syn. — Restrain appetites; withhold an assent
 to wrong; repress unlawful desires; limit ex-
 penses; confine a criminal; restrict a patient in
 his diet.
 RE-STRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be restrained.
 RE-STRAIN'ED-LY, *ad.* With restraint.
 RE-STRAIN'ER, *n.* One who restrains.
 RE-STRAINT', *n.* A holding back; restriction.
 RE-STRICT', *v. a.* To limit; to confine; to restrain.
 RE-STRICT'ION, *n.* Confinement; limitation.
 RE-STRICT'IVE, *a.* Tending to restrain; styptic.
 RE-STRICT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a restrictive manner.
 RE-STRINGE', *v. a.* To contract; to astringe.
 RE-STRIN'GÉN-CY, *n.* Power of contracting.
 RE-STRIN'GENT, *n.* A medicine which contracts.
 RÊS-TY, *a.* Obstinate; restive. See RESTIVE.
 RE-SÜ-DÂ'TION, *n.* Act of sweating again.
 RE-SÜLT', *v. n.* To arise or proceed from. — (*U.*
S.) To come to a decision, as a council.
 RE-SÜLT', *n.* Consequence; effect; issue. — (*U.*
S.) The decision, as of an ecclesiastical council.
 RE-SÜLT'ANCE, *n.* The act of resulting.
 RE-SÜLT'ANT, *n.* The force which results from
 two or more combined forces.
 RE-SÜM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be resumed.
 RE-SÜME', *v. a.* To take back; to begin again.
 RÉSUMÉ (rêz'y-mä'), *n.* [Fr.] A summary.

RE-SÜMP'TION (rê-züm'shun), *n.* Act of resuming.
 RE-SÜMP'TIVE (rê-züm'tiv), *a.* Taking back.
 RE-SÜ'PI-NATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bent backwards.
 RÊS-UR-RÊC'TION, *n.* Act of rising again, es-
 pecially after death; a revival from the dead.
 RE-SÜR-VEY' (-vâ'), *v. a.* To survey again.
 RE-SÜS'CJ-TATE, *v. a.* To stir up anew; to revive.
 RE-SÜS'CJ-TATE, *v. n.* To awaken; to revive.
 RE-SÜS'CJ-TÄ'TION, *n.* Act of resuscitating.
 RE-SÜS'CJ-TÄ-TIVE, *a.* Reviving; revivifying.
 RE-TÄIL' [rê-täl', *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; rêt-
 tal' or rê'täl, *Wb.*], *v. a.* To sell in small quan-
 tities or at second hand.
 RÊ-TÄIL'ER, *n.* One who retails.
 RE-TÄIN', *v. a.* Not to lose or part with; to pre-
 serve; to keep; to continue: — to employ; to hire.
 RE-TÄIN'ER, *n.* One who retains: — one who is
 retained; a dependant. — (*Law.*) A retaining fee,
 or a fee to retain a counsel.
 RE-TÄIN'ING, *p. a.* Withholding; securing. — *Re-
 taining wall*, a wall to support a body of earth.
 — *Retaining fee*, a fee to secure the services of a
 lawyer; a retainer.
 RÊ-TAKE', *v. a.* To take again.
 RE-TÄL'I-ÄTE, *v. a. & n.* To return like for like;
 to repay; to revenge.
 RE-TÄL-I-Ä'TION, *n.* Act of retaliating; the re-
 turn of like for like; revenge; requital.
 RE-TÄL'I-Ä-TIVE, *a.* Retaliatory.
 RE-TÄL'I-Ä-TÖ-RY, *a.* Returning like for like.
 RE-TÄRD', *v. a.* To hinder; to obstruct; to delay.
 RÊT-ÄR-DÄ'TION, *n.* Act of retarding.
 RÊ-TÄR'D'ER, *n.* A hinderer; an obstructer.
 RE-TÄR-P'MENT, *n.* Act of retarding. *Concley*. [*n.*]
 RÊTCH or RÊTCH [rêch, *E. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; rêch,
S. P. Wb.; rêch or rêch, *W. F.*], *v. n.* To try to
 vomit; to strain: — written also *reach*.
 RE-TELL', *v. a.* To tell again.
 RE-TÊN'TION, *n.* Act of retaining; memory.
 RE-TÊN'TIVE, *a.* Having power to retain; holding.
 RE-TÊN'TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being retentive.
 RÊT'I-GENCE, *n.* Concealment by silence.
 RÊT'I-CLE (rêt'ê-kl), *n.* A small net; reticule.
 RE-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* Having the form of a small net.
 RE-TIC'U-LATE, *a.* Resembling network.
 RE-TIC'U-LÄT-ED, *a.* Made of network; netted.
 RE-TIC'U-LÄ'TION, *n.* Network.
 RÊT'I-CÜLE, *n.* A small work-bag, pocket, or
 purse, to be carried in the hand: — a network.
 RÊT'I-FÖRM, *a.* Having the form of a net.
 RÊT'I-NA, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The net-like expansion of
 the optic nerve, on the interior surface of the eye.
 RÊT'I-NÜE [rêt'ê-nü, *P. E. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.*;
 rêt'ê-nü or rê-tin'nü, *W. J. F. Ja.*; rê-tin'nü, *S.*],
n. [*retenne*, *Fr.*] A train of attendants.
 RE-TIRE', *v. n.* To go from a public place into
 privacy; to retreat; to withdraw; to recede.
 RE-TIRED' (rê-tird'), *p. a.* Secret; private; solitary.
 RE-TIRED'LY (rê-tird'le), *ad.* In solitude.
 RE-TIRED'NESS, *n.* Solitude; privacy; seclusion.
 RE-TIRE'MENT, *n.* Act of retiring; private abode
 or way of life; retreat; seclusion; privacy.
 RE-TÖLD', *i. & p.* From *Retell*.
 RE-TÖRT', *v. a. & n.* To throw back; to return.
 RE-TÖRT', *n.* A censure returned; a *repartee*: —
 a glass or earthen vessel with a bent neck.
 RE-TÖR'ER, *n.* One who retorts.
 RE-TÖRTION, *n.* The act of retorting.
 RÊ-TÖCH' (rê-tüch'), *v. a.* To touch again; to
 improve by new touches.
 RE-TRACE' or RE-TRACE', *v. a.* To trace again;
 to trace back; to do again.
 RE-TRACT', *v. a.* To withdraw a charge or asser-
 tion; to recall; to recant; to take back.
 RE-TRACT', *v. n.* To make a retraction.
 RÊT-RAC-TÄ'TION, *n.* Recantation; a retraction.
 RE-TRÄC'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be retracted.
 RE-TRÄC'TILE, *a.* That may be drawn back.

RE-TRÁC'TION, *n.* Act of retracting; recantation.
RE-TRÁC'TIVE, *n.* That which withdraws.
RE-TRÁC'TIVE, *a.* Retracting; withdrawing.
RE-TREAT', *n.* Act of retreating; a retirement; withdrawal — place of seclusion; shelter; *asylum*.
RE-TREAT', *v. n.* To go back; to move away; to retire; to withdraw.
RE-TRENCH', *v. a.* To cut off; to diminish; to lessen; to reduce.
RE-TRENCH', *v. n.* To live with less expense.
RE-TRENCH'MENT, *n.* A reduction; curtailment.
RE-TRIB'UTE [*re-trib'út, W. P. J. E. Ja. Sm. R. C.; rêt'rê-büt, S. K.; re-trib'út or rêt'rê-büt, F.*], *v. a.* To pay back; to make repayment of.
RE-TRIB'UT-ER, *n.* One who makes retribution.
RE-TRI-BÜ'TION, *n.* Return accommodated to the action; reward; recompense; requital.
Syn. — *Retributions of Providence; reward for merit; recompense for services; requital of kindness.*
RE-TRIB'U-TIVE, } *a.* Making retribution; re-
RE-TRIB'U-TO-RY, } paying.
RE-TRIEV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be retrieved.
RE-TRIEVE' (*re-trêv'*), *v. a.* To recover; to repair.
RE-TRIEVE', *n.* A seeking again; a discovery.
RE-TRO-ÁCT', *v. n.* To act backwards.
RE-TRO-CÈDE or **RÊ-T'RO-CÈDE**, *v. a.* To cede back again.
RE-TRO-CÈS'SION (*rê-t'ro-sêsh'yun*), *n.* Act of retreating; a going back.
RÊ-T'RO-FLÊX, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bent back; distorted.
RÊ-T'RO-GRÁ-DÁ'TION, *n.* Act of going backward.
***RÊ-T'RO-GRÁDE** [*rêt'ro-grád, W. P. J. E. F. K. R. C. Wb.; rê't'ro-grád, Ja. Sm.*], *a.* Going backward; receding.
***RÊ-T'RO-GRÁDE**, *v. n.* To go backward; to recede.
RÊ-T'RO-GRÊS'SION, *n.* Act of going backwards.
RÊ-T'RO-MIN'GENT, *n.* An animal staling backward.
***RÊ-T'RO-SPÊCT** [*rêt'ro-spêkt, W. P. J. F. R. C. Wb.; rê't'ro-spêkt, S. E. Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* A look thrown back upon, or a view of, things past.
Syn. — *Retrospect of the past; retrospect or review of life; survey of existing circumstances.*
***RÊ-T'RO-SPÊCT'ION**, *n.* Act of looking backwards.
***RÊ-T'RO-SPÊCT'IVE**, *a.* Looking backwards.
RÊ-T'RO-SPÊCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* By retrospection.
RÊ-T'RO-VÊRT, *v. a.* To turn back.
RE-TRÛDE', *v. n.* To thrust back.
RE-TURN', *v. n.* To come or go back; to retort.
RE-TURN', *v. a.* To repay; to give or send back.
Syn. — *Return civilities; return or repay what has been borrowed or lent; restore confidence, deposits.*
RE-TURN', *n.* Act of coming back — repayment — profit — restitution — relapse — account.
RE-TURN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be returned.
RE-TURN'ER, *n.* One who returns or remits.
RE-TUSE', *a.* (*Bot.*) Blunt; abruptly blunt.
RÊ-ÛN'ION (*rê-yün'yun*), *n.* Act of reuniting; a second or renewed union — cohesion.
RE-Û-NITE', *v. a.* To join again; to reconcile.
RE-Û-NITE', *v. n.* To cohere or unite again.
RE-VÊAL', *v. a.* To disclose a secret or something not known; to lay open; to show; to discover.
RE-VÊAL'ER, *n.* One who reveals; a discoverer.
RE-VÊAL'MENT, *n.* Revelation. *South.*
REVEILLE (*rê vâl' or re-vâl'yá*) [*re-val' or rê-vâl'yá, Sm.; rê-vêl'yá, Ja.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] A military morning call by the beat of drum.
REV'EL, *v. n.* To feast with clamorous merriment.
REV'EL, *n.* A feast with loose and noisy jollity.
RE-VÊL', *v. a.* To draw back; to retract.
REV-E-LÁ'TION, *n.* Act of revealing; that which is revealed; discovery — the communication of sacred truths by a teacher or a person inspired from heaven — the Apocalypse.
REV'EL-LER, *n.* One who revels.
REV'EL-LING, *n.* Loose jollity; carousal; revelry.
REV'EL-RÔÛT, *n.* A mob — noisy festivity.

REV'EL-RY, *n.* Loose jollity; festive mirth.
RE-VÊN'DI-CÁTE, *v. a.* To claim that which has been taken or seized by an enemy.
RE-VÊNG'E' (*re-vênj'*), *v. a.* To inflict an injury for one received; to return an injury; to retaliate.
RE-VÊNG'E', *n.* Return of an injury or affront; retaliation; vindictiveness; malice.
RE-VÊNG'E'FUL, *a.* Full of revenge; vindictive.
RE-VÊNG'E'FUL-LY, *ad.* Vindictively.
RE-VÊNG'E'FUL-NÊSS, *n.* Vindictiveness.
RE-VÊNG'ER, *n.* One who revenges.
REV'E-NÛE [*rêv'e-nû, P. Sm. C. Wb.; rêv'e-nû or re-vên'ny, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K.*], *n.* The public income of a state, derived from customs, duties, taxes, &c.; income; annual profits.
RE-VÊR-BER-ANT, *a.* Resounding; beating back.
RE-VÊR-BER-ÁTE, *v. a.* To beat back; to return.
RE-VÊR-BER-ÁTE, *v. n.* To bound back; to rebound; to resound.
RE-VÊR-BER-ÁTION, *n.* Act of reverberating.
RE-VÊR-BER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Returning; reverberating; beating back.
RE-VÊR-BER-A-TO-RY, *n.* A reverberating furnace.
RE-VÊRE', *v. a.* To regard with great respect; to adore; to reverence; to honor; to venerate.
REV'ER-ENCE, *n.* Act of revering; veneration; awe; great respect — show of respect; a bow.
REV'ER-ENCE, *v. a.* To regard with great respect; to adore; to worship; to revere.
REV'ER-EN-CER, *n.* One who reverences.
REV'ER-END, *a.* Venerable; deserving reverence — the title of respect given to the clergy. — A clergyman is styled *reverend*; a dean, *very reverend*; a bishop, *right reverend*; an archbishop, *most reverend*.
REV'ER-ENT, *a.* Humble; expressing veneration.
REV-ER-ÊN'TIAL, *a.* Expressing reverence.
REV-ER-ÊN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* With show of reverence.
REV'ER-ENT-LY, *ad.* With awe; with reverence.
RE-VÊR'ER, *n.* One who reveres.
REV'E-RIÊ', *n.* [*rêverie, Fr.*] Act of musing; a wild fancy; reverie. **SEE REVERIE.**
RE-VÊR'SAL, *n.* A change of sentence; a change.
RE-VÊR'SAL, *a.* Tending to reverse; changing.
RE-VÊSE', *v. a.* To overthrow by a contrary decision; to overturn; to subvert; to repeal.
RE-VÊSE', *n.* Change — a contrary; an opposite.
RE-VÊSE'LY, *ad.* On the other hand.
RE-VÊS'ER, *n.* One who reverses.
RE-VÊS'IBLE, *a.* Capable of being reversed.
RE-VÊ'SION, *n.* Act of reverting; that which reverts. — (*Law*). A returning, as of a possession to the former owner — the right of the possession of an estate after the death of the present possessor.
RE-VÊ'SION-A-RY, *a.* To be enjoyed in succession; implying reversion.
RE-VÊ'SION-ER, *n.* One who has a reversion.
RE-VÊRT, *v. a. & n.* To change; to return; to reverberate; to fall back.
RE-VÊRT', *n.* (*Mus.*) Return; recurrence.
RE-VÊRT'ER, *n.* He or that which reverts.
RE-VÊRT'IBLE, *a.* That may revert; reversible.
RE-VÊRT'IVE, *a.* Changing; turning about.
REV'E-RY or **REV'E-RIÊ'** [*rêv'er-ê, S. W. J. F. C. Wb. Ash; rêv'er-ê, Ja. K. Sm. Entick. Rees; rêv'er-ê or rêv'er-ê', P.*], *n.* [*rêverie, Fr.*] Act of musing; irregular thought; a wild fancy; dream.
RE-VÊST', *v. a.* To clothe again; to reinvest.
RE-VIEW' (*re-vû'*), *v. a.* To see again; to consider again — to survey; to examine; to inspect.
RE-VIEW' (*re-vû'*), *n.* A revision — an analysis of a book; a critique; a reviewal — a periodical publication, giving examinations of books — an inspection of soldiers.
RE-VIEW'AL, *n.* A review of a book; a critique.
RE-VIEW'ER (*re-vû'er*), *n.* One who reviews.
RE-VÎLE', *v. a.* To reproach; to vilify; to abuse.
Syn. — A person may be either justly or un-

justly reproached; but to *revile*, *vilify*, or *abuse* is never justified.

RE-VIL'ÉR, n. One who reviles.

RE-VIL'ING, n. Contumelious language; abuse.

RE-VIS'AL, n. A review; reexamination.

Syn. — *Revisal* or *revision* of a manuscript; *review*, *reviewal*, or *critique* of a book; *reexamination* of a question.

RE-VISE', v. a. To review; to reexamine.

RE-VISE', n. A review; — a second proof-sheet.

RE-VIS'ER, n. An examiner; a superintendent.

RE-VI'SI'ON (re-vizh'un), *n.* Act of revising; *revisal*; reexamination.

RE-VI'SION-AL, { a. Relating to or containing

RE-VI'SION-A-RY, { revision.

RE-VIS'IT, v. a. To visit again.

RE-VIS-I-TA'TION, n. Act of revisiting.

RE-VI'VAL, n. A renewal of life or activity.

RE-VI'VAL-IST, n. One who promotes revivals.

RE-VIVE', v. n. To return to life, vigor, or fame.

RE-VIVE', v. a. To bring to life; to renew; to rouse; to reanimate.

RE-VIV'ER, n. He or that which revives.

RE-VIV-I-FI-CÁ'TION, n. Act of recalling to life.

RE-VIV-I-FY, v. a. To recall to life; to revive.

RE-VI'SI'ENCE, n. Renewal of life; revival.

RE-VI'VÖR, n. (*Law.*) The reviving of a suit, which has been abated by the death of one of the parties.

RE-VI'Q-CA-BLE, a. That may be revoked or recalled; repealable.

RE-VI'Q-CA-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of being revocable.

†RE-VI'Q-CÁTE, v. a. To recall; to revoke.

RE-VI'Q-CÁ'TION, n. Act of recalling; a repeal.

RE-VÖKE', v. a. To repeal; to reverse; to recall; to rescind; to abrogate; to annul; to abolish.

RE-VÖKE', v. n. Not to follow suit at cards.

†RE-VÖKE'MENT, n. A revocation. *Shak.*

***RE-VÖLT' or RE-VÖLT'** [re-völt', *S. P. E. K. Wb.*; re-völt', *J. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; re-völt' or re-völt', *W.*], *v. n.* To fall off; to renounce allegiance; to rebel; to desert.

***RE-VÖLT', n.** Renunciation of allegiance; a desertion; a change of sides; *insurrection*.

***RE-VÖLT'ÉR, n.** One who revolts; a deserter.

RE-VÖ-LÜ-BLE, a. That may revolve.

RE-VÖ-LÜ'TION, n. Rotation; circular motion; — a great or entire change in the constitution or government of a state or country.

RE-VÖ-LÜ'TION-A-RY, a. Relating to a revolution.

RE-VÖ-LÜ'TION-IST, n. A favorer of revolution.

RE-VÖ-LÜ'TION-IZE, v. a. To cause a revolution in; to overturn.

RE-VÖLVE' (re-völt'), v. n. To perform a revolution; to turn round; — to fall back; to return.

RE-VÖLVE', v. a. To roll round; — to consider.

RE-VÖLV'EN-CY, n. A constant revolution.

RE-VÖLV'SION, n. A turning or drawing back.

RE-VÖLV'SIVE, a. Having the power of revulsion.

RE-WÁRD', v. a. To give in return; to repay.

RE-WÁRD', n. That which is awarded for good or evil done; a recompense; a compensation; remuneration; *retribution*.

RE-WÁRD'A-BLE, a. That may be rewarded.

RE-WÁRD'ER, n. One who rewards.

RIÄB-DÖL'Q-QY (râb-döl'q-je), *n.* The act of computing or numbering by rods or bones.

RIÄB'DQ-MÄN-CY (râb'dq-män-se), *n.* Divination by a rod or wand.

RIÄP-SÖD'I-CAL (râp-söd'e-käl), *n.* Partaking of rhapsody; wild; rambling.

RIÄP'SQ-DIST (râp'sq-dist), *n.* One who writes, recites, or sings rhapsodies.

RIÄP'SQ-DY (râp'sq-dë), *n.* A wild, incoherent speech or song; — an irregular composition.

RIÛEN'ISH (rën'ish), *a.* Relating to the Rhine.

RIÛEN'ISH (rën'ish), *n.* A kind of German wine.

RIÛET'Q-RIC (rët'q-rik), *n.* The art of oratory or of addressing public assemblies; the art of persuasion; the art of prose composition; philological criticism; oratory; *eloquence*.

RHE-TÖR'I-CAL (re-tör'e-käl), *a.* Relating to rhetoric; oratorical; figurative; persuasive.

RHE-TÖR'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a rhetorical manner.

RHËT-Q-RI'CIAN (rët-q-rish'an), *n.* One who teaches the science of rhetoric; an orator.

RHEÜM (rüm), *n.* A thin, watery humor.

RHEÜ-MÄT'IC (rû-mät'ik), *a.* Proceeding from rheum; relating to rheumatism; afflicted with rheumatism.

RHEÜ-MA-TISM (rû'ma-tizm), *n.* A painful distemper, affecting the muscles, joints, or limbs.

RHEÜ'MY (rû'më), *a.* Relating to rheum.

RHÏ-NÖ (rî'nö), *n.* A cant word for money.

RHÏ-NÖC'E-RÖS, n. A large Oriental quadruped.

RHÏ-NO-PLÄS'TIC, a. Relating to rhinoplasty.

RHÏ-NO-PLÄS-TY, n. (*Med.*) The operation of forming a new nose; the Taliacotton operation.

RHÖD'I-ZITE, n. (*Min.*) A species of boracite.

RHÖ-DO-DËN'DRON or RHÖD-O-DËN'DRON [röd-q-dën'dron, *Ja. R.*; rō-dq-dën'dron, *K. Sm. C. Wb.*], *n.* A flowering shrub; the bay laurel.

RHÖD-Q-MON-TADE', n. See *RODOMONTADE*.

RHÖD'Q-NITE, n. (*Min.*) A silicate of manganese.

***RHÖMB** (rûmb) [rûmb, *W. P. J. F.*; rōmb, *S. Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* A quadrilateral figure; rhombus.

***RHÖM'BIC** (rûm'bik), *a.* Shaped like a rhomb.

***RHÖM'BÖID** (rûm'bōid), *n.* A figure like a rhomb.

RHOM-BÖID'AL (rûm-bōid'al), *a.* Like a rhomb.

RHÖM'BUS, n. [*L.*] A plane figure, bounded by four equal straight lines, the opposite lines parallel, and the angles oblique; a rhomb.

RHÜ'BÄRB (rû'bärh), *n.* A medicinal root: — a garden vegetable.

RHÛS, n. [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; sumach.

RHÛME (rîm), *n.* A correspondence in the sound of the last syllable of one line or verse, to that of the last syllable of another: — poetry; a poem.

RHÛME (rîm), *v. n.* To agree in sound; to versify.

RHÛME (rîm), *v. a.* To put into rhyme.

RHÛM'ER, { n. A maker of rhymes.

RHÛME'STER, { n. A maker of rhymes.

RHÛM'IST, n. A maker of rhymes; rhymist.

***RHÛTHM** (rîthm or rîthm), *n.* Harmonious or well-proportioned arrangement of words; the consonance of measure and time in poetry or prose; metre; verse; numbers.

***RHÛTH'MI-CAL** (rîth'mq-käl), *a.* Harmonical.

RI'AL, n. A Spanish coin. See *REAL*.

RIANT (rë-än'), *a.* [*Fr.*] Laughing; gay.

RIE, n. A bone: — a piece of timber: — a strip.

RIE, v. a. To furnish with ribs; to enclose.

RIE'ALD, n. A loose, rough, mean wretch.

RIE'ALD, a. Base; mean; vile; brutal.

RIE'ALD-RY, n. Mean, lewd, or brutal language.

RIBBED (ribd), *a.* Furnished with ribs.

RIE'BON, n. A fillet of silk; a slip of silk used as a badge or ornament: — written also *riband*.

RIE'BON, v. a. To adorn or furnish with ribbons.

RIE'RÖAST (rîb'röst), *v. a.* To beat soundly. [*Love.*]

RICE, n. A plant and very valuable grain, much raised in warm climates.

RICE-PÄ-PER, n. A membrane or pith of a species of bread-fruit tree, imported from China, and used as a material for painting upon.

RICH, a. Wealthy; opulent; precious; sumptuous; fertile; fruitful; abundant; plentiful.

RICH'ES, n. pl. Wealth; opulence; affluence.

Syn. — *Riches* and *poverty* denote opposite states. *Wealth* and *opulence* imply the possession of great riches; *affluence* denotes the increasing wealth of the individual.

RICH'LY, ad. With riches; abundantly.

RICH'NESS, n. Opulence; abundance; fertility.

RICK, n. A pile of corn or hay.

RICK'ETS, n. pl. A disease incident to childhood.

RICK'ET-Y, a. Diseased with the rickets.

RICOCHET (rik-q-shä'), *a.* [*Fr.*] (*Gunnery.*)

Ricochet firing is a mode of firing with small charges from pieces of ordnance elevated at small angles.

RID, *v. a.* [*i.* RID; *pp.* RIDDING, RID.] To set free; to clear; to disencumber; to drive away.

RID'DANCE, *n.* Deliverance; disencumbrance.

RID'DEN (rid'dn), *p.* From *Ride*.

RID'DLE, *n.* An enigma; — a coarse sieve.

Syn. — A riddle is a verbal, a *rebus* an acrostic, and a *charade* a syllabic puzzle, and they are all *enigmas*.

RID'DLE, *v. a.* To solve; — to clear by a sieve.

RID'DLER, *n.* One who riddles.

RIDE, *v. n.* [*i.* RODE; *pp.* RIDING, RODE, RID, or RIDDEN.] To travel on horseback; to be conveyed in a carriage; to be borne.

RIDE, *v. a.* To sit on; to manage at will.

RIDE, *n.* An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; — a place for riding; a riding; road.

RÍ-DEA' (rê-dô'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Port.*) A small mound of earth on a plain.

RID'ER, *n.* One who rides; — an inserted leaf; — a clause added to a bill.

RIDGE, *n.* The top of the back or of a slope.

RIDGE, *v. a.* To form into ridges; to wrinkle.

RIDG'Y, *a.* Rising in, or consisting of, ridges.

RID'Í-CÛLE, *n.* Wit of that species which provokes laughter, and is designed to bring the subject of it into contempt; *derision*; *satire*; *mockery*; *sarcasm*.

RID'Í-CÛLE, *v. a.* To expose to laughter; to laugh at; to mock; to deride.

Syn. — One *ridicules* a person on account of his follies; *rallies* him on account of his weaknesses; *derides* or *mocks* him in order to make him appear contemptible.

RID'Í-CÛL-ER, *n.* One who ridicules.

RÍ-DÍ-C'Í-LOÛS, *a.* Worthy of being laughed at; absurd; preposterous; *ludicrous*.

RÍ-DÍ-C'Í-LOÛS-LÝ, *ad.* In a ridiculous manner.

RÍ-DÍ-C'Í-LOÛS-NESS, *n.* State of being ridiculous.

RID'ING, *n.* Act of one who rides; a ride; — a division of Yorkshire, Eng. [From *triding*, a third.]

RID'ING-CÔAT, *n.* A coat for riding on a journey.

RID'ING-HAB'ÍT, *n.* A riding-dress for women.

RID'ING-HOOD (-hûd), *n.* A woman's riding-coat.

RID'ING-SCHÔÖL, *n.* A school of horsemanship.

RÍ-DÔÖ' TÔ, *n.* [It.] A musical entertainment.

RÍE (rí), *n.* See *Rye*.

RÍFE, *a.* Prevalent; prevailing; abounding; — used chiefly of diseases.

RÍFE'LÝ, *ad.* Prevalently; abundantly.

RÍFE'NESS, *n.* Prevalence; abundance.

RÍFE'RÁFE, *n.* Refuse; sweepings; — the rabble.

RÍ'FLE, *v. a.* To rob; to pillage; to plunder.

RÍ'FLE, *n.* A sort of gun, having its barrel grooved within; — a sharpening instrument.

RÍ'FLE-MAN, *n.* One armed with a rifle.

RÍ'FLER, *n.* A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

RÍFT, *n.* A cleft; a breach; an opening.

RÍFT, *v. a. & n.* To cleave; to split; to open.

RÍG, *n.* A ridge; — dress; — a strumpet; — a trick; a jeer; — the manner of fitting rigging.

RÍG, *v. n.* To play the wanton.

RÍG, *v. a.* To dress; to fit with tackling.

RÍG-A-DÔÖN', *n.* A kind of gay, brisk dance.

RÍ-GÁ'TÍON, *n.* Act of watering; irrigation.

RÍG'GER, *n.* One who rigs or dresses.

RÍG'GING, *n.* The sails or tackling of a ship.

RÍG'GLE, *v. n.* See *WRIGGLE*.

RIGHT (rí, 77), *a.* Conformable to truth and equity; fit; proper; rightful; true; not wrong; just; — straight; direct; — not left; — equitable; *lawful*. — *Right angle*, an angle of 90 degrees. *Right line*, a straight line.

RIGHT (rí), *ad.* Properly; justly; truly; very.

RIGHT (rí), *n.* Conformity to the law of God, or of man; equity; justice; — just claim; *prerogative*.

RIGHT (rí), *v. a.* To relieve from wrong; to rectify. — (*Naut.*) To make upright; to put right.

RIGHT (rí), *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To rise with masts erect, as a ship.

RIGHT'ÂN-GLED (rí't-), *a.* Rectangular.

***RIGHT'EOÛS** (rí'chus) [rí'chus, *S. Wb.*: rít'yus,

E. F. K. Sm. C.; rí'che-ús, *W. P. J.*: rí'te-ús, *Ja.*], *a.* Conformed to the divine law; just; virtuous; equitable; upright.

***RIGHT'EOÛS-LÝ** (rí'chus-le), *ad.* Justly.

***RIGHT'ER** (rí't'er), *n.* One who sets right.

RIGHT'FUL (rí't'fúl), *a.* Having right, or just claim; equitable; just; lawful.

RIGHT'FUL-LÝ (rí't'fúl-le), *ad.* According to right.

RIGHT'FUL-NESS (rí't'fúl-nês), *n.* Rectitude.

RIGHT'-HÂND, *n.* The hand on the right arm.

RIGHT'-HÂND-ED, *a.* Using the right hand.

RIGHT'LY (rí't'le), *ad.* Properly; uprightly.

RIGHT'NESS (rí't'nês), *n.* Correctness; rectitude.

RÍG'ID, *a.* Stiff; severe; *strict*; sharp; cruel.

RÍ-GÍD'Í-TÝ, *n.* Stiffness; severity; inflexibility.

RÍG'ID-LÝ, *ad.* Stiffly; severely; inflexibly.

RÍG'ID-NESS, *n.* Stiffness; severity; inflexibility.

RÍG'LET, *n.* A thin piece of wood. See *REGLET*.

RÍG'MA-RÔLE, *n.* A repetition of idle words; *prate*.

RÍG'OR, *n.* [L.] Exactness without any allowance; stiffness; severity; austerity.

RÍG'OR-OÛS, *a.* Partaking of rigor; severe; stern; harsh; exact; *strict*.

RÍG'OR-OÛS-LÝ, *ad.* Severely; sternly; exactly.

RÍG'OR-OÛS-NESS, *n.* Severity; sternness.

RÍLE, *v. a.* To make turbid. See *ROIL*.

RÍ-LÍ'E'Í-VÔ, *n.* [It.] Prominence. See *RELIEVO*.

RÍLL or **RÍL'LET**, *n.* A small brook; a streamlet.

RÍLL, *v. n.* To run in small streams.

RÍM, *n.* A border; a margin; an edge.

RÍME, *n.* Hoarfrost; — a hole; a chink.

RÍ-MÔSE' or RÍ'MOÛS, *a.* Full of clinks.

RÍM'PLE, *a.* A wrinkle; a fold; a ripple.

RÍM'PLE, *v. a.* To pucker; to wrinkle.

RÍM'PLING, *n.* An uneven motion; an undulation.

RÍ'MÝ, *a.* Foggy; frosty; full of frozen mist.

RÍND, *n.* Bark; husk; coat; — *skin*, as of pork.

RÍN'DLE, *n.* A small water-course; a gutter.

RÍNG, *n.* A circle; a circle of metal; an annulet; — a chime; the sound of bells, &c.

RÍNG, *v. a.* [*i.* RUNG or RANG; *pp.* RINGING, RUNG.] To strike bells, &c.; to cause to sound.

RÍNG, *v. n.* To form a circle; — to sound, as a bell; to resound; to tinkle.

RÍNG, *v. a.* [*i.* RINGED; *pp.* RINGING, RINGED.] To encircle; — to fit with rings.

RÍNG'-BÔLT, *n.* A bolt with a ring at one end.

RÍNG'DÔVE (ríng'düv), *n.* A kind of pigeon.

RÍNG'ER, *n.* One who rings.

RÍNG'LEAD, *v. a.* To conduct; to lead.

RÍNG'LEAD-ER, *n.* The head of a riotous body.

RÍNG'LEAT, *n.* A small ring; a curl.

RÍNG'-STREAKED (-strêkt), *a.* Circularly streaked.

RÍNG'TÂIL, *n.* A bird; a kind of kite.

RÍNG'WORM (-würm), *n.* A circular tetter.

RÍNSE, *v. a.* To wash; to cleanse by washing.

RÍNSE'ER, *n.* One who washes or rinses.

RÍ'OT, *n.* A noisy festivity; a sedition; an uproar; a tumult or disturbance by a mob. — (*Law.*) A tumultuous disturbance by three or more persons assembled together.

RÍ'OT, *v. n.* To revel; to raise an uproar.

RÍ'OT-ER, *n.* One who raises an uproar or riot.

RÍ'OT-OÛS, *a.* Wanton; seditious; turbulent.

RÍ'OT-OÛS-LÝ, *ad.* In a riotous manner.

RÍ'OT-OÛS-NESS, *n.* State of being riotous.

RÍP, *v. a.* To tear; to lacerate; — to disclose.

RÍP, *n.* A laceration; — a wicker fish-basket.

RÍ-PÁ'RÍ-ÂN, *a.* Relating to the bank of a river.

RÍPE, *a.* Mature; finished; complete; ready.

RÍPE'LÝ, *ad.* Maturely; at the fit time.

RÍ'PEN (rí'pm), *v. n.* To grow ripe or mature.

RÍ'PEN (rí'pu), *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.

RÍPE'NESS, *n.* State of being ripe; maturity.

Syn. — *Ripeness* is commonly used in a literal, *maturity*, in a figurative sense; *ripeness* of fruit or corn; *maturity* of judgment, of a scheme, or of a note.

RÍP'PER, *n.* One who rips; one who tears.

RÍP'PLE, *v. n.* To fret on the surface, as water.

RIP'PLE, *n.* Agitation of water:—a large flax-comb.
RIP'PLING, *n.* The ripple dashing on the shore.
RISE, *v. n.* [*l.* *rose*; *pp.* *rising*, *risen*.] To get up; to arise; to ascend:—to grow; to increase.
RISE, *n.* Act of rising; ascent; increase:—beginning; *origin*:—an elevated place; elevation.
RIS'EN (*riz'zn*), *p.* From *Rise*.
RIS'ER, *n.* One who rises.
***RIS-I-BIL'I-TY**, *n.* Quality of being risible.
***RIS'I-BLE** (*riz'e-bl*), *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; *ris'ibl*, *S.*; *ri'sibl*, *E.*; *ri'se-bl*, *Wb.*, *a.* Laughing; laughable; ridiculous; exciting laughter.
RIS'ING, *n.* The act of getting up:—insurrection.
RISK, *n.* Hazard; *danger*; a chance of harm.
RISK, *v. a.* To put to chance or danger; to hazard.
RISK'ER, *n.* One who risks.
RITE, *n.* A solemn act or ceremony of religion.
RI-TÖR-NËL'LÖ, *n.* [*lt.*] The refrain, return, repeat, or burden of a song.
RIT'U-AL (*rit'yü-äl*), *a.* Relating to rites or ceremonies; ceremonial; ceremonious.
RIT'U-AL, *n.* A book of religious ceremonies.
RIT'U-AL-ISM, *n.* Adherence to the ritual.
RIT'U-AL-IST, *n.* One skilled in the ritual.
RIT'U-AL-LY, *ad.* In accordance with the ritual.
RIVAL, *n.* *O'* who is in pursuit of the same object with another; a competitor; an antagonist.
RIVAL, *a.* Standing in competition; emulous.
RIVAL, *v. a.* To strive to excel; to emulate.
RIVAL'I-TY, *n.* Equal rank; competition; rivalry.
RIVAL-RY, *n.* The state or contests of rivals; competition; emulation.
RIVAL-SHIP, *n.* State or character of a rival.
RIVE, *v. a.* [*i.* *rived*; *pp.* *rivving*, *riven*.] To split; to part asunder; to cleave.
RIVE, *v. n.* To be split or rent asunder.
RIV'EN (*riv'vn*), *p.* From *Rive*.
RIV'ER, *n.* One who splits or cleaves.
RIV'ER, *n.* A current of water larger than a brook, flowing into the sea, a lake, or other river.
RIV'ER-DRÄG'ON, *n.* A crocodile.
RIV'ER-GÖD, *n.* The tutelary deity of a river.
RIV'ET, *n.* A fastening pin clinched at both ends.
RIV'ET, *v. a.* To fasten strongly, or with rivets.
RIV'U-LËT, *n.* A small river; a brook.
†RIX-Ä'TION, *n.* A brawl; a quarrel.
RIX-DÖL'AR, *n.* A silver coin of Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, of the value of from 75 to 100 cents.
RÖACH (*röch*), *n.* A fresh-water fish:—a curv.
RÖAD (*röd*), *n.* * A broad open way to be travelled over; a large way or passage; a path.
RÖAD'STÄD, *n.* A place fit for ships to anchor in.
RÖAD'STER, *n.* A horse that keeps the road.—(*Naut.*) A ship riding at anchor.
RÖAM, *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove.
RÖAM, *v. a.* To range; to wander over.
RÖAM'ER, *n.* A rover; a rambler; a vagrant.
RÖAN (*rön*), *a.* Bay, sorrel, or black, with spots.
RÖAR (*rör*), *v. n.* To cry; to make a loud noise.
RÖAR, *n.* The cry of a wild beast; a loud noise.
RÖAR'ER, *n.* One who roars or bawls.
RÖAR'ING, *n.* The cry of a lion, &c.; loud noise.
RÖAST (*röst*), *v. a.* To cook by the fire, as meat; to heat; to parch:—to jeer.
RÖAST, *p. a.* Roasted:—used instead of *roasted*; as, *roast meat*.
RÖAST, *n.* That which is roasted:—a banter.
RÖAST'ER, *n.* One who roasts:—a gridiron.
RÖB, *v. a.* To take by illegal force; to plunder.
RÖB'ER, *n.* One who robs; a plunderer; a thief.
RÖB'ER-Y, *n.* Act of robbing; theft by force.
RÖB'ING, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Small ropes which fasten sails:—corrupted from *rope-bands*.
RÖBE, *n.* A gown of state; a dress of dignity.
RÖBE, *v. a.* To dress pompously; to invest.
RÖB'IN or **RÖB'IN-RËD'BRÄST**, *n.* A bird.
RÖB'IN-GOOD'FËL-LÖW, *n.* A goblin; a fairy.
RÖB'Q-RÄNT, *n.* A strengthening medicine.

RÖ-BÜST', *a.* Strong; sinewy; vigorous; firm.
Syn.—*Robust* constitution; *strong* limbs; *sinewy* frame; *vigorous* or *firm* health; *a stout* champion; *a sturdy* oak or beggar.
RÖ-BÜST'IOUS (*rö-büst'yus*), *a.* Robust. [*R.*]
RÖ-BÜST'NESS, *n.* State of being robust; vigor.
RÖCHET'-ÄL-UM, *n.* A pure kind of alum; rock-alum.
RÖCH'ET or **RÖCH'ET** [*röch'et*, *P. K. R. Wb.*; *rök'et*, *Sm. C.*; *rö-chët'*, *E.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] A linen habit worn by a bishop; a surplice:—a fish; the roach.
RÖCK, *n.* A vast mass of stone fixed in the earth;—figuratively, strength; a defence.
RÖCK, *v. a. & n.* To shake; to move backwards and forwards; to move the cradle; to reel.
RÖCK'-ÄL-UM, *n.* A pure kind of alum.
RÖCK'-CRËS-TAL, *n.* A fine silicious stone; quartz.
RÖCK'ER, *n.* One who rocks.
RÖCK'ET, *n.* An artificial firework:—a plant.
RÖCK'I-NËSS, *n.* The state of being rocky.
RÖCK'-ÖIL, *n.* Liquid bitumen; petroleum.
RÖCK'-RÜ-BY, *n.* A sort of garnet.
RÖCK'-SÄLT, *n.* Common mineral salt.
RÖCK'WOOD (*-wüd*), *n.* (*Min.*) Ligniform asbestos.
RÖCK'-WORK (*-würk*), *n.* Stones fixed in mortar.
RÖCK'Y, *a.* Full of rocks; hard; stony.
RÖD, *n.* A twig; instrument of correction:—a measure of length; a pole; a perch; 16½ feet.
RÖDE, *i. & p.* From *Ride*.
RÖ'DENT, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal that gnaws.
RÖ'DENT, *a.* Gnawing, as an animal.
RÖD-O-MON-TÄDE', *n.* An empty bluster; a rant.
RÖD-O-MON-TÄDE', *v. n.* To brag; to boast.
RÖD-O-MON-TÄ'DIST, *n.* Arodomontador.
RÖD-O-MON-TÄ'DOR, *n.* One who blusters; boaster.
RÖE (*rö*), *n.* The female of the hart or roebuck:—the seed or spawn of fishes.
RÖE'BÜCK, *n.* A small species of deer.
RÖ-GÄ'TION, *n.* Litany; supplication.
RÖ GÄ'TION-WËEK, *n.* The 2d week before Whitsuntide, containing the three rogation days.
RÖGUE (*rög*), *n.* A knave; a villain:—a sly fellow; a mischievous person:—a wag.
†RÖGUE (*rög*), *v. n.* To play knavish tricks.
RÖGU'ER-Y (*rög'er-e*), *n.* Villany:—waggery.
RÖGUE'SHIP (*rög'ship*), *n.* Qualities of a rogue.
RÖGU'ISH (*rög'ish*), *a.* Knavish:—waggish.
RÖGU'ISH-LY (*rög'ish-le*), *ad.* Like a rogue.
RÖGU'ISH-NËSS (*rög'ish-nëss*), *n.* Roguery.
RÖIL, *v. a.* To render turbid; to disturb; to vex; to rile. [*Provincial and colloquial.*]
RÖIL'Y, *a.* Turbid; roiled. [*Local and colloquial.*]
RÖINT, *interj.* Begone. See *ANOVNT*.
RÖIST or **RÖIST'ER**, *v. n.* To bully; to bluster.
RÖIST'ER or **RÖIST'ER-ER**, *n.* A blustering fellow.
RÖLL, *v. a.* To move or turn in a circle; to revolve:—to involve; to invwrap.
RÖLL, *v. n.* To run on wheels; to move; to revolve.
RÖLL, *n.* The act of rolling; a mass made round; a roller; cylinder:—a register; a catalogue; a list; a chronicle:—a cake of bread.
RÖLL'ER, *n.* He or that which rolls; a round stone:—a thing turning on its axis:—a fillet.
RÖL'LIC, *v. n.* [*i.* *rollicked*; *pp.* *rollicking*, *rollicked*.] To move or gad about idly; to roll.
RÖLL'ING-PIN, *n.* A cylinder to roll paste with.
RÖLL'ING-PRESS, *n.* A press for copperplate print.
RÖLL'Y-PÖÖL-Y, *n.* A game with a ball. [*ing.*]
RÖM'AGE, *n.* A bustle. See *RUMMAGE*.
RÖ-MÄ'IC, *n.* The modern Greek language.
RÖ-MÄL', *n.* A kind of silk handkerchief.
RÖ'MAN, *a.* Relating to Rome; papal.
RÖ-MÄNCE', *n.* A tale of wild adventure in prose or verse; a military fable; a fiction; a *novel*:—a language formerly spoken in the south of France.
RÖ-MÄNCE', *v. n.* To lie; to forge stories, &c.
RÖ-MÄN'ÇER, *n.* A writer of romances or fables.
RÖ'MAN-ISM, *n.* Tenets of the church of Rome.
RÖ'MAN-IST, *n.* A Roman Catholic.
RÖ'MAN-IZE, *v. a.* To change to the Roman language, or to the Roman Catholic religion.

RQ-MÄNSCH', *n.* A corruption of the Latin language, spoken in the Grisons of Switzerland.

RO-MÄN'TIC, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, romance; fantastic; wild; extravagant; improbable; fanciful.

RO-MÄN'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* Wildly; extravagantly.

RO-MÄN'TI-CISM, *n.* Romantic notions.

RO-MÄN'TIC-NESS, *n.* State of being romantic.

RÖM'ISH, *a.* Relating to the church of Rome.

RÖMP, *n.* A rude, awkward girl:—rude play.

RÖMP, *v. n.* To play rudely and boisterously.

RÖMP'ISH, *a.* Inclined to rude or rough play.

RÖMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Disposition to rude sport.

RONDEAU (rön-dö'), *n.* [Fr.] A little poem of thirteen verses or lines:—a jig which ends with the first strain repeated.—Written also *rondo*.

RÖN'DEL, *n.* (Fort.) A small, round tower at the foot of a bastion.

RÖN'DÖ, *n.* A kind of air; a rondeau.

RÖN'ION (rün'yün), *n.* A mangy animal:—a drab.

RÖÖB, *n.* The fourth part of an acre:—a cross.

RÖÖP, *n.* The cover of a house:—the palate.

RÖÖF, *v. a.* To cover with a roof; to enclose.

RÖÖF'LESS, *a.* Wanting a roof; uncovered.

RÖÖF'LET, *n.* A small roof or covering.

***RÖÖK** (rök or rük) [rök, S. W. P. E. Ja. K. C.; rük, J. F. Sm. Wb.], *n.* A bird:—the castle, a piece used in the game of chess:—a cheat.

***RÖÖK**, *v. a. & n.* To cheat; to plunder.

***RÖÖK'ER-Y**, *n.* A nursery of rooks.

***RÖÖK'Y**, *a.* Inhabited by rooks.

RÖÖM, *n.* Space; extent:—stead:—an apartment in a house; hall; chamber; parlor.

RÖÖM'Y-NESS, *n.* Space; quantity of extent.

RÖÖM'Y, *a.* Spacious; wide; large; capacious.

RÖÖST, *n.* That on which a bird sits to sleep.

RÖÖST, *v. n.* To sleep as a bird; to lodge.

RÖÖST'ER, *n.* One that roosts; a cock.

***RÖÖT** [röt, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.; rüt, Wb.], *n.* That part of the plant which rests in the ground:—bottom:—original; first cause.

***RÖÖT**, *v. n.* To take root; to sink deep. [pate.]

***RÖÖT**, *v. a.* To fix deep; to radicate:—to extrir.

***RÖÖT'ED**, *a.* Fixed by roots; deep; radical.

***RÖÖT'ED-LY**, *ad.* Deeply; strongly.

***RÖÖT'ER**, *n.* One who tears up by the root.

***RÖÖT'LET**, *n.* A small root; the fibre of a root.

***RÖÖT'Y**, *a.* Full of roots; having roots.

RÖPE, *n.* A large cord; a string; halter; cable.

RÖPE-DÄN-CER, *n.* One who dances on a rope.

RÖPE-DÄN-CING, *n.* Art of a rope-dancer.

RÖPE-LÄD-DER, *n.* A portable ladder made of rope.

RÖPE-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes ropes to sell.

RÖP'ER-Y (röp'er-e), } *n.* A walk or place

RÖP'WÄLK (röp'wäk), } where ropes are made.

RÖP'Y-NESS, *n.* Viscosity; glutinousness.

RÖPY, *a.* Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

RQ-ÜE-LAURE' (rök-e-lör') [rök-e-lör', W. J. Sm.; rök'e-lö, P. F.; rök'lö, S.], *n.* [Fr.] A cloak for men.

ROQUELO (rök'e-lö), *n.* Same as *roquelaure*.

RO-RIF-ER-ÖS, *a.* Producing dew.

RÖR'QUAL, *n.* A species of whale.

RO-SÄ'CEOUS (-shys), *a.* Consisting of roses.

RÖ'SA-RY, *n.* A string or bunch of beads, on which the Catholics number their prayers.

RÖS'CID, *a.* Dewy; abounding with dew.

RÖSE, *n.* A plant and flower:—a knot of ribbons.—Under the rose, in secret; privately.

RÖSE, *i.* From *Rose*.

RÖ'SE-ATE (rö'zhe-at) [rö'zhe-at, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.; rö'zhet, S. E.], *a.* Rosy; full of roses; fragrant.

RÖSE-BÜG, *n.* An insect; a sort of beetle.

RÖSED (rözd), *a.* Crimson; flushed.

RÖSE-MA-RY, *n.* A sweet-smelling plant.

RÖSE-QUÄRTZ, *n.* A reddish kind of quartz.

RÖ'SET, *n.* A red color for painters.

RÖ'SETTE, *n.* [Fr.] A rose-shaped, Gothic window:—an artificial rose:—a red color; roset.

RÖSE-WÄ-TER, *n.* Water distilled from roses.

RÖSE-WIN-DÖW, *n.* A circular window.

RÖSE'WOOD (röz'wäd), *n.* A fine kind of wood.

RÖS-I-CRÜ'CIAN (röz-e-krü'shan), *n.* A visionary philosopher; an alchemist.

RÖS'IN, *n.* Inspissated turpentine. See **RESIN**.

RÖS'IN, *v. a.* To rub with rosin.

RÖS'IN-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being rosy.

RÖS'IN-Y, *a.* Resembling rosin; like rosin.

RÖSS, *n.* The outer, rough bark of trees. [U. S.]

RÖS'TRAL, *a.* Resembling the beak of a ship.

RÖS'TRÄTE, *a.* (Bot.) Furnished with a beak.

RÖS'TRÄT-ED, *a.* Adorned with the beaks of ships.

RÖS'TRUM, *n.*; *pl.* **RÖS'TRA**. [L.] The scaffold in the Roman forum whence orators harangued:—the beak of a ship:—the beak of a bird:—a prolongation of a plant.

RÖ'SY, *a.* Resembling a rose; blooming; red.

RÖT, *v. n.* To putrefy.—*v. a.* To make putrid.

RÖT, *n.* A distemper among sheep:—putrefaction.

RÖTÄ, *n.* [L.] A wheel:—a list of persons:—a court of papal jurisdiction.

Ro-TÄ-RY, *a.* Turning on its axis, as a wheel; whirling; rotatory.

RÖTÄTE, *v. a. & n.* To move or turn round.

RÖTÄTE, *a.* (Bot.) Wheel-shaped; circular.

RÖTÄT-ED, *a.* Whirled round.

Ro-TÄ'TION, *n.* A turning round; a succession.

RÖTÄ-TIVE, *a.* Implying or causing rotation.

RÖTÄ-TO-RY, *a.* Turning on its axis, as a wheel; whirling; turning round; rotary.

RÖTE, *n.* A mere repetition of words.—By rote, by mere repetition, without understanding.

RÖTE, *v. n. & a.* To go out by turn:—to learn by rote. Shak. [R.]

RÖT'TEN (röt'tn), *a.* Putrid; not firm; not sound.

RÖT'TEN-NESS (röt'tn-ness), *n.* Putridness.

RÖT'Y-LÄ, *n.* [L.] A little wheel;—the kneepan.

Ro-TÜND', *a.* Round; circular; spherical.

Ro-TÜN-DI-FÖ-LI-ÖS, *a.* Having round leaves.

Ro-TÜN'DI-TY, *n.* Roundness; sphericity.

Syn.—Rotundity denotes sphericity; roundness, circularity.

Ro-TÜN'DÖ, *n.* A building formed round.

ROUE (rö-ä'), *n.* [Fr.] A dissipated person.

ROUGE (rözh), *n.* [Fr.] Red paint for the face; a cosmetic.—*a.* Red.

RÖGE (rözh), *v. a. & n.* To paint with rouge.

ROUGH (rüf), *a.* Not smooth; uneven; rugged:—uncivil; coarse; harsh; rude.

ROUGH'CAST (rüf'käst), *v. a.* To form rudely.

ROUGH'CAST (rüf'käst), *n.* A rude model.

ROUGH'DRAUGHT (rüf'dráft), *n.* A draught unfinished; a sketch; an outline.

ROUGH'DRÄW (rüf'dräu), *v. a.* To trace coarsely.

ROUGH'EN (rüf'fn), *v. a.* To make rough.

ROUGH'EN (rüf'fn), *v. n.* To grow rough.

ROUGH'HEW (rüf'hü or rüf'hü') [rüf'hü, P. K. Sm. R.; rü'hü, W. Ja.], *v. a.* To hew coarsely.

ROUGH'HEWN (rüf'hün), *p. a.* Unpolished.

ROUGH'LY (rüf'le), *ad.* With roughness.

ROUGH'NESS (rüf'ness), *n.* Ruggedness.

ROUGH'RID-ER (rüf'rid-er), *n.* One who breaks horses for riding.

ROUGH'SHÖD (rüf'shöd), *a.* Having the feet fitted with roughened shoes.

ROULEAU (rö-lö'), *n.* [Fr.] A little roll.

RÖU-LËTTE', *n.* [Fr.] A game at hazard.

RÖUNCE, *n.* The handle of a printing-press.

RÖUND, *a.* Circular; spherical; full; plump.

RÖUND, *n.* A circle; a sphere:—a rundle; a step of a ladder:—course; circuit:—roundelay.

RÖUND, *ad.* Every way; on all sides; around.

RÖUND, *prep.* On every side of; about; around.

RÖUND, *v. a. & n.* To make or go round.

RÖUND'A-BÖÖT, *a.* Circuitous; indirect.

RÖUND'A-BÖÖT, *n.* A wheel:—an outer garment.

RÖÜN'DEL, **ROÜN'DE-LAY**, *n.* A poem; a rondeau.

RÖUND'HEAD, *n.* A term applied to a Puritan.

RÖUND'HÖÖSE, *n.* A constable's prison.

RÖUND'ISH, *a.* Approaching to roundness.

RÖUND'LET, *n.* A little round or circle.

RÖUND'LY, *ad.* In a round form; plainly.

RÓUND'NESS, *n.* *Rotundity*; sphericity.
RÓUND'-RÓB-IN, *n.* A petition or writing signed by names in a circle or ring.
RÓDSE, *v. a.* To wake from rest; to excite.
RÓDSE, *v. n.* To awake; to be excited; to start.
†RÓDSE, *n.* A large glass quite filled. *Shak.*
RÓDSE'ER, *n.* One who rouses.
RÓDST, *n.* (*Scotland*.) A strong tide or current.
RÓDT, *n.* A multitude; a rabble; a crowd:—a company; a large evening party:—the confusion or disorder of an army defeated.
RÓDT, *v. a.* To put into confusion by defeat.
ROUTE or **RÓUTE** [rót, *S. J. F. K. Sm. R.*; rôt, *P. E. Wb.*; rôt or rôt, *W. Ja.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] A way or course which is travelled; a journey:—road; path; passage; course.
ROUTINE' (rô-tên'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A round or course of business; regular practice or course.
RÓVE, *v. a.* To wander over:—to plough into ridges by turning one furrow upon another.
RÓVE, *v. n.* To ramble; to range; to wander.
RÓV'ER, *n.* One who roves; a wanderer.
RÓW (rô), *n.* A range of men or things; a rank.
RÓW, *n.* A riotous noise; a drunken debauch.
RÓW (rô), *v. n. & a.* To impel a vessel by oars.
RÓW'A-BLE (rô'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being rowed.
RÓW'DY, *n.* A riotous, turbulent fellow.
RÓW'EL, *n.* The point of a spur; a ring:—a seton.
RÓW'EL, *v. a.* To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel or seton.
RÓW'EN, *n.* A second crop of grass; aftermath.
RÓW'ER (rô'er), *n.* One who manages an oar.
RÓY'AL, *a.* Kingly; regal; noble; illustrious.
Syn.—*Royal* authority; *kingly* crown; *regal* title; *noble* rank; *illustrious* descent.
RÓY'AL, *n.* A kind of paper:—the highest sail of a ship:—a kind of small mortar.
RÓY'AL-ISM, *n.* Attachment to royalty.
RÓY'AL-IST, *n.* An adherent to a king or to royalty.
RÓY'AL-IZE, *v. a.* To make royal.
RÓY'AL-LY, *ad.* Regally; as becomes a king.
RÓY'AL-TY, *n.* The office or state of a king.
RÜB, *v. a.* To move against by friction; to scour; to wipe; to polish; to touch hard.
RÜB, *v. n.* To fret; to make a friction.
RÜB, *n.* Friction; collision:—difficulty:—a joke.
RÜB'BER, *n.* He or that which rubs:—a coarse file:—gum-elastic:—a contest; a game.
RÜB'ISH, *n.* Ruins of buildings; fragments.
RÜB'BLE, *n.* Small stones; builders' rubbish.
RÜB'BLE-STÖNE, *n.* Stone worn by water.
RÜ-BE-FÄ'CI-ENT (-shent), *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine or application that causes redness.
RÜ-BES'CENT, *n.* Act of growing red.
RÜ-BES'CENT, *a.* Tending to a red color. [white.
RÜ-BI-CÄN, *a.* Bay, sorrel, or black, with some red.
RÜ-BI-CÜND, *a.* Inclining to redness.
RÜ-BIED (rû'bid), *a.* Like a ruby; red as a ruby.
RÜ-BI-F'IC, *a.* Making red.
RÜ-BI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* Act of making red.
RÜ-BI-FÖRM, *a.* Having the form of red; red.
RÜ-BI-FY, *v. a.* To make red.
RÜ-BI-GÖ, *n.* [*L.*] Mildew, a rust on plants.
RÜ-BLE, *n.* A Russian silver coin, of the value of about half a crown.
RÜ-BRIC, *n.* Any writing or printing in red ink:—the rules and directions relating to the order of the liturgy:—directions printed in books of law, in prayerbooks, &c.
RÜ-BRI-CÄL, *a.* Red; placed in the rubrics.
RÜ-BRI-CÄTE, *v. a.* To mark with red.
RÜ-BY, *n.* A precious stone of a red color; a gem:—a printing-type, next larger than pearl.
RÜ-BY, *a.* Like a ruby; of a red color.
RÜCK, *n.* A crease; a wrinkle; a fold.
RÜC-TÄ'TION, *n.* Act of belching wind.
RÜD, *n.* Ruddle; red ochre:—a river fish.
RÜD'ER, *n.* The instrument which steers a ship.
RÜD'DI-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being ruddy.
RÜD'DLE, *n.* A species of chalk or red earth.

RÜD'DY, *a.* Approaching to redness; florid.
RÜDE, *a.* Untaught; barbarous; uncultivated; unpolished; rough; *coarse*; harsh:—ignorant, raw:—insolent; uncivil:—rugged; uneven.
RÜDE'LY, *ad.* In a rude manner; coarsely.
RÜDE'NESS, *n.* Quality of being rude.
RÜ'DEN-TÜRE, *n.* The figure of a rope or staff.
RÜ'DI-MÉNT, *n.* A first principle or element.
RÜ'DI-MÉNT'ÄL, *a.* Relating to first principles.
RÜ-DI-MÉNT'Ä-RY, *a.* Relating to the rudiments.
RÜE (rû), *v. a.* To grieve for; to be sorry for.
RÜE, *n.* A plant, called the *herb of grace*.
RÜE'FÜL (rû'fül), *a.* Mournful; woful; sorrowful.
RÜE'FÜL-LY, *ad.* Mournfully; sorrowfully.
RÜE'FÜL-NÉSS, *n.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.
†RÜ-ÉLLE', *n.* [*Fr.*] A circle; an assembly.
RÜFF, *n.* A puckered linen ornament:—a bird.
RÜFF, *v. a.* To ruffle; to disorder:—to trump.
RÜFF'IAN (rû'fyan), *n.* A brutal fellow; a robber.
RÜFF'IAN (rû'fyan), *a.* Brutal; barbarous; vile.
RÜFF'IAN-ISM, *n.* The quality or conduct of a ruffian; brutality.
RÜFF'IAN-LIKE (rû'fyan-lik), *a.* Like a ruffian.
RÜF'FLE, *v. a.* To disorder; to disturb:—to plait.
RÜF'FLE, *v. n.* To grow rough; to flutter; to jar.
RÜF'FLE, *n.* Fine cloth ruffled; a linen ornament:—contention; a jar.
RÜ'FOUS, *a.* Red; reddish; orange-colored.
RÜG, *n.* A coarse, nappy, woollen cloth.
RÜG'GED, *a.* Rough; uneven; harsh; rude.
RÜG'GED-LY, *ad.* In a rugged manner; rudely.
RÜG'GED-NÉSS, *n.* Roughness; rudeness.
RÜ'GINE (rû'jen), *n.* [*Fr.*] A surgeon's rasp.
RÜ-GÖSE' or RÜ'GOUS, *a.* Full of wrinkles.
RÜ-GÖS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being wrinkled.
RÜ'IN, *n.* A fall; destruction; overthrow; mischief:—remains of buildings, cities, &c.
RÜ'IN, *v. a.* To subvert; to demolish; to destroy.
RÜ'IN, *v. n.* To fall in ruins; to be reduced.
†RÜ-IN-Ä'TION, *n.* Subversion; overthrow.
RÜ'IN-OÜS, *a.* Fallen to ruin; pernicious; baneful.
RÜ'IN-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In a ruinous manner.
RÜ'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be ruled; governable.
RÜLE, *n.* Government; sway:—an established mode of proceeding; a standard; a canon; a principle:—an instrument for measuring or drawing lines.—*Rule of three*, rule of proportion.
RÜLE, *v. a.* To govern; to control; to manage.
RÜLE, *v. n.* To have power or command.
RÜ'LER, *n.* One who rules; a governor:—an instrument; a rule.
RÜ'LY, *a.* Moderate; quiet; orderly. [*R.*]
RÜM, *n.* A spirit distilled from molasses.
†RÜM, *a.* Old-fashioned; odd. [*A cant term.*]
RÜM'BLE, *v. n.* To make a hoarse, low noise.
RÜM'BLER, *n.* A person or thing that rumbles.
RÜM'BLING, *p. a.* Making a hoarse noise.
RÜM'BLING, *a.* A hoarse, low, continued noise.
RÜ'MEN, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anal.*) The paunch or first cavity of the stomach of a ruminant quadruped.
RÜ'MI-NÄNT, *a.* Chewing the cud; ruminating.
RÜ'MI-NÄNT, *n.* An animal that chews the cud.
RÜ-MI-NÄNTI-A, *n. pl.* (*Zööl.*) The class of quadrupeds that chew the cud.
RÜ'MI-NÄTE, *v. n.* To chew the cud:—to muse.
RÜ'MI-NÄTE, *v. a.* To chew over again; to muse on; to meditate on.
RÜ-MI-NÄ'TION, *n.* Act of ruminating; musing.
RÜ'MI-NÄ-TÖR, *n.* One who ruminates.
RÜM'MÄGE, *v. a. & n.* To search; to examine.
RÜM'MÄGE, *n.* A search; a bustle; a tumult.
RÜM'MÄ-GER, *n.* One who rummages.
RÜ'MÖR, *n.* A flying or popular report; fame.
RÜ'MÖR, *v. a.* To report abroad; to circulate.
RÜ'MÖR-ER, *n.* A reporter; a spreader of news.
RÜMP, *n.* End of the backbone; the buttock.
RÜM'PLE, *n.* A wrinkle; a rude plait.
RÜM'PLE, *v. a.* To wrinkle; to make uneven.
RÜM'PUS, *n.* A great noise; disturbance. [*Low.*]
RÜN, *v. n.* [*i. ran*; *pp. RUNNING, RUN.*] To move on the ground with the swiftest motion of the

legs; to move swiftly; to flee; to go away; to pass; to proceed:—to discharge; to flow; to melt.
RÛN, *v. a.* To pierce; to stab; to push:—to melt; to fuse:—to incur; to venture:—to smuggle.
RÛN, *n.* Act of running; course; motion; flow; circulation:—process; way:—final result:—a small stream of water; a runlet.
RÛN/A-GATE, *n.* A fugitive; rebel; renegade.
RÛN/A-WAY, *n.* One who deserts; a fugitive.
RÛN/DLE, *n.* A round; a step of a ladder.
RÛND/LET, *n.* A small cask; a runlet.
RÛNE, *n.* The Runic character or letter.
RÛNG, *z & p.* From *Reng*.
RÛNG, *n.* A spar; a floor-timber in a ship.
RÛN/IC, *a.* Relating to the language of the Goths, Scandinavians, &c.
RÛN/IC, *n.* The language of the Goths, &c.
RÛN/LET, *n.* A small barrel; a cask:—a small stream of water; a run.
RÛN/NEL, *n.* A rivulet; a small brook; a runlet.
RÛN/NER, *n.* He or that which runs; a racer.
RÛN/NET, *n.* The prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to change milk to curds and cheese:—written also *rennet*.
RÛNN/ION (*rûn'yûn*), *n.* A palsy, scurvy wretch.
RÛNT, *n.* A small, stunted animal.
RÛ-PÊE', *n.* An East Indian coin, value about 55 cents, but differing in different parts of the country.
RÛP/TION, *n.* A breach; a solution of continuity.
RÛPT/URE (*rûpt'yur*), *n.* A breach:—a hernia.
RÛPT/URE (*rûpt'yur*), *v. a.* To break; to burst.
RÛ/RAL, *a.* Relating to the country; rustic.
Syn.—*Rural* life; *rural* scenes; *rustic* manners; *rustic* person; *pastoral* poetry.
RÛ/RAL-IST, *n.* One who leads a rural life.
RÛSE (*rûz*), *n.* [Fr.] Cunning; artifice; fraud; deceit; stratagem.
Ruse de guerre (*rûz-de-gâr'*), [Fr.] A stratagem of war.
RÛSH, *n.* A plant:—any thing worthless.
RÛSH, *v. n.* To move with violence or rapidity.
RÛSH, *n.* A violent motion or course; struggle.
RÛSH/ER, *n.* One who rushes forward.
RÛSH/I-NESS, *n.* The state of being full of rushes.
RÛSH/ING, *n.* Any commotion or violent course.
RÛSH/LIGHT, *n.* A rush candle; a small taper.

RÛSH/Y, *a.* Aboundin' with, or made of, rushes.
RÛSK, *n.* A light cake; hard bread.
RÛSS, *n.* A Russian.—*a.* Russian.
RÛS/SET, *a.* Reddish-brown; gray:—rustic.
RÛS/SET, *n.* A country dress:—an apple; russeting.
RÛS/SET-ING, *n.* A rough-skinned apple; russet.
RÛS/SET-Y, *a.* Of a russet color; reddish-brown.
***RÛS'SIAN** (*rû'shân* or *rûsh'an*) [*rû'shân*, *P. K. C.* *Wb.*; *rûsh'an*, *Sm.*], *a.* Relating to Russia.
***RÛS'SIAN**, *n.* An inhabitant of Russia.
RÛST, *n.* A reddish crust on iron or other metal; a peroxide of iron.
RÛST, *v. n.* To gather rust; to degenerate.
RÛST, *v. a.* To make rusty; to impair.
RÛS'TIC, *n.* An inhabitant of the country; clown.
RÛS'TIC, *a.* Relating to the country; *rural*; **RÛS'TI-CAL**, *a.* plain:—unadorned; *nde*.
RÛS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* Rudely; inelegantly.
RÛS'TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rustic.
RÛS'TI-CATE, *v. n.* To reside in the country.
RÛS'TI-CATE, *v. a.* To banish into the country.
RÛS-TI-CAT/ION, *n.* Act of rusticating; a kind of exile into the country.
RÛS-TI-CI-TY, *n.* Rudeness; rural appearance.
RÛST-I-LY, *ad.* In a rusty state.
RÛST-I-NESS, *n.* The state of being rusty.
RÛS'TLE (*rûs'sl*), *v. n.* To make a low rattle.
RÛS'TLE (*rûs'sl*), *n.* A noise, as of leaves in motion; a rustling. [*rustle*.]
RÛS'TLING, *n.* A succession of small sounds; a **RÛST/Y**, *a.* Covered with rust; impaired.
RÛT, *n.* Copulation of deer:—track of a wheel.
RÛT, *v. n.* To cry or lust, as a deer.
RÛ/TA-BÄ/GA, *n.* The Swedish turnip.
†RÛTH, *n.* Mercy; pity; misery; sorrow.
†RÛTH/FÛL, *a.* Merciful; rueful; sorrowful.
RÛTH/LESS, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; barbarous.
RÛTH/LESS-LY, *ad.* Without pity; cruelly.
RÛTH/LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of pity; cruelty.
RÛT/TISH, *a.* Wanton; libidinous.
RÛT/TLE, *n.* A rattle in the throat. See **RATTLE**.
RÛT/Y, *a.* Full of ruts; cut by wheels.
RÛ/DER, *n.* A clause added to a bill. See **RIDER**.
RÛE (*ri*), *n.* An esculent grain or bread-corn.
RÛN/CHÔPS, *n.* An aquatic, palmiped bird.
RÛ/POT, (*India*.) A peasant; a cultivator.

S.

S has, in English, two sounds; first, its genuine, hissing sound, as in *son*; secondly, the sound of *z*, as in *wise*, *has*.—**S**, as an abbreviation, stands for *south* and *shilling*.
SÄ/BÄ-ISM, *n.* Same as **Sabianism**.
SÄ/BÄ/OTH or **SÄ/BÄ-ÖTH** [*sä-bä'oth*, *P. J. F. K. Sm. R. C.*; *säb'-ä-öth*, *W. Ja. Wb.*], *n.* [Heb.] Hosts; armies; as, "the Lord of Sabaoth."
SÄ/BÄ-TÄ/RI-AN, *n.* One who observes the seventh day of the week, instead of the first.
SÄ/BÄTH, *n.* The day of rest and worship: Sunday.—The Jewish Sabbath is the seventh day of the week; the Christian Sabbath, the first.
SÄ/BÄTH-BREAK/ER, *n.* A violator of the Sabbath.
SÄB-BÄT/IC, *a.* Belonging to the Sabbath;
SÄB-BÄT/I-CAL, *a.* resembling the Sabbath.
SÄB/BA-TISM, *n.* Observance of the Sabbath; rest.
SÄ/BI-AN, *n.* A worshipper of the sun, moon, &c.
SÄ/BI-AN-ISM, *n.* The worship of the sun, moon, and stars.
SÄB/INE, *n.* A plant. See **SAVIN**.
SÄ/BLE, *n.* A small quadruped:—a dark fur.
SÄ/BLE, *a.* Of the color of sable; dark; black.
SABOT (*sä-bö'*), *n.* [Fr.] A sort of wooden shoe.
SÄ/BRE (*sä'ber*), *n.* A kind of sword; a cimeter.
SÄ/BRE (*sä'ber*), *v. a.* To strike with a sabre.

SAC-CÄDE', *n.* [Fr.] A violent check given to a horse with the bridle.
SÄC-CHA-RIF/ER-OÛS, *a.* Producing sugar.
SÄC'CHA-RINE or **SÄC'CHA-RINE** [*säk'a-rîn*, *S. W. F. Ja. K. C.*; *säk'a-rîn*, *J. Sm.*], *a.* Having the qualities of sugar; sweet.
SÄC'CHA-RITE, (*Min.*) A variety of felspar.
SÄC'CHA-RÖID, *a.* Resembling sugar, or a **SÄC-CHA-RÖID/AL**, *a.* loaf of sugar.
SÄC-CHA-RÖM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of saccharine substances.
SÄC-ER-DÖ/TAL, *a.* Belonging to the priesthood.
SÄCH/EL, *n.* A small bag. See **SATCHEL**.
SÄC'HÖP, *n.* The chief of an Indian tribe.
SÄCK, *n.* A bag; a pouch:—a loose robe:—the pillage of a town:—a kind of wine. [*der*.]
SÄCK, *v. a.* To put in sacks:—to pillage; to plunder.
SÄCK/ÄGE or **SÄCK/ING**, *n.* The act of plundering.
SÄCK/BÛT, *n.* A kind of trumpet; trombone.
SÄCK/CLÖTH, *n.* Cloth of which sacks are made:—course cloth worn in penance.
SÄCK/ER, *n.* One who sacks or takes a town.
SÄCK/FÛL, *n.* As much as a sack will hold.
SÄCK/LESS, *a.* Weak; simple; quiet. [*Local*.]
SÄCK-PÖS/SET, *n.* A posset of milk, sack, &c.
SÄC'RA-MËNT, *n.* A religious rite.—Among Protestants there are only two sacraments, *baptism*,

and the *Lord's supper*, called also *eucharist* and *communion*:—among Roman Catholics, seven, viz. baptism, confirmation, eucharist, penance, orders, matrimony, and extreme unction.

SAC-RA-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a sacrament.
SAC-RA-MENT'AL-LY, *ad.* In a sacramental manner.
SAC-RA-MEN-TÁ-RI-AN, *n.* A Protestant. [*R.*]
SAC-RA-MENT'AR-Y, *n.* A ritual of sacraments.
SAC'RED, *a.* Holy; consecrated; inviolable.
SAC'RED-LY, *ad.* Inviolably; religiously.
SAC'RED-NESS, *n.* The state of being sacred.
SAC-RÍF'IC or **SAC-RÍF'IC-AL**, *a.* Used in sacrifice.
SAC-RÍF'IC-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Offering sacrifice.
SAC'RÍ-FICE (sák're-fiz, 66) [sák're-fiz, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*], *v. a.* To offer to Heaven; to immolate; to devote:—to destroy.
SAC'RÍ-FICE (sák're-fiz), *n.* To offer sacrifice.
SAC'RÍ-FICE (sák're-fiz, 66) [sák're-fiz, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R. C. Wb.*; sák're-fis, *Sm.*], *n.* An offering made to God:—any thing given up, destroyed, or lost.

SAC'RÍ-FÍ-CER (sák're-fiz-er), *n.* One who sacrifices.
SAC'RÍ-FÍ-CIAL (sák're-fish'al), *a.* Relating to sacrifices; performing sacrifice.
SAC'RÍ-LÉGE, *n.* A violation of things sacred.
SAC'RÍ-LÉ'GIOUS (sák're-lé'jus), *a.* Relating to sacrilege; violating things sacred.
SAC'RÍ-LÉ'GIOUS-LY, *ad.* With sacrilege.
SAC'RÍ-LÉ'GIOUS-NESS, *n.* Sacrilege.
SAC'RÍ-LÉ-GÍST, *n.* One who commits sacrilege.
SAC'RÍST or **SAC'RÍST-TÁN**, *n.* A sexton. [*R.*]
SAC'RIS-TY, *n.* The vestry-room of a church.
SAD, *a.* Sorrowful; heavy; gloomy:—grave; dismal; bad.
SAD'DEN (säd'dn), *v. a.* To make sad or sorrowful; to afflict; to grieve.
SAD'DLE, *n.* A seat to put on a horse's back.
SAD'DLE, *v. a.* To cover with a saddle; to load.
SAD'DLE-BÁGS, *n. pl.* Leathern bags carried on horseback. [*dle.*]
SAD'DLE-BÖW (säd'dl-bö), *n.* The bow of a saddle.
SAD'DLER, *n.* One who makes saddles.
SAD'DLE-RY, *n.* Manufacture of saddles.
SAD'DLE-TRÉE, *n.* Wooden frame of a saddle.
SAD'DLE-CÉ'AN, *a.* Relating to the Sadducees.
SAD'DU-CÉE, *n.* One of a Jewish sect.
SAD'DU-CÉE'ÍSM, *n.* The principles of the Sadducees; Sadducism.

SAD'DU-CÍSM, *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees.
SAD'DIR-ON (-i-urn), *n.* An iron for smoothing cloth: a flat-iron. *Hallivell.* [*Local.*]
SAD'LY, *ad.* Sorrowfully; mournfully; gravely.
SAD'NESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.
SAFE, *a.* Free from danger, hurt, or injury; secure:—trustworthy.
SAFE, *n.* A place of safety:—a buttery.
SAFE-CÖN'DUCT, *n.* Convoy: a safeguard; guard:—a warrant to pass.
SAFE'GUÁRD (sáf'gárd), *n.* A defence:—a pass.
SAFE-KÉE'PING, *n.* Act of keeping safe.
SAFE'LY, *ad.* In a safe manner; without hurt.
SAFE'NESS, *n.* Exemption from danger; safety.
SAFE'TY, *n.* Freedom from danger; security.

Syn.—Complete *safety*: well-grounded or false security. *Safety* implies the absence of danger; security, of all apprehension of danger.
SAFE'TY-LÁMP, *n.* A lamp used for protection against the effect of fire-damp in coal-mines.
SAFE'TY-VÁLVE, *n.* A valve in a steam-engine, opening outwards from the boiler.

***SÁF'FRON** (sáf'frun or sáf'furn) [sáf'furn, *W. P. J. F.*; sáf'frun, *S. J. K. Sm. C.*], *n.* A plant.
***SÁF'FRON**, *a.* Yellow; like saffron.
SÁG, *v. n.* To sink or hang down; to settle.
SÁ-GÁ'CIOUS (sá-gá'shus), *a.* Discerning; acute; sage; wise; judicious.
SÁ-GÁ'CIOUS-LY, *ad.* With sagacity; wisely.
SÁ-GÁ'CIOUS-NESS (sá-gá'shus-nés), *n.* Sagacity.
SÁ-GÁ'CÍ-TY, *n.* Quality of being sagacious; quick discernment; acuteness; penetration.

Syn.—Natural *sagacity*; *sagacity* of animals;

acuteness of intellect; *discernment* to distinguish; *penetration* to understand difficulties.—A *sagacious* dog; *acute* disputant; *wise* or *judicious* course; *sage* or *prudent* matron. See *Wisdom*.

SÁG'A-MÖRE, *n.* The chief of an Indian tribe.
SÁGE, *a.* Wise; grave; prudent; sagacious.
SÁGE, *n.* A man of gravity and wisdom:—a garden herb or plant.
SÁGE'LY, *ad.* Wisely; prudently; sagaciously.
SÁGE'NESS, *n.* Gravity; prudence.
SÁG'IT-TAL [säd'je-tal, *W. P. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; sá-jit'al, *S. K.*], *a.* Belonging to an arrow.
SÁG-T-TÁ-RI-ÜS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Astron.*) The Sagittary or Archer; the ninth sign of the zodiac.
SÁG'IT-TÁ-RY, *n.* A centaur; a fabled animal.
SÁG'IT-TÁ-RY, *a.* Belonging to an arrow.
SÁG'IT-TATE, *a.* Formed like an arrow.
SÁ'GÖ, *n.* A nutritious starch or fecula, obtained from an East-Indian palm-tree.

SÁ-GÖIN', *n.* A species of monkey.
SÁ'GY, *a.* Full of sage; seasoned with sage.
SÁ'IC or **SÁ'IK**, *n.* A Turkish merchant-vessel.
SAID (séd), *i. & p.* From *Say*. Mentioned.
SAIL, *n.* An expanded sheet by means of which a vessel is propelled by the wind:—act of sailing:—a ship; a vessel.

SÁIL, *v. a.* To pass by sails; to fly through.
SÁIL, *v. n.* To move with sails; to pass by sea.
SÁIL'A-BLE, *a.* Navigable; passable by shipping.
SÁIL-CLÖTH, *n.* Cloth used for sails.
SÁIL'ER, *n.* A ship or vessel that sails.
SÁIL'ING, *n.* Act of one who sails; a moving by the use of sails; navigation.
SÁIL-LÖFT, *n.* A place where sails are made.
SÁIL-MÁK-ER, *n.* One who makes sails.
SÁIL'OR, *n.* A common seaman; a mariner.

Syn.—*Sailors*, a term commonly applied to those who, in the sea-phrase, are before the mast; *seamen*, to the superior class, as the officers and pilots; *mariners*, to such as gain their living by sea, but are their own masters.

SÁIL-YÁRD, *n.* A pole on which a sail is extended.

SÁIM, *n.* Lard:—goose-grease. [*Local, Eng.*]
SÁIN'FÖIN or **SÁIN'FÖIN** [sän'föin, *W. J. F.*; sän'föin, *S. E.*; sän'föin, *K. Sm. C. Wb.*], *n.* Trefoil; a plant cultivated for fodder.

SÁINT, *n.* A person eminent for piety.
SÁINT, *v. a.* To number among the saints; to canonize. *South.* [*R.*]
SÁINT'ED, *a.* Holy; pious; virtuous; sacred.
SÁINT'LIKE, *a.* Like a saint; becoming a saint;
SÁINT'LY, } pious; religious.

SÁINT'SHIP, *n.* The character of a saint.
SAKE, *n.* Final cause; end; account; regard.
SÁL, *n.* [*L.*] Salt:—a term for salt in chemistry.
SÁL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be sold; marketable.
SÁL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being salable.
SÁL'A-BLY, *ad.* In a salable manner.
SÁ-LÁ'CIOUS (sá-lá'shus), *a.* Lustful; lecherous.
SÁ-LÁ'CÍ-ITY, *n.* Lust; lechery; lewdness.
SÁL'AD, *n.* Food composed of raw herbs.
SÁL'A-MÁN-DER, *n.* An animal fabled to live in fire:—a large poker.

SÁL'A-MÁN'DRINE, *a.* Resembling a salamander.
SÁL'AM-STÖNE, *n.* (*Mtn.*) Oriental sapphire.
SÁL'A-RY, *n.* A periodical payment for services.
SÁLE, *n.* Act of selling; vent; market; auction.
SÁL-E-RÁ'TUS, *n.* A sort of refined pearlshell.
SÁLES'MAN, *n.* One who is employed in selling.
SÁLE'WORK (-würk), *n.* Work made for sale.
SÁL'IC, *a.* [*salique, Fr.*] Belonging to the French law, which excludes females from the throne.
SÁL'I-ENT [säl'le-ént, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.*; sál'yent, *S. E. F.*], *a.* Leaping; bounding; darting:—projecting; as, a *salient* point or angle.

SÁ-LÍF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Containing salt.
SÁL-I-FÍ-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of becoming a salt.
SÁL-I-FÍ-CÁ'TÍON, *n.* Act of salifying.
SÁL'ÍFÝ, *v. a.* To change or form into salt.
SÁL-I-NÁ'TÍON, *n.* A washing with salt liquor.

SA-LĪNE' [sā-līn', *S. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; sā-līn' or sā-līn, *W.*], *a.* Consisting of salt; briny.
SA-LĪNE', *n.* A repository of salt; a salt-spring.
SA-LĪ'NOŪS, *a.* Consisting of salt; saline.
SA-LĪ'VA, *n.* [*L.*] Any thing spit up; spittle.
SA-LĪ'VAL [sā-lī'val, *S. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; sā-lī'e-vāl or sā-lī'val, *W.*], *a.* Relating to saliva.
SĀLĪ'VA-RŪ, *a.* Relating to saliva or spittle; salival.
SĀLĪ'VĀTE, *v. a.* To purge by the salival glands.
SĀLĪ'VĀ'TĪON, *n.* The act of salivating.
SA-LĪ'VOUS [sā-lī'vus, *S. F. J. K. Sm. R.*; sā-lī'vus or sā-lī'e-vūs, *W. P.*], *a.* Consisting of spittle.
†SĀLĪ'ANCE, *n.* Act of issuing forth; a sally.
SĀLĪ'LOW (sāl'lā), *n.* A tree of the willow genus.
SĀLĪ'LOW (sāl'lā), *a.* Sickly; yellow; pale.
SĀLĪ'LOW-NESS, *n.* Yellowness; sickly paleness.
SĀLĪ'LY, *n.* A quick egress; a flight; — a frolic.
SĀLĪ'LY, *v. n.* To make an eruption; to issue out.
SĀLĪ'LY-PŌRT, *n.* A gate at which sallies are made; a postern gate: — place of escape.
SĀL-MA-GŪN'DI, *n.* A mixture of chopped meat, pickled herrings, oil, vinegar, onions, &c.
SĀLM'ON (sām'un), *n.* A fish valued for food.
SĀLM'ON-TRŌŪT (sām'un-trōūt'), *n.* A freshwater fish; a trout.
SA-LŌON', *n.* A spacious hall; a state-room.
SA-LŌOP', *n.* A preparation from the root of orchis.
SĀL-SŌ-ĀČ'ID, *a.* Being both salt and sour.
SĀL'SŌ-LĀ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants.
SĀL-SŪ'GI-NOŪS, *a.* Saltish; somewhat salt. [*R.*]
SĀLT, *n.* Common salt; muriate of soda; a substance used for seasoning: — a substance formed by combining an acid with a base: — savor; taste: — wit. — *Pl.* Cathartic medicine.
SĀLT, *a.* Having the taste of salt; briny; saline.
SĀLT, *v. a.* To season with salt.
SĀLT'TANT, *a.* Jumping; dancing. [*R.*]
SĀLT-TĀ'TĪON, *n.* A jumping; a beat; palpitation.
SĀL'TA-TO-RŪ, *a.* Adapted to leaping; jumping.
SĀLT'CEL-LAR, *n.* A small vessel for holding salt, set on the table.
SĀLT'ER, *n.* One who salts: — one who sells salt.
SĀLT'ERN, *n.* A salt-work; place for making salt.
SĀL'TĪER (sāl'tēr), *n.* (*Her.*) A kind of cross.
SĀLT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat salt.
SĀLT'MĀRSH, *n.* A marsh liable to be overflowed with salt-water.
SĀLT'MĪNE, *n.* A place where salt is found.
SĀLT'NESS, *n.* State of being salt; taste of salt.
SĀLT-PĒ'TRE (sāl't-pē'ter), *n.* Nitre; nitrate of potash; a mineral salt.
SĀLT'PĪT, *n.* A pit where salt is procured; a salt-mine.
SĀLT'RHEŪM, *n.* A disease of the skin; herpes.
SĀLT'WORT (wŭrt), *n.* A genus of plants; salsola.
SA-LŪ'BRI-OŪS, *a.* Promoting health; wholesome; salutary; healthful; *healthy*.
SA-LŪ'BRI-OŪS-LŪ, *ad.* So as to promote health.
SA-LŪ'BRI-TŪ, *n.* Wholesomeness; healthfulness.
SĀLŪ'TA-RĪ-NESS, *n.* State of being salutary.
SĀLŪ'TA-RŪ, *a.* Healthful; safe; advantageous.
SĀLŪ'TĀ'TĪON, *n.* Act of saluting; a greeting.
SA-LŪ'TA-TO-RŪ, *a.* Containing salutations.
SA-LŪ'TĒ, *v. a.* To greet; to hail; to kiss.
SA-LŪ'TĒ, *n.* A salutation; a greeting; a kiss.
SA-LŪ'TĒR, *n.* One who salutes.
SĀLŪ'TĪER-OŪS, *a.* Healthily; bringing health.
SĀL-VA-BĪLĪ-TŪ, *n.* State of being salvable.
SĀL'VA-BLE, *a.* That may be saved.
SĀL'VA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Salvability.
SĀL'VAGE, *n.* A recompense for saving goods.
SĀL-VĀ'TĪON, *n.* Act of saving; state of being saved; deliverance from sin and eternal death: — deliverance from any evil.
SĀL'VA-TO-RŪ, *n.* A repository; a custody.
***SĀLVE** (sāv or sālŷ) [sāv, *P. E. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; sālŷ, *W. J. F.*; sālŷ or sāv, *Ja.*], *n.* An emplas-ter; an ointment; a remedy.
***SĀLVE** (sāv or sālŷ), *v. a.* To cure; to remedy.
SĀL'VER, *n.* A plate to present any thing on.

SĀL'VĪ-A, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; sage.
SĀL'VO, *n.* An exception; a reservation; excuse.
SA-MĀRĪ-TAN, *a.* Pertaining to Samaria.
SĀME, *a.* Identical; not different or other.
SĀME-NESS, *n.* State of being the same; *identity*.
SĀ'MĒL, *n.* A destructive wind. See *SIMOOM*.
SĀM'LET, *n.* A little salmon: — called also *salmonet*.
SĀMP, *n.* Food made of maize broken.
SĀM'PAN, *n.* A small Chinese boat.
SĀM'PHIRE, *n.* A plant preserved in pickle.
SĀM'PLE, *n.* A part to be shown; a specimen.
SĀM'PLER, *n.* A piece of girl's needlework.
SĀN'A-BLE [sān'a-bl, *S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; sā'nā-bl, *Nares*], *a.* Curable; remediable.
SĀN'A-TĪVE, *a.* Tending to cure; healing, *sanatory*.
SĀN'A-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* State of being sanative.
SĀN'A-TO-RŪ, *a.* Relating to health; sanative.
SĀN'TĪ-FĪ-CĀ'TĪON, *n.* The act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified; consecration.
SĀN'TĪ-FĪ-ER, *n.* One who sanctifies.
SĀN'TĪ-FĪ, *v. a.* To free from the power of sin; to make holy; to consecrate; to purify.
SĀN'C-TĪ-MŌ'NI-OŪS, *a.* Sainly; appearing holy.
SĀN'C-TĪ-MŌ'NI-OŪS-LŪ, *ad.* With sanctimony.
SĀN'C-TĪ-MŌ'NI-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Sanctimony.
SĀN'C-TĪ-MŌ-NŪ, *n.* Scrupulous austerity; appearance of sanctity: holiness; sanctity.
SĀN'C'TĪON, *n.* That which sanctions or confirms; confirmation; ratification; support; authority.
SĀN'C'TĪON, *v. a.* To give a sanction to; to confirm; to ratify; to authorize; to countenance.
SĀN'C-TĪ-TŪDE, *n.* Holiness; saintliness. [*R.*]
SĀN'C-TĪ-TŪ, *n.* Holiness; purity; godliness.
SĀN'C'TŪ-Ā-RŪ (sāngkt'yū-ā-re), *n.* A holy place; a temple; a sacred asylum: — protection.
Sān'ctum sān'ctō-rum, [*L.*] The holy of holies.
SĀND, *n.* Fine particles or grains of stone. — *Pl.* Barren, sandy land: — quicksands.
SĀND, *v. a.* To sprinkle with sand.
SĀN'DAL, *n.* A sort of slipper or loose shoe.
SĀN'DAL-WOOD (wŭd), *n.* An aromatic wood: called also *red saunders* or *sanders wood*.
SĀN'DA-RĀCH, *n.* A mineral: — a gum-resin.
SĀN'DĒD, *a.* Covered with sand; barren.
SĀN'DĒEL, *n.* A kind of eel found under the sand.
SĀN'DĒAT, *n.* The warmth of hot sand.
SĀN'DĪ-NESS, *n.* The state of being sandy.
SĀN'DĪ-VER, *n.* Dross or scum found on glass during fusion; glass-gall.
SĀN'DSTONE, *n.* A species of freestone.
SĀN'D'WĪD (sānd'wid), *n.* Two slices of bread with a slice of meat between them.
SĀN'DŪ, *a.* Abounding with sand; unsolid.
SĀNE, *a.* Sound in mind; not insane; healthy.
SĀNG, *i.* From *Sing*. See *SING*.
SĀN-GA-REĒ, *n.* [*sangre*, *Sp.*, *blood*.] A beverage made of wine, water, and sugar.
SĀNG-FROID (sāng'frwā'), *n.* [*Fr.*] Coolness; indifference; freedom from agitation or heat.
SĀN'GĪ-ĀC, *n.* A Turkish governor.
SĀN-GŪĪ'ER-OŪS, *a.* Conveying blood.
SĀN-GŪĪ-FĪ-CĀ'TĪON, *n.* Production of blood.
SĀN'GŪĪ-FĪ-ER, *n.* A producer of blood.
SĀN'GŪĪ-FŪ, *v. n.* To become or produce blood.
SĀN'GŪĪ-NĀ-RŪ, *a.* Cruel; bloodily; murderous.
SĀN'GUINE (sāng'gwīn), *a.* Red: abounding with blood: — warm; ardent; confident.
SĀN'GUINE-LŪ, *ad.* With sanguineness; ardently.
SĀN'GUINE-NESS, *n.* Ardor; confidence.
SĀN'GUINE-OŪS, *a.* Full of blood; plethoric.
SĀN'HE-DRĪM, *n.* The chief council of the Jews.
SĀN'NĒS, *n.* [*L.*] Thin matter; serous excretion.
SĀNĪ-OŪS, *a.* Relating to sanies; serous.
SĀNĪ-TA-RŪ, *a.* Relating to health; sanative.
SĀNĪ-TŪ, *n.* Soundness of mind.
SĀNK, *i.* From *Sink*. [*Obscure*.]
†SĀNŠ, *prep.* [*Fr.*] Without; destitute of.
SĀN'SCRĪT, *n.* The ancient language of India.

SANS CLOTTE [säng'ku-lüt'], *n.* [Fr. *without breeches*.] A man shabbily dressed: a ragamuffin.
SANS SOUCI (säng'sö-sé'), [Fr.] Without care.
SAN'TON, *n.* A Turkish priest; a kind of dervish.
SAN'TO-NINE, *n.* A vegetable principle contained in *artemisia santonica*, or southern-wood.
SAP, *n.* The vital juice of plants: — a trench.
SAP, *v. a.* To undermine; to subvert by digging.
SAP, *v. n.* To proceed invisibly or by mine.
SAP'GRĒEN, *n.* A kind of pigment.
SAP'ID, *a.* Tasteful; palatable; savory.
SAP-ID'ITY, *n.* Quality of being sapid or palat-
SAP-ID-NĒSS, *a.* able; tastefulness.
SAP'PI-ENCE, *n.* Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.
SAP'PI-ENT, *a.* Wise; sage; sagacious.
SAP'LESS, *a.* Wanting sap; dry; old; husky.
SAP'LING, *n.* A young tree; a young plant.
SAP-O-NÁ'GEOUS (sáp-o-ná'shūs), *a.* Soapy; re-
 sembling soap.
†SAP'O-NA-RY, *a.* Saponaceous.
SAP-PON-I-FI-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act of converting any
 substance into soap.
SA-PÓN'I-FY, *v. a.* To convert into soap.
SAP'O-NŪLE, *n.* A combination of a volatile or
 essential oil with a base.
SAP'PÖR, *n.* [L.] Taste; power of affecting the
 palate.
SAP-O-RÍF'IC, *a.* Having power to produce taste.
SAP'O-ROUS, *a.* Having taste; savory; tasteful.
SAP'PER, *n.* A kind of miner.
SAP'PHIC (sáf'fik), *a.* Denoting a kind of verse,
 said to have been invented by *Sappho*.
SAP'PHIRE (sáf'fir) [sáf'fir, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*;
 sáf'fir, *P.*], *n.* A precious stone of a blue color.
SAP'PHIR-INE (sáf'fir-in), *a.* Made of sapphire;
 resembling sapphire.
SAP'PI-NĒSS, *n.* Succulence; juiciness.
SAP'PY, *a.* Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent.
SAP'-RÖT, *n.* A disease of timber; dry-rot.
SAP'SA-GÖ, *n.* A kind of Swiss cheese.
SAR-A-BÁND, *n.* A Spanish dance.
SAR-A-CĒN'IC, *a.* Relating to the Saracens
SAR-A-CĒN'I-CAL, *a.* or their architecture.
SAR'CÁSM, *n.* A keen, reproachful, scornful ex-
 pression; a taunt; a gibe. See **SATIRE**.
SAR-CÁS'TIC, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of,
SAR-CÁS'TI-CAL, *a.* sarcasm; keen; severe.
SAR-CÁS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a sarcastic manner.
SAR'CĒL, *n.* The pium of a wing.
SARCE'NET, *n.* A fine, thin-woven silk.
SAR'CO-CĒLE, *n.* An excrescence of the testicles.
SAR'CO-LÖG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to sarcology.
SAR-CÖL'O-QY, *n.* That part of anatomy which
 treats of the fleshy parts of the body.
SAR-CÖ'MA, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) A fleshy excrescence
 or lump.
SAR-CÖPH'A-GÖUS, *a.* Feeding on flesh.
SAR-CÖPH'A-GÜS, *n.* [L.] *pl.* **SAR-CÖPH'A-**
GÜI; *ENG.* **SAR-CÖPH'A-GÜS-EŞ**. A sort of stone
 coffin.
SAR-CÖPH'A-GY, *n.* The practice of eating flesh.
SAR-CÖT'IC, *n.* An incarnate medicine.
SAR'DINE or **SÄR'DINE**, *n.* A precious stone;
 sardius: — a gold-colored fish.
SAR'DI-ÜS, *n.* A precious stone.
SAR-DÖ'NI-AN, *a.* Forced or feigned, as applied
SAR-DÖ'NI-C, *a.* to laughter, smiles, or grins.
SAR'DO-NĪX [sär'do-nix, *W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.*;
 sär'dö'nix, *S. E.*], *n.* A precious stone.
SAR-GAS'SÖ, *n.* (*Bot.*) Gulf-weed; a marine
 plant.
SÄRK, *n.* A shirt or shift. [*North of Eng.*]
SÄR-MEN-TÖSE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Filiform and almost
SÄR-MEN'TÖUS, *a.* naked.
SÄR-SA-PÄ-RÍ/LA, *n.* A medicinal plant and root.
SÄRSE, *n.* A sort of fine lawn sieve.
†SÄRT, *n.* A piece of woodland turned into arable.
SÄR-TÖ'R-I-ÜS, *n.* [*sartor*, *L.*, a tailor.] (*Anat.*) A
 muscle of the leg, called the *tailor's muscle*.
SÄSIL, *n.* A silk belt: — a window-frame.
SÄS-SA-FRÄS, *n.* A tree, aromatic and medicinal.

SÄS'TRA, *n.* A Hindoo sacred book; shaster.
SÄT, *i. & p.* From *Sit*.
SÄ'TAN [sä'tan, *S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*: sä'tan
 or sä'tan, *W.*: sä'tan, *Nures*], *n.* The devil.
SA-TÁN'IC or **SA-TÁN'I-CAL**, *a.* Devilish; infernal.
SA-TÁN'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* With malice; diabolically.
SA-TÁN-IŞM, *n.* A diabolical disposition.
SÄTCH'EL, *n.* A little bag used by schoolboys.
SÄTE, *v. a.* To satiate; to glut; to pall.
SÄT'EL-LITE (sä't-el-it), *n.* (*Astron.*) A small or
 secondary planet, such as the moon, revolving
 round a larger one: — an attendant; a follower.
SÄT-EL-LI'TTÖUS (sä't-el-lish'us), *a.* Consisting of
 satellites.
SÄ'TI-ATE (sä'she-ät), *v. a.* To satisfy; to fill be-
 yond desire; to sate; to cloy; to glut.
SÄ'TI-ÄTE (sä'she-at), *a.* Glutted; full to satiety.
SÄ-TI-Ä'TION (sä'she-ä'shun), *n.* Fulness; satiety.
SA-TI'E-TY [sa-ti'e-te, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*;
 sa-si'e-te, *S.*: sä'she-te, *E.*], *n.* Fulness beyond
 desire or pleasure; excess; surfeit.
SÄT'IN, *n.* A soft, close, and shining silk fabric.
SÄT'IN or **SÄT'IN-Y**, *a.* Resembling satin.
SÄT-I-NĒT, *n.* A thin satin: — a woollen stuff.
SÄT'IN-SPÄR, *n.* (*Min.*) Fibrous limestone.
SÄ'TIRE, **SÄ'TIRE**, or **SÄ'TIRE** [sä'ter, *S. P. J. F.*;
 sä'ter, *K. Sm.*: sä'ter, *Ja.*: sä'ter, sä'ter, sä'tir,
 or sä'tir, *W.*: sä'tir, *C. Wb.*], *n.* A poem cen-
 suring vice, folly, &c.; severe censure; a lampoon.
Syn. — *Satire* is or may be used for the purpose
 of reforming; *lampoon* and *pasquinade* proceed
 from personal animosity; *sarcasm* is a severe
 personal reproach; *irony* is satire in disguise;
abuse is unjust reproach; *invective* is severe cen-
 sure; *ridicule* is employed to make some person
 or thing appear ridiculous.
SA-TIR'IC, *a.* Belonging to or containing sa-
SA-TIR'I-CAL, *a.* tire; severe; sarcastic.
SÄT'IR-I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a satirical manner.
SÄT'IR-IST, *n.* One who writes satires.
SÄT'IR-IZE, *v. a.* To censure, as in a satire.
SÄT-IS-FÄC'TION, *n.* Act of satisfying; state of
 being satisfied; gratification; content: — recom-
 pense; compensation; remuneration; amends.
SÄT-IS-FÄC'TIVE, *a.* Giving satisfaction. [*R.*]
SÄT-IS-FÄC'TO-RÍ-LY, *ad.* So as to satisfy.
SÄT-IS-FÄC'TO-RÍ-NĒSS, *n.* The power of satis-
 fying; satisfaction.
SÄT-IS-FÄC'TO-RY, *a.* Giving satisfaction; pleas-
 ing; gratifying.
SÄT-IS-FI-ER, *n.* One who satisfies.
SÄT-IS-FY, *v. a.* To content; to please; to satiate;
 to recompense; to appease; to convince.
SÄT-IS-FY, *v. n.* To give content or satisfaction.
SÄ'TRAP [sä'trap, *J. K. Sm. R.*; sä'trap, *Ja.*: sä't-
 rap, *Wb.*], *n.* A Persian governor; a viceroy.
SÄ'TRA-PÄL, *a.* Relating to a satrap or satrapy.
SÄT'RA-PY, *n.* The government of a satrap.
SÄT'U-RA-ELE, *a.* That may be saturated.
SÄT'U-RÄNT, *a.* Impregnating to the full.
SÄT'U-RÄTE, *v. a.* To impregnate fully, or till no
 more can be imbibed; to fill full.
SÄT-U-RÄ'TION, *n.* Act of saturating; repletion.
SÄT'UR-DAY, *n.* The last day of the week.
SÄT'URN [sä'turn, *P. E. Sm. R. C. Wb.*: sä'turn,
S. J. F.: sä'turn, *Ja.*: sä'turn or sä'turn, *W.*], *n.*
 (*Myth.*) An ancient heathen deity. — (*Astron.*)
 A planet: — the emblem of lead.
SÄT'UR-NÄ'L-I-A, *n. pl.* [*L.*] An ancient festival
 of Saturn, celebrated at Rome.
SÄT'UR-NÄ'L-I-AN, *a.* Sportive; loose; dissolute;
 like the ancient feasts of Saturn.
SA-TÜR'NI-AN, *a.* Relating to Saturn: — golden.
SÄT'UR-NINE, *a.* Gloomy; grave; melancholy.
SÄ'TYR or **SÄ'TYR** [sä'tyr, *S. P. J. F. Wb.*: sä'tyr,
Sm.: sä'tyr or sä'tyr, *W.*], *n.* A sylvan god.
SA-TYR'IC, *a.* Relating to Satyr.
SÄUCE, *n.* Something to give relish to food.
SÄUCE, *v. a.* To gratify with rich tastes.
SÄUCE'BÖX, *n.* An impertinent fellow.
SÄUCE'PÄN, *n.* A small skillet or pan for sauce.

SĀU CĒR, *n.* A small platter for a teacup, &c.
 SĀU CĪ-LŸ, *ad.* Impudently; impertinently.
 SĀU CĪ-NESS, *n.* Impudence; impertinence.
 SAUCISSE (sō-sēs'), *n.* [Fr.] Same as *saucisson*.
 SAUCISSON (sō'sis-sōn'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A long pipe filled with gunpowder, for firing a mine.
 SĀU'CŸ, *a.* Insolent; impudent; impertinent.
 SAUER KRAUT (sōur'krōūt), *n.* [Ger.] Salted or pickled cabbage. See *Sour-Craut*.
 *SĀUN'TER or SĀUN'TER [sān'ter, *J. F. Ja. Sm.* *Wb.*; sāwn'ter, *S. P. K.*; sān'ter or sāwn'ter, *W.*], *v. n.* To wander about; to loiter; to linger.
 *SĀUN'TER-ER (sān'ter-er), *n.* A rambler; an idler.
 SĀU'RI-AN, *n.* A kind of reptile; a lizard.
 SĀU'SĀGE [sāw'sā, *P. Ja. Sm.*; sāw'sij, *E.*; sōs'-sij, *J. K.*; sās'sij, *S.*; sāw'sij or sās'sij, *W.*], *n.* A roll of seasoned minced meat enclosed in a skin.
 SĀV'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being saved; salvageable.
 SĀV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capability of being saved.
 SĀV'AGE, *n.* A man wholly uncivilized.
 SĀV'AGE, *a.* Uncivilized; barbarous; wild; ferocious; fierce; cruel; inhuman.
 SĀV'AGE-LŸ, *ad.* Barbarously; cruelly.
 SĀV'AGE-NESS, *n.* Barbarousness; cruelty.
 SĀV'AGE-RŸ, *n.* Cruelty; barbarity; wild growth.
 SĀV'AGE-IŠM, *n.* The qualities of a savage.
 SĀ-YĀN'NA, *n.* An open meadow without wood.
 SĀ-YĀNT (sā-yāng'), *n.*; *pl.* SĀ-YĀN'Y (sā-yāngz'), [Fr.] A learned man; a scholar.
 SĀVE, *v. a.* To preserve from eternal death: — to preserve from any evil; to protect; to spare.
 SĀVE, *v. n.* To be sparing; to be cheap.
 SĀVE, *prep.* Except; not including; saving.
 SAVE'ALL, *n.* A pan to save the ends of candles.
 SĀVER, *n.* One who saves; a preserver.
 SĀV'IN, *n.* A plant; a species of juniper.
 SĀV'ING, *a.* Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish.
 SĀV'ING, *prep.* With exception in favor of.
 SĀV'ING, *n.* Any thing saved: — exception.
 SĀV'ING-NESS, *n.* Parsimony; frugality.
 SĀV'ING-S-BANK, *n.* A bank in which small sums or savings are placed for security and accumulation.
 SĀV'IOUR or SĀV'IOR (sāv'yur), *n.* One who saves; the Redeemer of mankind.
 SĀV'OR, *n.* A scent; odor; taste; relish.
 SĀV'OR, *v. n.* To have a smell or taste.
 SĀV'OR, *v. a.* To like; to taste or smell.
 SĀV'OR-I-LŸ, *ad.* With gust; with appetite.
 SĀV'OR-I-NESS, *n.* A pleasing taste or smell.
 SĀV'OR-LESS, *a.* Wanting savor.
 †SĀV'OR-OŪS, *a.* Sweet; pleasant; savory.
 SĀV'OR-Y, *a.* Pleasing to the smell or taste.
 SĀV'OR-Y, *n.* An aromatic or spicy plant.
 SĀ VÖY, *n.* A sort of curled winter cabbage.
 SĀW, *i.* From *See*.
 SĀW, *n.* An instrument with teeth, for cutting boards, &c.: — a saying; a proverb. See *AXIOM*.
 SĀW, *v. a.* [*i.* SAWED; *pp.* SAWING, SAWED or SAWN.] To cut timber, &c., with a saw.
 SĀW, *v. n.* To use a saw; to operate as a saw.
 SĀW'DŪST, *n.* Dust produced by sawing.
 SĀW'ER, *n.* One who saws; a sawyer.
 SĀW'FISH, *n.* A fish with a dentated horn.
 SĀW'FLŸ, *n.* A sort of fly; an insect.
 SĀW'NEY, *n.* A witless clown: — a nickname for a Scotchman.
 SĀW'-PIT, *n.* A pit where wood is sawed.
 SĀW'-WRĒST (sāw'rĕst), *n.* An instrument for setting the teeth of a saw.
 SĀW'YER, *n.* One who saws: — a large tree having the roots fastened in the bottom of a river, the top moving up and down. [*U. S.*]
 SAX'I-FRĀGE, *n.* A medicinal plant.
 SAX-IFRĀ-GOŪS, *a.* Dissolving the stone.
 SĀX'ON, *n.* One of the people who inhabited the north of Germany: — the Saxon language.
 SĀX'ON, *a.* Belonging to the Saxons.
 SĀX'ON-IŠM, *n.* An idiom of the Saxon language.
 SAY (sā), *v. a.* & *n.* [*i.* SAID (sēd); *pp.* SAYING, SAID.] To speak; to utter; to tell; to declare.
 SAY (sā), *n.* What one has to say; a speech.

SĀY'ING, *n.* An expression; proverb. See *AXIOM*.
 SAYS (sēz), *v.* The third person singular of *Say*.
 SCĀB, *n.* An incrustation over a sore; a mange.
 SCĀB'BARD, *n.* The sheath of a sword.
 SCABBED (skāb'bed or skābd), *a.* Covered with scabs; scabby: — paltry; vile; worthless.
 SCĀB'BED-NESS, *n.* The state of being scabbied.
 SCĀB'BI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being scabby.
 SCĀB'BY, *a.* Full of scabs; scabbied: — paltry; vile.
 SCĀ'BI-OŪS, *a.* Itchy; leprous.
 SCĀ'BROUS, *a.* Rough; rugged; harsh; unmusical.
 SCĀ'BROUS-NESS, *n.* Roughness; ruggedness.
 SCĀ'FOLD, *n.* A temporary gallery or stage.
 SCĀ'FOLD, *v. a.* To furnish with a scaffold or frames of timber.
 †SCĀ'FOLD-AGE, *n.* A gallery; a floor. *Shak.*
 SCĀ'FOLD-ING, *n.* A temporary frame or stage.
 SCĀGL-I-Ō'LA (skāl-ye-ō'la), *n.* [It.] (*Geol.*) A cretaceous rock. — (*Arch.*) A sort of artificial stone formed chiefly of pulverized gypsum.
 SCĀL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be scaled with a ladder.
 SCA-LĀDE', *n.* A storm or an assault of a place, SCA-LĀ'DO', made by raising ladders against the walls; escalade. See *ESCALADE*.
 SCĀL'A-RŸ [skāl'a-re, *W. J. Ja. R.*; skāl'a-re, *S. P. K. Sm.*], *a.* Proceeding by steps, like a ladder.
 SCĀLD, *v. a.* To burn with hot liquor.
 SCĀLD, *n.* Scurf on the head; scab; scall: — a hurt or burn caused by hot liquid.
 SCĀLD or SCĀLD [skāld, *Ja. K. R. C.*; skāld, *Sm.*], *n.* A Scandinavian poet.
 SCĀL'DER or SCĀL'DER, *n.* A poet; scald.
 SCĀLD'HEAD, *n.* A kind of local leprosy.
 SCĀL'DIC, *a.* Relating to the poets called *Scalds*.
 SCĀLE, *n.* A balance; the sign *Libra*: — the small shell of a fish; a lamina: — a ladder; means of ascent: — a line of distances: — the gamut.
 SCĀLE, *v. a.* To climb: — to strip of scales.
 SCĀLE, *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles.
 SCĀLED (skāld), *a.* Squamous; having scales.
 SCA-LĒNE', *a.* Having three unequal sides.
 SCĀL'ER, *n.* He or that which scales.
 SCĀ'LI-NESS, *n.* The state of being scaly.
 SCĀLL, *n.* A scab; leprosy; morbid baldness; scald.
 SCĀLL'IQŌN (skāl'yūn), *n.* A kind of onion.
 *SCĀL'LQP [skāl'lup, *S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.*; skāl'-lup, *E. Ja.*], *n.* A shell-fish: — an indentation.
 *SCĀL'LQP (skāl'lup), *v. a.* To indent: to notch.
 SCĀLP, *n.* The integument or skin of the top of the head, on which the hair grows.
 SCĀLP, *v. a.* To deprive of the scalp.
 SCĀL'PEL, *n.* An instrument to scrape a bone.
 SCĀLP'ER, *n.* A surgical instrument for cleaning bones; a scalping-iron; raspatory.
 SCĀ'LY, *a.* Covered with scales: — paltry; mean.
 SCĀM'BLE, *v. n.* To stir quick; to scramble.
 SCĀM'BLE, *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.
 SCĀM'BLER, *n.* One who scambles: — an intruder.
 SCĀM'MO-NŸ, *n.* A plant: — a gum-resin.
 SCĀMP, *n.* A worthless fellow; a knave. [*Low.*]
 SCĀM'PER, *v. n.* To run with speed and fear.
 SCĀN, *v. a.* To examine nicely: — to measure or divide into feet, as verse.
 SCĀN'DAL, *n.* An offence; a reproach; a censure; an opprobrium; disgrace; infamy.
 SCĀN'DAL-IZE, *v. a.* To offend: to reproach; to defame; to calumniate; to vilify.
 SCĀN'DA-LOŪS, *a.* Opprobrious; shameful; vile.
 SCĀN'DA-LOŪS-LŸ, *ad.* Shamefully; opprobriously.
 SCĀN'DA-LOŪS-NESS, *n.* State of being scandalous.
 Scān'da-lōn mōg-nā'tum, [L.] (*Law.*) Scandal or opprobrium done to any high personage.
 SCĀN'DENT, *a.* (*Bot.*) Climbing by tendrils.
 SCĀN'NING, *n.* Measurement of verse.
 SCĀN'SION, *n.* The act of scanning a verse.
 SCAN-SŌ'RI-AL, *n.* A climbing bird.
 SCĀNT, *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To fail; as, "the wind scants." — *v. a.* To limit; to straiten. *Shak.*
 SCĀNT, *a.* Not plentiful; scarce; not liberal.
 SCĀNT'I-LŸ, *ad.* Not plentifully; sparingly.

- SCĀNT/Ī-NESS, *n.* State of being scanty.
- SCĀN/TLE, *v. a.* To divide into little pieces. [R.]
- SCĀNT/LING, *n.* Timber cut to a small size.
- SCĀNT/LY, *ad.* Narrowly; sparingly.
- SCĀNT/NESS, *n.* Narrowness; smallness.
- SCĀNT/Y, *a.* Hardly enough; not ample; narrow; small; poor; short; defective; scant.
- SCĀPE, *v. a. & n.* To escape. See ESCAPE.
- SCĀPE, *n.* An escape; a flight; evasion:—freak.
- SCĀPE/-GOAT (skāp/gōt), *n.* A goat set at liberty by the Jews on the day of solemn expiation, represented as bearing the sins of the people.
- SCĀPE/GRACE, *n.* A vile fellow; a knave.
- SCĀPE/MENT, *n.* See ESCAPEMENT.
- SCĀPH/ITE, *n.* (*Conch.*) An elliptical-chambered shell, a species of ammonite.
- SCĀP/U-LĀ, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The shoulder-blade.—(*Zoöl.*) A genus of mollusks.
- SCĀP/U-LAR, } *a.* Relating to the shoulders or
- SCĀP/U-LARY, } to the scapula.
- SCĀP/U-LĀ-RY, *n.* Part of the habit of a friar.
- SCĀR, *n.* A mark of a wound; a cicatrix.
- SCĀR, *v. a.* To mark, as with a sore or wound.
- SCĀR/A-BEE, *n.* [*scarabeus*, L.] A beetle.
- SCĀR/Ā-MŌUCH, *n.* A buffoon in motley dress.
- *SCARCE [skārs, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; skērs, *S.*; skārs, *P.*; skārs, *E.*], *a.* [†Parsimonious; not liberal; stingy]:—not plentiful; not copious; rare; not common.
- *SCARCE or *SCARCE/LY, *ad.* Hardly; barely.
- *SCARCE/NESS, } *n.* State of being scarce; want of
- *SCAR/CI-TY, } plenty; dearth.
- SCĀRE, *v. a.* To frighten; to affright; to terrify.
- SCĀRE/CROW, *n.* An image to frighten birds.
- SCĀRE, *n.* A garment worn over the shoulders.
- SCĀRE, *v. a.* To dress in a loose vesture.
- SCĀR/ING, *n.* A junction of pieces of timber.
- SCĀR/SKIN, *n.* The outer skin of the body.
- SCĀR-I-FI-CĀ/TION, *n.* An incision of the skin.
- SCĀR/I-FI-CĀ-TOR, *n.* He or that which scarifies; a scarifier:—an instrument for cupping.
- SCĀR/I-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which scarifies.
- SCĀR/I-FY, *v. a.* To let blood by cutting the skin with a scarificator; to cup.
- SCĀR-LĀ-TI/NA [skār-lā-tē/na, *K. Sm. C.*; skār-lā-tē-na, *Wb.*], *n.* (*Med.*) The scarlet-fever.
- SCĀR/LET, *n.* A color of red and yellow blended.
- SCĀR/LET, *a.* Of the color of scarlet.
- SCĀR/LET-FE/VER, *n.* A disease accompanied with an efflorescence or red flush; scarlatina.
- SCĀRP, *n.* (*Fort.*) The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place.
- SCĀRP, *v. a.* To form or cut down a slope.
- SCĀRP/ED, *a.* Steep; sloping.
- SCĀTE, *n.* A fish. See SKATE.
- *SCĀTH [skāth, *W. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; skāth, *S. K. C.*], *v. a.* To waste; to damage; to destroy.
- *†SCĀTH, *n.* Waste; damage; mischief. *Spenser.*
- *SCĀTH/FUL, *a.* Mischievous; destructive. *Shak.*
- *SCĀTH/LESS, *a.* Without harm or damage.
- SCĀT/TER, *v. a.* To throw loosely about; to sprinkle; to disperse; to spread thinly.
- SCĀT/TER, *v. n.* To be dissipated or dispersed.
- SCĀT/TER-ER, *n.* One who scatters.
- SCĀT/TER-ING, *n.* A sprinkling; dispersion.
- SCĀT/TER-LING, *n.* A vagabond; a wanderer.
- SCĀVEN/GER, *n.* A cleaner of the streets.
- SCĒNE (sēn), *n.* Stage or hangings of a theatre:—part of a play; exhibition; appearance:—exhibition of passion in a public body; disorder.
- SCĒNER-Y, *n.* The appearance of a place or of objects; landscape:—a representation.
- SCĒN/IC [sēn/ik, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R.*; sēn/ik, *Sm. C.*], *a.* Relating to scenes or scenery; dramatic; theatrical.
- SCĒN/ICAL, *a.* Same as *scenic*.
- SCĒN-O-GRĀPH/IC, } *a.* Relating to scenog-
- SCĒN-O-GRĀPH/ICAL, } raphy; drawn in per-
- spective.
- SCĒN-O-GRĀPH/-CAL-LY, *ad.* In perspective.
- SCĒN-Ō-GRĀ-PUY, *n.* The art of perspective.
- SCĒNT, *n.* *Smell*; odor:—chase by the smell.
- SCĒNT, *v. a.* To perceive by the nose; to smell. —to fill with odor; to perfume.
- SCĒNT/LESS, *a.* Inodorous; having no smell.
- *SCĒP/TIC [skēp/tik, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; sēp/tik, *E.*], *n.* An adherent to the sceptical philosophy; a doubter; an infidel.—*Q* The old orthography of this word was *sceptic*; and it is so spelled in the dictionaries of Blount, Phillips, Kersey, Bailey, Ainsworth, Martin, &c.; but Dr. Johnson introduced the orthography of *sceptic*, and in this he has been followed by the lexicographers Ash, Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Barlow, Brown, Entick, Scott, Sheridan, Perry, Jones, Jameson, and Richardson; but *sceptic* is preferred by Lemon, Walker, Enfield, Fulton and Knight, Rees, Maunder, Craig, Ogilvie, and Boag. *Sceptic* is the prevailing orthography in encyclopædias and dictionaries of the arts and sciences; and it is supported by the best usage.
- *SCĒP/TI-CAL, *a.* Doubting; not believing.
- *SCĒP/TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a sceptical manner.
- *SCĒP/TI-CISM, *n.* The ancient philosophical system of Pyrrho; universal doubt:—doubt or disbelief of the truths of revelation; infidelity.
- *SCĒP/TI-CIZE, *v. n.* To doubt of every thing.
- SCĒP/TRE (sēp/ter), *n.* The ensign of royalty.
- SCĒP/TRE (sēp/ter), *v. a.* To invest with royalty.
- SCĒP/TRED (sēp/terd), *a.* Bearing a sceptre.
- SCĒH/DI-ĀSM, *n.* A writing on a loose sheet.
- *SCĒH/ŪLE (skēd/yul, shēd/yul, or sēd/yul) [shēd/yul, *K. Sm. R. C.*; sēd/yul, *J. F.*; skēd/yul, *Wb. Kenrick*; sēd/yul, *S.*; sēd/yul or skēd/yul, *W.*; skēd/yul or sēd/yul, *P.*; skēd/yul or shēd/yul, *Ja.*], *n.* A small scroll; a list; an inventory.
- *SCĒH/ŪLE, *v. a.* To place in a list or scroll.
- SCĒH/MA-TISM, *n.* Combination of the aspects of the heavenly bodies; scheme.
- SCĒH/MA-TIST, *n.* A projector; a schemer.
- SCĒHEME, *n.* A combination of things adjusted by design; a plan; a system; a project; a contrivance; a design; a diagram.
- SCĒHEME, *v. a. & n.* To plan; to contrive.
- SCĒHEMER or SCĒHEM/IST, *n.* A projector.
- SCĒH/ISIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Med.*) A habitude or state of the body.—(*Rhet.*) An argument founded on the state of mind imputed to the adversary.
- SCHIR/RUS (skīr/rus), *n.* See SCIRRHUS.
- SCHISM (sizm), *n.* A division, as in the church; a separation from the church.
- SCHIS/MĀ-TIC (siz/mā-tik or siz-mā'tik) [siz/mā-tik, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; siz-mā'tik, *P. K. C. Wb. Scott, Entick, Ash, Rees*], *n.* One guilty of schism; one who separates from the true church. See HERTIC.
- SCHIS-MĀT/I-CAL (siz-māt'ē-kal), *a.* Implying or partaking of schism; practising schism.
- SCHIS-MĀT/I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a schismatical manner.
- SCHIS-MĀT/I-CAL-NESS (siz-māt'ē-kal-nēs), *n.* The state of being schismatical.
- SCHIS/MĀ-TIZE (siz/mā-tiz), *v. n.* To commit schism.
- SCHIST (shist), *n.* (*Mfn.*) A slaty rock or stone.
- SCHIS/TOSE (shis/tōs), *a.* Relating to schist.
- SCHIS/TOUS (shis/tūs), *a.* Same as *schistose*.
- SCHÖL/AR, *n.* A pupil; a man of learning.
- SCHÖL/AR-LIKE, *a.* Becoming or like a scholar.
- SCHÖL/AR-LY, *a.* Becoming a scholar.
- SCHÖL/AR-SHIP, *n.* Learning; literature.
- SCHÖ-LĀS/TIC, *n.* An adherent to the scholastic philosophy or theology; a schoolman.
- SCHÖ-LĀS/TIC, } *a.* Relating to the philoso-
- SCHÖ-LĀS/TI-CAL, } phy and theology of the
- middle ages:—belonging to a scholar or the schools; pedantic; scholarlike.
- SCHÖ-LĀS/TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a scholastic manner.
- SCHÖ-LĀS/TI-CISM, *n.* Scholastic philosophy.
- SCHÖ/LI-ĀST, *n.* A writer of explanatory notes.
- SCHÖ-LI-ĀS/TIC, *a.* Pertaining to a scholiast.

SEHÖ' LĪ-ŪM (skō'lē-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* **SEHÖ' LĪ-A**. [*L.*]

An annotation; an explanatory note.

SEHÖÖL, *n.* A place of education; a seminary.

Syn.—A school for the rudiments of learning; a seminary or academy for the higher branches.

SEHÖÖL, *v. a.* To instruct, to train; to teach.

SEHÖÖL'BÖY, *n.* A boy that attends school.

SEHÖÖL'DÄME, *n.* A schoolmistress.

SEHÖÖL'FEL-LÖW (skō'l'fel-lō), *n.* One attending the same school; a fellow-student.

SEHÖÖL'HÖÜSE, *n.* A house of instruction.

SEHÖÖL'ING, *n.* Instruction; a reprimand.

SEHÖÖL'MAN, *n.* A scholastic divine or philosopher.

SEHÖÖL'MÄS-TER, *n.* One who teaches a school.

SEHÖÖL'MIS-TRĒSS, *n.* A female teacher of a school.

SEHÖÖN'ER, *n.* A small, sharp-built vessel with two masts. See **VESSEL**.

SCHÖRL (shörl), *n.* A brittle, crystallized mineral.

SCI-ÄG'RÄ-PHY, *n.* The art of sketching or dialing;—the profile or section of a building.

SCI-ÄM'A-CHY, *n.* See **SCIOMACHY**.

SCI-A-THĒR'I-CAL, *a.* Belonging to a sun-dial.

SCI-ÄT'IC, *a.* Relating to sciatica, or to the sci-ä't'i-cal, *i.* hip.

SCI-ÄT'I-CÄ, *n.* Rheumatism or gout in the hip.

SCI'ENCE, *n.* Knowledge; knowledge methodically digested and arranged; a liberal art.

SCI-ĒNTER, *ad.* [*L.*] (*Law.*) Knowingly.

SCI-ĒNTIAL (sī-ēn'shāl), *a.* Producing science.

SCI-ĒN-TIF'IC, *a.* Relating to science; versed in science; learned.

SCI-ĒN-TIF'I-CAL, *i.* in science; learned.

SCI-ĒN-TIF'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a scientific manner.

SCI'L'I-CĒT, *ad.* [*L.*] Truly; to wit; namely.

SCI'N'I-TAR, *n.* See **CIMETER** and **SCYMITAR**.

SCI'N'TIL-LÄNT, *a.* Sparkling; emitting sparks.

SCI'N'TIL-LÄTE, *v. n.* To sparkle; to emit sparks.

SCI'N'TIL-LÄTION, *n.* Act of sparkling; a spark.

SCI-ÖG'RÄ-PHY, *n.* See **SCIAGRAPHY**.

SCI'Ö-LISM, *n.* Superficial knowledge.

SCI'Ö-LIST, *n.* One of superficial knowledge.

SCI'Ö-LOFS, *a.* Superficially knowing.

SCI-ÖM'A-CHY [sī-öm'a-ke, *W. P. J. F. K. Sm.*; skī-öm'a-ke, *S.*], *n.* A battle with a shadow.

SCI'Ö-MÄN-CY, *n.* Divination by shadows.

SCI'ON, *n.* A small twig; a graft. See **CION**.

SCI-ÖP'TIC, *a.* Applied to a ball used in the sci-öp'tric, *i.* camera obscura.

SCI-ÖP'TICS, *n. pl.* The art of exhibiting images of external objects received through a double convex glass into a dark room.

SCI'P'RE FÄ'CI-ÄS (sī're fä'she-äs), *n.* [*L.*] (*Law.*) A kind of judicial writ.

SCI-RÖC'CÖ, *n.* A hot wind. See **Sirocco**.

SEIR-RHÖS'I-TY (skīr-rös'e-te), *n.* State of being scirrhous; an induration of a gland.

SEIR'RHÖVS (skīr'rus), *a.* Indurated; hard.

SEIR'RHVS (skīr'rus), *n.* (*Med.*) Induration of a gland, forming an indolent tumor.

SEIS'SEL (sīs'sel), *n.* The clippings of metals, produced in manufacturing them.

SEIS'SI-BLE or **SEIS'SILE**, *a.* Capable of being cut.

SEIS'SION (sīzh'un), *n.* Act of cutting. [*R.*]

SEIS'SÖRS (sīz'zurs), *n. pl.* A cutting instrument with two blades; small shears.

SEIS'SURE (sīzh'ur), *n.* A crack; a fissure.

SELA-VÖ'NI-ÄN, *a.* Relating to Slavonia, or to SELA-VÖ'NIC, *i.* the *Slavi*; Slavonian.

SELE-RÖT'IC, *n.* A medicine which hardens.

SELE-RÖT'IC, *a.* Relating to the sclerotica;—hard.

SELE-RÖT'I-CÄ, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the membranes of the eye.

SCÖBS, *n. pl.* Rasplings of ivory; filings; powder; dust;—dross of metals.

SCÖFF, *v. n. & a.* To mock; to deride; to ridicule. **SCÖFF** (21), *n.* Expression of scorn or contempt; derision; mockery; ridicule; jeer.

SCÖFF'ER, *n.* One who scoffs; a scorners.

SCÖFF'ING-LY, *ad.* In contempt; in ridicule.

SCÖLD, *v. n. & a.* To rail with ill humor; to quarrel; to brawl; to chide; to rate.

SCÖLD, *n.* A clamorous, rude, vulgar woman.

SCÖLD'ER, *n.* One who scolds or rails.

SCÖLD'ING, *n.* Clamorous, rude language.

SCÖL'LOP, *n.* A shell-fish. See **SCALLOP**.

SCÖL-O-PĒN'DRA, *n.* [*Gr.*] A serpent;—an herb.

SCÖM'BER, *n.* A sea-fish; the mackerel.

SCÖNCE, *n.* A branched candlestick;—a fixed seat;—the head; sense;—a mullet or fine.

SCÖÖP, *n.* A kind of large ladle; a sweep.

SCÖÖP, *v. a.* To lade out; to empty;—to cut hollow.

SCÖÖP-NĒT, *n.* A net formed to sweep the bottom of a river.

SCÖPE, *n.* *Tendency*;—final end; aim; intention; drift;—an amplitude of view; room; space.

SCÖR-BÜ'TIC, *a.* Relating to, or diseased with, **SCÖR-BÜ'TI-CAL**, *i.* the scurvy.

SCÖR-BÜ'TVS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) The scurvy.

SCÖRCH, *v. a.* To burn superficially; to burn.

SCÖRCH, *v. n.* To be burnt superficially.

SCÖRE, *n.* A notch; a long incision;—a line drawn;—an account kept by notches or marks;—a mark;—an account;—reason; sake;—twenty.

SCÖRE, *v. a.* To cut; to engrave;—to mark by a line;—to set down, as a debt; to charge.

SCÖ'RĪ-A, *n.*; *pl.* **SCÖ'RĪ-Æ**. [*L.*] Dross; recrement; volcanic cinders.

SCÖ'RĪ-ÆCROVS (-shus), *a.* Relating to dross.

SCÖ'RĪ-ÆCIATION, *n.* Reduction into scoria.

SCÖ'RĪ-FÖRM, *n.* Like scoria or dross.

SCÖ'RĪ-FY, *v. a.* To reduce to scoria or dross.

SCÖ'RĪ-ÖÜS, *a.* Drossy; recrementitious.

SCÖRN, *v. a.* To despise; to revile; to contemn.

SCÖRN, *n.* Contempt; scoff; disdain; derision.

SCÖRN'ER, *n.* A contemner; a despiser; a scoffer.

SCÖRN'FUL, *a.* Full of scorn; contemptuous.

SCÖRN'FUL-LY, *ad.* Contemptuously; insolently.

SCÖR'PI-ON, *n.* A reptile;—a sign of the zodiac.

SCÖR'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to lewdness.

SCÖT, *n.* A native of Scotland;—a payment; a tax;—*Scot and lot*, parish payments.

SCÖTCH, *a.* Relating to Scotland; Scottish.

SCÖTCH, *v. a.* To stop a wheel by a stone, &c.;—to cut with small incisions.

SCÖTCH, *n.* A slight cut; shallow incision. *Shak.*

SCÖTCH'-CÖL-LOPS, *n. pl.* Veal cutlets.

SCÖT'-FREE, *a.* Without payment; untaxed.

SCÖT'Ö GRÄPH, *n.* An instrument for writing without the use of sight.

SCÖT'Ö-MY, *n.* A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight.

SCÖT'TI-CISM, *n.* A Scottish phrase or idiom.

SCÖT'TISH, *a.* Relating to Scotland; Scotch.

SCÖÜN'DREL, *n.* A mean rascal; a petty villain.

SCÖÜN-DREL, *a.* Base; disgraceful; mean.

SCÖÜN'DREL-ISM, *n.* Baseness; rascality.

SCÖÜR, *v. a.* To rub with something rough; to purge; to cleanse;—to range over.

SCÖÜR, *v. n.* To be purged;—to rove; to scamper.

SCÖÜR'ER, *n.* One who scours;—a purge.

***SCÖÜRGE** (skürj) [skürj, *S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.* *Wb.*; skörj, *Ja.*], *n.* A whip; a lash;—a punishment; affliction;—a scourger.

***SCÖÜRGE**, *v. a.* To whip; to punish; to chastise.

***SCÖÜRGE'ER**, *n.* One who scourges; a scourger.

***SCÖÜR'ING**, *n.* Punishment by the scourge.

SCÖÖT, *n.* One who is sent privily to observe the motions or state of an enemy; a spy.

SCÖÖT, *v. a.* To reject with contempt; to hoot away; to ridicule.

SCÖÖT, *v. n.* To act as a scout;—to sneer.

SCÖW, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat. See **Skow**.

SCÖWL, *v. n.* To look angry, sour, or sullen.

SCÖWL, *n.* A look of sullenness or discontent.

SCRÄB'BLE, *v. n.* To mark with irregular lines; to scribble;—to struggle; to scramble. [*Local.*]

SCRÄB'BLE, *n.* Scribble;—a contest; a scramble.

SCRÄG, *n.* Any thing thin or lean;—the neck.

SCRÄG'GED, *a.* Rough; uneven; full of points.

SCRÄG'GED-NÉSS, } *n.* State of being scraggy;
 SCRÄG'GI-NÉSS, } leanness; roughness.
 SCRÄG'GI-LY, *ad.* Roughly; meagrely; leanly.
 SCRÄG'GY, *a.* Lean; thin; rough; rugged.
 SCRÄM'BLE, *v. n.* To catch eagerly; — to climb.
 SCRÄM'BLE, *n.* Eager contest: — act of climbing.
 SCRÄM'BLER, *n.* One who scrambles.
 SCRÄNCH, *v. a.* To grind between the teeth.
 SCRÄP, *n.* A particle; a piece; a fragment.
 SCRÄP'-BOOK (-bûk), *n.* A book composed of scraps or small pieces.
 SCRÄPE, *v. a.* To pare lightly; to rub; to collect.
 SCRÄPE, *v. n.* To make a harsh noise.
 SCRÄPE, *n.* Difficulty; perplexity; distress.
 SCRÄP'ER, *n.* One who scrapes: — an instrument for scraping: — a miser: — a vile fiddler.
 SCRÄTCH, *v. a.* To tear; to wound; to tear or rub with the nails, &c.: — to scabble.
 SCRÄTCH, *n.* A slight wound; a rent; a laceration: — a wig. — *Pl.* A disease in horses' feet.
 SCRÄWL, *v. a. & n.* To draw or write clumsily.
 SCRÄWL, *n.* Unskilful and inelegant writing.
 SCRÄWL'ER, *n.* A clumsy and inelegant writer.
 SCRÄWK (skrëk), *v. n.* To make a shrill or loud noise.
 SCRÄK, *n.* A screech; shriek; creak.
 SCRÄM, *v. n.* To cry out, as in terror or agony.
 SCRÄM, *n.* A shrill, quick, loud cry; shriek.
 SCRÄECH, *v. n.* To cry out, as in terror; to scream.
 SCRÄECH, *n.* A cry of horror and anguish.
 SCRÄECH'-ÖWL, *n.* An owl that hoots by night.
 SCRÄED, *n.* (*Arch.*) A wooden rule for running mouldings.
 SCRÄEN, *n.* Something to intercept light or heat: — anything that affords shelter: — a sieve.
 SCRÄEN, *v. a.* To protect from heat, light, or cold; to shelter; to hide; to shield: — to sift.
 SCREW (skrû), *n.* A cylinder grooved spirally: — one of the mechanical powers for pressing.
 SCREW (skrû), *v. a.* To turn or fasten with a screw: — to force; to squeeze; to press; to oppress: — to examine severely.
 SCREW'-JÄCK (skrû'jäk), *n.* A portable machine for raising great weights with a screw.
 SCREW'-PRO-PÉLL'ER, *n.* An instrument for propelling vessels at sea, consisting of two or more twisted blades, like the vanes of a windmill, set on an axis running parallel with the keel, and revolving beneath the water at the stern: the vessel thus propelled.
 SCRIB'BLE, *n.* Worthless, careless writing.
 SCRIB'BLE, *v. a. & n.* To write carelessly.
 SCRIB'BLER, *n.* A worthless author or writer.
 SCRIBE, *n.* A Jewish teacher or doctor of the law: — a writer: a clerk: — a public notary.
 SCRIBE, *v. a.* To mark or adjust with compasses.
 SCRIMP, *a.* Short; scanty. [*Local.*]
 SCRIMP, *v. a.* To make scant; to spare. [*Local.*]
 SCRIP, *n.* A small bag: — a schedule; a small writing: — a certificate of stock in a bank, &c.
 SCRIPT, *n.* An imitation of writing in print.
 SCRIPT'-ORY, *a.* Written; not orally delivered.
 SCRIPT'Y-RÄL, *a.* Contained in the Bible; biblical.
 SCRIPT'YRE (skript'yur), *n.* Writing: — the sacred writings; Holy Scriptures; the Bible.
 SCRIPT'YR-IST (skript'yur-ist), *n.* One who is well versed in, or adheres to, the Scriptures.
 SCRIVE'NER (skriv'ner) [skriv'ner, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*: skriv'p-er, *Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* One who draws contracts, &c.: — a sort of money-broker.
 SCRÖF'Y-LÄ, *n.* (*Med.*) A chronic disease, vulgarly called the *king's-evil*; struma.
 SCRÖF'Y-LOUS, *a.* Diseased with the scrofula.
 SCRÖG, *n.* A stunted shrub, bush, or branch.
 SCRÖLL, *n.* A writing formed into a roll; a roll.
 SCRÖT'I-FÖRM, *a.* (*Bot.*) Formed like a double bag.
 SCRÜB, *v. a.* To rub hard with something coarse.
 SCRÜB, *v. n.* To work and fare hard.
 SCRÜB, *n.* A worn-out broom: — one who works hard and fares ill; a drudge.

SCRÜB'BY, *a.* Like a scrub; mean; vile; dirty.
 SCRÜP'PLE, *n.* A doubt: — a weight of 20 grains.
 SCRÜP'PLE, *v. n. & a.* To doubt; to hesitate.
 SCRÜP'PLER, *n.* One who has scruples.
 SCRÜP'Y-LOUS'LY, *n.* Doubt; conscientiousness.
 SCRÜP'Y-LOUS, *a.* Nicely doubtful; careful; conscientious; exact; precise; cautious.
 SCRÜP'Y-LOUS-LY, *ad.* Carefully; anxiously.
 SCRÜP'Y-LOUS-NÉSS, *n.* State of being scrupulous.
 SCRÜ'TÄ-BLE, *a.* That may be searched out.
 SCRÜ'TÄ'TOR, *n.* A searcher; an examiner.
 SCRÜ'TI-NÉER', *n.* A searcher; an examiner.
 SCRÜ'TI-NIZE, *v. a.* To search closely; to examine critically; to pry into.
 SCRÜ'TI-NOUS, *a.* Captious; full of inquiries.
 SCRÜ'TI-NY, *n.* A strict search; an examination.
 SCRÜ'TOIRE' (skrû'twör') [skrû'tör', *S. W. P. J. E. F.*: skrû'twör', *Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* A case of drawers for writing; an escritoire.
 SCÜD, *v. n.* To flee; to run away with speed.
 SCÜD, *n.* A cloud swiftly driven by the wind.
 SCÜD'DLE, *v. n.* To run with haste; to send.
 SCÜF'FLE, *n.* A confused contest between persons struggling against each other; a brawl; a quarrel.
 SCÜF'FLE, *v. n.* To strive or struggle roughly.
 SCÜF'FLER, *n.* One who scuffles: — a garden tool.
 SCÜLK, *v. n.* To lurk secretly. See SKULK.
 SCÜLL, *n.* A boat: — an oar: — the cranium.
 See SKULL.
 SCÜLL, *v. a.* To impel a boat by an oar.
 SCÜLL'ER, *n.* One who sculls: — a cockboat.
 SCÜLL'ER-Y, *n.* A place to keep and clean dishes.
 SCÜLL'ION (sküll'yun), *n.* A kitchen servant.
 SCÜLP'TOR, *n.* A carver of stone or wood.
 SCÜLP'TY-RÄL, *a.* Relating to sculpture.
 SCÜLP'TYRE (skülp'tyur), *n.* Art of carving in wood, stone, &c.; engraving; carved work.
 SCÜLP'TYRE (skülp'tyur), *v. a.* To carve: to cut.
 SCÜM, *n.* What rises to the top of any liquor.
 SCÜM, *v. a.* To clear off the scum; to skim.
 SCÜM'BLE, *v. a.* To spread thinly darkening colors over other colors in painting, to modify the effect.
 SCÜM'MER, *n.* A skimming vessel. See SKIMMER.
 SCÜP'PER-HÖSE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A leather pipe or tube nailed round the scuppers.
 SCÜP'PER-NÄIL, *n.* A nail with a broad head.
 SCÜP'PERS, *n. pl.* Small holes in a ship's sides.
 SCÜRE, *n.* A kind of dry, milinary scab.
 SCÜRE'Y-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being scurfy.
 SCÜRE'Y, *a.* Having scurfs, scabs, or scales.
 SCÜR'ILE, *a.* Low; opprobrious; scurrilous.
 SCÜR-RIL'Y-TY, *n.* Vulgar or abusive language.
 SCÜR'RI-LOUS, *a.* Grossly opprobrious; vile; coarse; abusive; opprobrious: *reproachful*.
 SCÜR'RI-LOUS-LY, *ad.* With gross reproach.
 SCÜR'RI-LOUS-NÉSS, *n.* Scurrility; vulgarity.
 SCÜR'VI-LY, *ad.* Vilely; basely; coarsely.
 SCÜR'VI-NÉSS, *n.* State of being scurvy.
 SCÜR'VY, *a.* Diseased with the scurvy; scabbed; scurfy: — mean; vile; bad; worthless.
 SCÜR'VY, *n.* A disease incident to seamen, &c.
 SCÜR'VY-GRÄSS, *n.* A genus of plants; spoonwort.
 SCÜT, *n.* The tail of a hare, rabbit, &c.
 SCÜT'TATE, *a.* (*Zool.*) Protected by scales. — (*Bot.*) Formed like a round buckler.
 SCÜTCH, *v. a.* To break and dress, as flax.
 SCÜTCH'EON (sküch'un), *n.* A shield; the ensigns armorial of a family. See ESCUTHEON.
 SCÜT'I-FÖRM, *a.* Shaped like a shield.
 SCÜT'TLE, *n.* A basket; a grate: — a quick pace; a short run: — a pail or vessel for coals: — an opening or hole in a ship's side or deck, or in the roof of a house.
 SCÜT'TLE, *v. a.* To sink a ship by cutting holes in the bottom.
 SCÜT'TLE, *v. n.* To run with haste.
 SCÜM'Y-TÄR, *n.* A short Turkish sword: — written also *scimitar*, *cimeter*, and *cimeter*. [*grass.*]
 SCYTHE (sith), *n.* An instrument for mowing.
 SCYTHE (sith), *v. a.* To cut down with a scythe.
 SCYTH'I-ÄN, *a.* Relating to Scythia.

SEA (sē), *n.* A large body of salt water; the *ocean*; a body of water:—surge; a wave.
 SEA'-A-NEM'-O-NE, *n.* A plant; a sort of polype.
 SEA'-BANK, *n.* The sea-shore; a mole.
 SEA'-BEAT (sē'bēt), } *a.* Beaten or dashed by
 SEA'-BEAT-EN (sē'bē-tn), } the waves of the sea.
 SEA'-BOARD, *n.* Sea-coast.—*ad.* Towards the sea.
 SEA'-BOAT, *n.* A vessel that bears the sea firmly, without straining her masts.
 SEA'-BÖRN, *a.* Produced by the sea.
 SEA'-BRÉACH (sē'brēch), *n.* Irruption of the sea.
 SEA'-BRÉZE, *n.* A wind blowing from the sea.
 SEA'-BUILT (sē'bilt), *a.* Built for the sea, or at sea.
 SEA'-CÁLF (sē'kalf), *n.* The seal.
 SEA'-CÁP-TAIN, *n.* A master of a sea-vessel.
 SEA'-CÖAL, *n.* Pit-coal; coal brought by sea.
 SEA'-CÖAST (sē'köst), *n.* Shore; edge of the sea.
 SEA'-CÖW, *n.* The manatee; a cetaceous animal.
 SEA'-FAR-ER (sē'fär-er), *n.* A mariner; a sailor.
 SEA'-FAR-ING (sē'fär-ing), *n.* Traveling by sea.
 SEA'-FIGHT (sē'fit), *n.* A battle on the sea.
 SEA'-FISH (sē'fish), *n.* A fish that lives in the sea.
 SEA'-FÖWL (sē'föul), *n.* A bird that lives at sea.
 SEA'-GÁGE, *n.* The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water.
 SEA'-GIRT (sē'girt), *a.* Encircled by the sea.
 SEA'-GÖD (sē'göd), *n.* A fabulous deity of the sea.
 SEA'-GRÉEN, *a.* Having the color of sea-water.
 SEA'-GÜLL, *n.* A bird common on sea-coasts.
 SEA'-HÖG (sē'hög), *n.* The porpoise.
 SEA'-HÖRSE (sē'hörs), *n.* The morse; walrus.
 SEA'-KÁLE, *n.* A marine plant.
 SEAL, *n.* An engraved stamp for making an impression, as on wax:—wax impressed:—confirmation.—(Zoöl.) A marine quadruped; the sea-calf or phoca.
 SEAL, *v. a.* To fasten with a seal; to mark:—to confirm; to ratify:—to close; to shut.
 SEA'-LÉGS, *n. pl.* Ability to walk on a ship's deck, when pitching and rolling.
 SEAL'-ER, *n.* One who seals:—an officer who examines and tests weights and measures.
 SEAL'-ING-WAX, *n.* Wax used to seal letters, &c.
 SEAM, *n.* The suture of two edges of cloth sewed together:—a juncture of two planks:—a scar:—a thin bed; a layer:—tallow; grease:—a vessel:—a measure; eight bushels of corn.
 SEAM, *v. a.* To join together; to mark; to scar.
 SEA'-MÁID, *n.* A mermaid; a water-nymph.
 SEA'-MAN (sē'man), *n.* A sailor; a mariner.
 SEA'-MAN-SHIP, *n.* The skill of a good seaman.
 SEA'-MÁRK, *n.* A point or beacon at sea.
 SEA'-MEW, *n.* A fowl that frequents the sea.
 SEAM'-LESS, *a.* Having no seam.
 SEA'-MÖN-STER, *n.* A strange animal of the sea.
 SEA'-MÖÜSE, *n.* A small sea-animal.
 SEAM'-STER, *n.* One who sews or uses the needle.
 SEAM'-STRESS [sēm'strēs, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; sēm'strēs, *P. E. Wb.*], *n.* A woman who sews:—written also *sempstress* and *semstress*.
 SEAM'-Y, *a.* Having a seam; showing seams.
 SEA'-NÁ-VEL (sē'ná-vel), *n.* A small shell-fish.
 SEA'-NÉT-TLE, *n.* An animal substance.
 SEA'-NÝMPH (sē'nímf), *n.* A goddess of the sea.
 SEA'-PIE, *n.* An aquatic bird:—a dish of food.
 SEA'-PIECE, *n.* Representation of any thing at sea.
 SEA'-PÖRT, *n.* A harbor or port for ships; haven.
 SEA'-QUAKE, *n.* A concussion of the ocean.
 SEAR, *a.* Dry; withered; not any longer green.
 SEAR, *v. a.* To burn; to cauterize:—to harden to dryness; to wither; to dry.
 SEARCH (sérch), *v. a.* To examine; to try; to explore; to inquire; to seek for:—to probe.
 SEARCH, *v. n.* To make a search; to seek; to try.
 SEARCH (sérch), *n.* Inquiry; quest; pursuit.
 SEARCH'-Á-BLE, *a.* That may be explored.
 SEARCH'-ER, *n.* An examiner; seeker; inquirer.
 SEARCH'-WAR-RÁNT (-wör-ránt), *n.* (*Law.*) A warrant or writ, granted by a justice of the peace, for searching a house, &c. for stolen goods.
 SEAR'-CLÖTH, *n.* A large strengthening plaster.

SEAR'-ED-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being seared.
 SEA'-RÖÖM, *n.* Open sea; spacious main.
 SEA'-SÉR-PENT, *n.* A large serpent living in the sea:—a fish of the eel tribe.
 SEA'-SÉR-VÍCE (sē'ser-vís), *n.* Naval service.
 SEA'-SHÉLL, *n.* A shell found on the shore.
 SEA'-SHÖRE (sē'shör), *n.* The coast of the sea.
 SEA'-SÍCK, *a.* Sick, as new voyagers on the sea.
 SEA'-SÍCK-NÉSS, *n.* A sickness to which most persons are subject upon first going to sea.
 SEA'-SIDE (sē'sid), *n.* The edge of the sea.
 SEA'-SON (sē'zn), *n.* One of the four parts of the year, namely, spring, summer, autumn, winter:—a time; a fit time; an opportunity.
 SEA'-SON (sē'zn), *v. a.* To give a relish to; to imbue:—to fit for use; to mature; to mure.
 SEA'-SON (sē'zn), *v. n.* To become mature or fit.
 SEA'-SON-Á-BLE (sē'zn-á-bl), *a.* Done or happening at the proper time; opportune; timely.
 SEA'-SON-Á-BLE-NÉSS, *n.* Opportuneness of time.
 SEA'-SON-Á-BLY (sē'zn-á-bly), *ad.* Opportunely.
 SEA'-SON-ER (-zn), *n.* He or that which seasons.
 SEA'-SON-ING (sē'zn-ing), *n.* Process of inuring; that which seasons; a condiment.
 SEAT, *n.* That on which one sits; a chair; a stool:—a residence; *mansion*; abode; situation.
 SEAT, *v. a.* To place on seats; to fix; to settle.
 SEA'-TERM, *n.* A word or term used by seamen.
 SEA'-TÖST (sē'töst), *a.* Tossed by the sea.
 SEA'-Ü'NI-CÖRN, *n.* The narwhal.
 SEA'-WARD (sē'wärd), *a.* Directed towards the sea.
 SEA'-WARD, *ad.* Towards the sea.
 SEA'-WÁ-TER, *n.* The salt water of the sea.
 SEA'-WÉED (sē'wēd), *n.* A marine plant; alga.
 SEA'-WOR-THY-NÉSS, *n.* State of being sea-worthy.
 SEA'-WOR-THY (sē'wür-the), *a.* Fit to go to sea; able to bear a voyage at sea.
 SE'-BÁ-CÉOUS (sē-bá'shus), *a.* Relating to tallow.
 SE'-CANT, *n.* (*Geom.*) A line cutting another line.
 SE'-CANT, *a.* Cutting; dividing, as a line.
 SE'-CÉDE', *v. n.* To withdraw from fellowship; to retire; to depart; to recede.
 SE'-CÉD'-ER, *n.* One who secedes; a dissenter.
 SE'-CERN', *v. a.* To secrete; to cause secretion.
 SE'-CRET-MENT, *n.* Secretion; separation.
 SE'-CÉS-SÍWAL (sē-sēs'hun), *n.* Act of seceding; withdrawal:—persons seceding.
 SECK'-EL (sē'kl), *n.* A small, delicious pear.
 SE-CLÜDE', *v. a.* To shut up apart; to separate.
 SE-CLÜ'SION, *n.* Act of secluding; state of being secluded from the world; separation; *privacy*.
 SEC'OND, *a.* Next in order to the first; inferior.
 SEC'OND, *n.* One who attends another in a duel:—a supporter:—the 60th part of a minute.
 SEC'OND, *v. a.* To support; to assist; to forward; to encourage:—to follow next.
 SEC'OND-Á-RÍ-LÝ, *ad.* In the second order.
 SEC'OND-Á-RÍ-NÉSS, *n.* State of being secondary.
 SEC'OND-Á-RÝ, *a.* Not primary; second; subor-
 SEC'OND-Á-RÝ, *n.* A delegate; a deputy. [*inate*.]
 SEC'OND-ER, *n.* One who seconds or supports.
 SEC'OND-HÁND, *n.* Possession after the possession of the same thing by another.
 SEC'OND-HÁND, *a.* Not original; not new.
 SEC'OND-LÝ, *ad.* In the second place.
 SEC'OND-RÁTE, *n.* The second order in worth.
 SEC'OND-RÁTE, *a.* Second in value or worth.
 SEC'ONDS, *n. pl.* A coarse kind of flour.
 SEC'OND-SÍGHT, *n.* The faculty or power of seeing things future.
 SE'-CRE-CÝ, *n.* Privacy; solitude; close silence.
 SE'-CRET, *a.* Kept hidden; concealed; private; not known; not revealed; *clandestine*.
 SE'-CRET, *n.* A thing unknown or hidden; privacy.
 SEC'-RE-TÁ-RÝ, *n.* An officer who manages the business of a society or company:—a high officer of state:—a writer; a scribe.
 SEC'-RE-TÁ-RÝ-SHIP, *n.* The office of a secretary.
 SE-CRÉ-TE', *v. a.* To hide; to conceal:—to separate, as from the blood; to secrete.
 SE-CRÉ-TÍON, *n.* Act of secreting; separation.

SĒC-RE-TĪTIOUS, *a.* Parted by secretion.

SE-CRĒTIVE NESS, *n.* (*Phren.*) A disposition to conceal or dissemble.

SE-CRET-ly, *ad.* Privately; privily; not openly.

SE-CRET-NESS, *n.* State of being secret; privacy.

SE-CRĒT-O-RY or **SE-CRĒT-O-RY** [*se-kre'tō-rē*,
W. J. F. K. Sm. R. Rees; sē'kre-tūr-ē, *P. E. Ja.*

Wh.: sēk're-tūr-ē, *S.*], Performing secretion.

SECT, *n.* A body of men united in tenets or following some teacher; a denomination.

SECT-ARI-AN, *n.* One of a sect or party; sectary. See **HERETIC**.

SECT-ARI-AN, *a.* Relating to a sect or sectary.

SECT-ARI-AN-ISM, *n.* Devotion to a sect.

SECT-ARIST, *n.* A sectarian. See **HERETIC**.

SECT-ARY, *n.* A follower of a sect; a sectarian.

See **HERETIC**.

SECTILE, *a.* That may be cut or divided.

SECTION, *n.* Act of cutting; — a separate part; division of a book; — the mark thus [§].

SECTI-ON-AL, *a.* Relating to a section or division.

SECT-OR, *n.* (*Geom.*) A portion of the area of a circle, bounded by two radii and the intercepted arc; a mathematical instrument.

SECT-U-LAR, *a.* Not spiritual; worldly; civil. — (*Church of Rome*.) Not bound by monastic rules.

SECT-U-LAR, *n.* A church officer; — a layman.

SECT-U-LAR-I-TY, *n.* State of being secular.

SECT-U-LAR-I-ZA'TION, *n.* Act of secularizing.

SECT-U-LAR-IZE, *v. a.* To make secular; to convert from spiritual to common use.

SECT-U-LAR-ly, *ad.* In a worldly manner.

SECT-U-LAR NESS, *n.* Worldliness; secularity.

SECT-UN-DINE, *n.* Afterbirth; fetal membranes.

Se-cūn'dum ar'tem, [*L.*] According to art.

SE-CUR-A-BLE, *a.* That may be secured.

SE-CURE, *a.* Free from fear or danger, safe.

SE-CURE, *v. a.* To make safe or secure, to free from danger; to protect; to insure; to guarantee.

SE-CURE-ly, *ad.* Without fear or danger; safely.

SE-CURE/NESS, *n.* Want of fear, security.

SE-CUR-I-TY, *n.* He or that which secures; deposit; pledge; protection; safety; certainty.

SE-DAN, *n.* A portable chair for carrying a single person.

SE-DATE, *a.* Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; composed; undisturbed; tranquil; serene.

SE-DATE-ly, *ad.* In a sedate manner; calmly.

SE-DATE/NESS, *n.* Calmness; serenity.

SED-A-TIVE, *a.* Assuaging; composing; calming.

SED-A-TIVE, *n.* Any thing that assuages.

***SED-EN-TA-RI-NESS**, *n.* State of being sedentary; inactivity.

***SED-EN-TA-RY** [*sēd'en-tā-rē*, *S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. R.*; *sēd'en-tā-rē*, *Ja.*], *a.* Occupied in sitting; sitting; inactive; motionless.

SEDGE, *a.* A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag; coarse grass in marshes.

SEDGE, *y. a.* Overgrown with sedge or flags.

SED/I-MENT, *n.* That which settles at the bottom of a liquid; lees; dregs.

SED-I-MENT-ARY, *a.* Consisting of sediment.

SE-DI'TION (*se-dish'un*), *n.* A factious commotion; a tumult; an insurrection.

SE-DI'TION-ARY, *n.* An inciter to sedition.

SE-DI'TIOUS (*se-dish'us*), *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, sedition; factious; turbulent.

SE-DI'TIOUS-ly (*se-dish'us-le*), *ad.* Factiously.

SE-DI'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to sedition.

SE-DUCE, *v. a.* To entice to evil; to draw aside from right; to tempt; to corrupt; to mislead.

SE-DUCE/MENT, *n.* Seduction.

SE-DUCER, *n.* One who seduces; a corrupter.

SE-DUCI-BLE, *a.* That may be seduced.

SE-DUC'TION, *n.* Act of seducing; enticement.

SE-DUC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to seduce or mislead.

SE-DU-LI-TY, *n.* Assiduity; industry; application.

SED/U-LOUS, *a.* Assiduous; industrious; diligent.

SED/U-LOUS-ly, *ad.* Assiduously; industriously.

SED/U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Assiduity; assiduousness.

SEĒ, *n.* The seat or diocese of a bishop.

SEĒ, *v. a.* [*i. saw*; *pp. SEEING, SEEN*]. To perceive by the eye; to observe; to behold; to discern.

SEĒ, *v. n.* To have power of sight; to discern.

SEĒD, *n.* The substance produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated; — original; offspring; — race.

SEĒD, *v. a.* To supply with seed; to sow. [*seed*.

SEĒD, *v. n.* To bring forth seed; — to shed.

SEĒD'-BUD, *n.* The rudiment of fruit.

SEĒD'-CAKE, *n.* A sweet cake containing seeds.

SEĒD'ED, *a.* Covered with, or bearing, seed.

SEĒD'LING, *n.* A plant sprung up from the seed.

SEĒD'PLOT, *n.* Ground for raising plants on.

SEĒDS'MAN, *n.* One who sells seeds; — a sower.

SEĒD'-TIME, *n.* Season of sowing or planting.

SEĒD'-VES-SEL, *n.* A vessel containing seed.

SEĒD'y, *a.* Abounding with, or having, seed.

SEĒ'ING, *n.* Sight; vision; — *ad.* Since that.

SEĒK, *v. a.* [*i. sought*; *pp. SEEKING, SOUGHT*]. To look for, to search for; to solicit.

SEĒK, *v. n.* To make search, to endeavor.

SEĒK'ER, *n.* One who seeks; an inquirer.

SEĒL, *v. a.* (*Falconry*.) To close the eyes.

SEĒM, *v. n.* To have semblance; to appear.

SEĒM'ER, *n.* One who carries an appearance.

SEĒM'ING, *n.* Appearance; semblance.

SEĒM'ING-ly, *a.* That seems; apparent.

SEĒM'ING-Ly, *ad.* In appearance; in show.

SEĒM'ING-NESS, *n.* Plausibility; appearance.

SEĒM'LI-ly, *ad.* In a seemingly manner; decently.

SEĒM'LI-NESS, *n.* Decency; comeliness; grace.

SEĒM'LY, *a.* Decent; becoming; proper; fit.

SEĒN, *pt.* From *See*. Perceived.

SEĒR, *n.* One who sees; a prophet.

SEĒ'SAW, *n.* A reciprocating motion; a boy's play.

SEĒ'SAW, *v. n.* To move or play with a reciprocating motion, up and down.

SEĒTHE, *v. a.* [*i. SEETHED or †SOD*; *pp. SEETH-ING, SEETHED or SODDEN*]. To boil; to decoct.

SEĒTHE, *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition.

SE-GAR, *n.* A little roll of tobacco. See **CIGAR**.

SEGD'MENT, *n.* A part cut off; — a part of a circle comprised between an arc and its chord.

SEG-RE-GATE, *v. a.* To set apart; to separate.

SEG-RE-GA'TION, *n.* Separation from others.

SEIG-NEU'R-I-AL (*se-nū'rē-al*), *a.* Invested with large powers; manorial; independent.

SEIGN'I-OR (*sēn'yūr*), *n.* A lord; a title. — *Grand seignior*, the emperor or sultan of Turkey.

SEIGN'I-OR-AGE (*sēn'yūr-āj*), *n.* The state of a seignior; seignory; authority.

SEIGN'I-OR-Y (*sēn'yūr-ē*), *n.* A lordship; a manor.

SEINE (*sēn*), *n.* A large fishing net.

SEIZ-A-BLE (*sēz'ā-bl*), *a.* That may be seized.

SEIZE (*sēz*), *v. a.* To take by force; to lay hold of; to arrest; to apprehend; to grasp.

SEIZED (*sēzd*), *p. a.* (*Law*.) Having possession of.

SEIZ'ER (*sēz'er*), *n.* One who seizes.

SEIZ'IN (*sē'zin*), *n.* Act of taking possession; seizure. — (*Law*.) The possession of an estate.

SEIZ'ÖR, (*Law*.) One who seizes.

SEIZ'URE (*sēz'hūr*), *n.* Act of seizing; forcible arrest; capture; gripe.

SE-JANT or **SE-JE-ANT**, *a.* (*Her.*) Sitting.

SE-JÜ-GOUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Yoked as to its six pairs of leaflets, as a pinnate leaf.

SE'LÄH, [*Heb.*] (*Psalms*.) A word used to denote a rest or pause in singing.

SĒL'BĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) Native carbonate of silver.

SĒL'DOM, *ad.* Rarely; not often; not frequently.

SĒL'DOM-NESS, *n.* Uncommonness; rareness.

SE-LECT, *v. a.* To choose, in preference to others rejected; to cull; to pick.

SE-LECT, *a.* Nicely chosen; choice; culled.

SE-LECT'ION, *n.* Act of selecting; choice.

SE-LECT'-MÄN, *n.* pl. **SE-LECT'-MĒN**. (*New England*.) A town officer.

SE-LECT'NESS, *n.* The state of being select.

SE-LECT'OR, *n.* One who selects.

SĒL'E-NĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphate of lime.

SĒ-LĒN'-ÖM, *n.* (*Chem.*) A sort of semi-metal.

MĒN, *SĪR*; **MÖVE**, **NÖR**, **SÖN**; **BÖLL**, **BÜR**, **RÖLE**. — *Ç, Q, Ğ, soft*; *Ç, G, Ç, Ğ, hard*; *Ş as z*; *X as gz*; **THIS**.

SĚL-E-NŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of the moon.
SĚLF, *a.* or *pron.*; *pl.* SĚLVES (sĕlvz). Very; particular; this above others; one's own; relating to an individual.—When prefixed to a noun, it has the force of an adjective; as, “self-interest.” United with *my, thy, him, her, &c.*, it forms reciprocal pronouns, as *myself*.
SĚLF-A-BASE'MENT, *n.* Humiliation of one's self.
SĚLF-CŌN-CĚIT', *n.* Too high an opinion of one's self; vanity.
SĚLF-CŌN-TRŌL', *n.* Control of one's self.
SĚLF-ĚS-TĚEM', *n.* Good opinion of one's self.
SĚLF-ĚV'J-DĚNT, *a.* Evident without proof.
SĚLF-ĚX-ĪST'ENT, *a.* Existing in its own nature.
SĚLF-IN'TĚR-ĚST, *n.* Regard to one's own interest.
SĚLF'ISH, *a.* Devoted to one's own interest, and void of due regard for others.
SĚLF'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a selfish manner.
SĚLF'ISH-NĚSS, *n.* Quality of being selfish.
SĚLF'ĪSM, *n.* Devotedness to self.
SĚLF-MŪR'DER, *n.* Murder of one's self; suicide.
SĚLF-RE-PRŌACH', *n.* Reproach of conscience.
SĚLF-SAME, *a.* Exactly the same; identical.
SĚLF-SŪF-FĪ'CIĚN-CY, *n.* Confidence in one's self; arrogance.
SĚLF-SŪF-FĪ'CIĚNT (-fish'ent), *a.* Relying too much on one's self; haughty.
SĚLF-WĪLL', *n.* One's own will; obstinacy.
SELL, *v. a.* [*i. sold*; *pp.* SELLING, SOLD.] To dispose of or part with for a price; to vend.
SELL, *v. n.* To have traffic with one; to be sold.
SĚL'LEN-DĚR, *n.* A dry scab in a horse's hough.
SĚLL'ER, *n.* One who sells; a vender.
SĚLV'AGE, *n.* The edge of cloth; a border:—written also *seledge*.—A kind of rope.
SĚLVES (sĕlvz). The plural of *Self*.
SĚM'A-PHŌRE, *n.* A kind of telegraph.
SĚM'A-PHŌR'IC, *a.* Relating to a semaphore.
SĚM'BLANCE, *n.* Likeness; resemblance; show.
†SĚM'BLE, *v. n.* To represent; to make a likeness.
SĚ-MĚI-ŌL'Ō-GY, *n.* (*Med.*) That branch of medicine which treats of the signs or symptoms of diseases.
SĚ'MEN, *n.* [*L.*] Seed; sperm.
SE-MĚS'TER, *n.* [*Ger.*] A term of six months; session, as of a university.
SĚM'I (sĕm'e), [*L.*] A word used as a prefix, signifying *half*; as, *semi-circle*.
SĚM-I-ĀN'NŪ-AL, *a.* Happening every half-year.
SĚM-I-ĀN'NŪ-AL-LY, *ad.* Every half-year.
SĚM-I-ĀN'NŪ-LAR, *a.* Half-round; semicircular.
SĚM'I-BREVE, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note; half a breve.
SĚM-I-ĈIŌ'RUS, *n.* A short chorus.
SĚM'I-CĪR-CLE, *n.* A half of a circle.
SĚM-I-CĪR'CU-LAR, *a.* Half round or circular.
SĚM-I-CŌ'LON, *n.* A point or stop made thus [*;*].
SĚM-I-DĪ-ĀM'E-TER, *n.* Half of a diameter.
SĚM-I-DĪ-Ā-PIA-NĚ'I-TY, *n.* Half-transparency.
SĚM-I-DĪ-ĀPH'ANOŪS, *a.* Half-transparent.
SĚM-I-FLŪ'ID, *a.* Imperfectly fluid.
SĚM-I-LŪ'NAR, *a.* Resembling a half-moon.
SĚM-I-MĚT'AL, *a.* A half or imperfect metal.
SĚM'I-NAL, *a.* Belonging to seed; radical.
†SĚM-I-NAL'I-TY, *n.* The nature of seed.
SĚM'I-NA-RĪST, *n.* A sort of Romish priest.
SĚM'I-NA-RY, *n.* A place of education; a school.
SĚM'I-NA-RY, *a.* Seminal; belonging to seed.
SĚM-I-NA'TION, *n.* The act of sowing.
SĚM-I-NĚ'IC,
SĚM-I-NĚ'IC-AL, *a.* Productive of seed.
SĚM-I-NĚ'IC-ATION, *n.* Propagation from seed.
SĚM-I-ŌR'DI-NATE, *n.* A line; half an ordinate.
SĚM-I-PĚ'DAL or **SĚ-MĪP'E-DAL** [sĕm-e-pĕ'dal, *S. P. K. C. Wb.*; se-mĭp'e'dal, *W. J. a.*; sĕm-i-pĕ'd'al, *Sm.*], *a.* Containing half a foot.
SĚM-I-PEL-LŪ'CID, *a.* Imperfectly transparent.
SĚM-I-PĚR-SPĪC'U-OŪS, *a.* Imperfectly clear.
SĚM-I-QUĀ'DRATE, *n.* (*Astr.*) An aspect of the
SĚM-I-QUĀRTILE, } planets when 45 degrees
 } distant from each other.

SĚM'I-QUĀ-VĚR, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note; half a quaver.
SĚM-I-QUIN'TILE, *n.* (*Astr.*) An aspect of the planets when 36 degrees distant from each other.
SĚM-I-SĚX'TILE, *n.* (*Astr.*) An aspect of the planets when 30 degrees distant from each other.
SĚM-I-SPHĚR'IC-AL, *a.* Like a half-sphere.
SĚM-I-SPHĚRŌID'AL, *a.* Like a half-spheroid.
SĚM-I-TŌNE, *n.* (*Mus.*) Half a tone.
SĚM-I-TŌN'IC, *a.* Relating to a semitone.
SĚM'I-VŌW-ĚL, *n.* (*Gram.*) A consonant which makes an imperfect sound without the help of a vowel; as, *f, l, m, n, r, s*.
SĚM'LING, *n.* A squash. [*Local, U. S.*]
SĚM-PI-TĚR'NAL, *a.* Eternal in futurity.
SĚM-PI-TĚR'NI-TY, *n.* Future, endless duration.
SĚM'PSTRESS, *n.* A woman whose business it is
SĚM'STRESS, } to sew. See **SEAMSTRESS**.
SĚM'ARY, *a.* Belonging to, or containing, six.
SĚN'ATE, *n.* A body of senators; the upper house of a legislature; a deliberative assembly.
SĚN'ATE-HŌUSE, *n.* The house of the senate.
SĚN'A-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] A member of a senate; a public counsellor; a legislator.
SĚN-A-TŌR'IAL, *a.* Belonging to a senator.
SĚN-A-TŌR'IAL-LY, *ad.* Like a senator.
SĚN'A-TŌR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a senator.
SĚND, *v. a.* [*i. sent*; *pp.* SENDING, SENT.] To despatch; to transmit; to cause to go; to throw.
SĚND, *v. n.* To despatch a message.
SE-NĚS'CENCE, *n.* State or act of growing old.
SĚN'ES-ĈĀL [sĕn'e-shāl, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; sĕn'es-kāl, *S. W. J. F.*], *n.* A steward.
SĚN'ILE [sĕn'il, *S. W. J. P. Ja. Sm.*; sĕn'il, *P.*], *a.* Relating to old age; consequent on old age.
SĚN'IL'I-TY, *n.* Old age; weakness of age.
***SĚN'IOR** (sĕn'yur) [sĕnyur, *S. E. F. K. R.*; sĕn'ne-yr, *P. J. Ja. C.*; sĕn'ne-yr or sĕn'yur, *W.*], *n.* One older than another; an aged person; elder.
***SĚN'IOR** (sĕn'yur), *a.* Elder; older in office.
***SĚN-IŌR'I-TY** (sĕn yŏr'e-te), *n.* Priority of birth.
SĚN'NA, *n.* A tree, a species of the cassia; also its leaves, which are used as a cathartic medicine.
SĚN'NIGHT (sĕn'niht), *n.* A week. See **SEVEN-NIGHT**.
SĚN-ŌC'U-LAR, *a.* Having six eyes.
SĚN'SATE, *a.* Perceived by the senses.
SĚN-SĀ'TION, *n.* Perception by the senses:—feeling excited; excitement; impression.
SENSE, *n.* The faculty by which external objects are perceived:—the five senses are sight, touch, hearing, smell, and taste:—sensation; feeling:—understanding; intellect; *reason*; judgment:—meaning; signification.
SĚNSE'LESS, *a.* Wanting sense; stupid; foolish.
SĚNSE'LESS-LY, *ad.* In a senseless manner.
SĚNSE'LESS-NĚSS, *n.* Folly; stupidity; absurdity.
SĚN-SI-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* State of being sensible; susceptibility; quick or delicate feeling; tenderness.
SĚN'SI-BLE, *a.* Perceiving by the mind or by the senses:—perceptible by the mind or the senses:—convinced:—reasonable; judicious; wise.
SĚN'SI-BLE-NĚSS, *n.* Quality of being sensible.
SĚN'SI-BLY, *ad.* In a sensible manner; plainly.
SĚN-SĪ'IC, *a.* Causing sensation.
SĚN'SI-TĪVE, *a.* Having sense or quick feeling; easily affected or excited; sentient.
SĚN'SI-TĪVE-LY, *ad.* In a sensitive manner.
SĚN'SI-TĪVE-NĚSS, *n.* State of being sensitive.
SĚN-SŌ'RĪ-ĀL, *a.* Relating to the sensorium.
SĚN-SŌ'RĪ-ŪM, *n.* [*L.*] The seat of sensation.
SĚN'SO-RY, *n.* Same as *sensorium*.
SĚNS'U-ĀL (sĕn'shu-āl), *a.* Consisting in sense; relating or pleasing to the senses; carnal.
SĚNS'U-ĀL-IŪM (sĕn'shu-āl-izm), *n.* Sensual appetite; sensuality:—the doctrine that all our ideas originate in sensation.
SĚNS'U-ĀL-ĪST (sĕn'shu-āl-Īst), *n.* A person devoted to sensuality or sensualism.
Syn.—A *sensualist* is devoted to the gratification of his senses; an *epicure*, to that of his appetite; a *voluptuary*, to pleasure.

SĒNS'U-ĀL'Ī-TY (sĕn-shū-ā'l'e-tē), *n.* Devotedness to sensual pleasures; epicurism.
SĒNS'U-ĀL'ĪZE (sĕn'shū-ā'l-iz), *v. a.* To make sensual.
SĒNS'U-ĀL-LY (sĕn'shū-ā'l-lē), *ad.* In a sensual manner.
SĒNS'U-ŌUS (sĕn'shū-ūs), *a.* [Sensual. *Milton*]: — full of sense, feeling, or sensible images.
SENT, v. & p. From *Send*.
SENT'ENCE, n. A decision; a doom; a judgment: — a maxim: — a period in writing.
SEN'TENCE, v. a. To judge; to condemn; to doom.
SEN-TĒN'TIAL, a. Having sentences; sententious.
SEN-TĒN'TIOUS (sĕn tĕn'shūs), *a.* Pithy; pointed; short; energetic; containing maxims.
SEN-TĒN'TIOUS-LY, ad. With striking brevity.
SEN TĒN'TIOUS-NESS, n. Brevity with strength.
SEN'TI-ENT (sĕn she-ĕnt), *a.* Having sensation; perceiving by the senses; sensitive.
SEN'TI-ENT (sĕn'she-ĕnt), *n.* One that perceives.
SEN'TI-MĒNT, n. Thought prompted by feeling; notion; tenet; *opinion*: — feeling.
SEN-TI-MĒN'TAL, a. Having sentiment or feeling.
SEN-TI-MĒN'TAL-ISM, n. Sentimentality.
SEN-TI-MĒN'TAL-IST, n. One who affects feeling.
SEN-TI-MĒN-TAL'Ī TY, n. Affectation of feeling.
**SEN-TI-NĒL, n. A soldier on guard; a watch.
**SEN'TRY, n. A watch; a guard; a sentinel.
**SEN'TRY-BŌX, n. A shelter for a sentinel.
SĒPAL, n. (Bot.) A division or leaf of a calyx.
**SĒP'A-RĀ-BĪL'Ī TY, n. State of being separable.
**SĒP'A-RĀ-BLE, a. That may be separated.
**SĒP'A-RĀ-BLE-NESS, n. Capacity of separation.
**SĒP'A-RĀTE, v. a. To make separate; to sever; to divide; to disunite; to disjoin; to part.
**SĒP'A-RĀTE, v. n. To part; to be disunited.
**SĒP'A-RĀTE, a. Divided; disjoined; disunited.
**SĒP'A-RĀTE LY, ad. Apart; singly; distinctly.
**SĒP'A-RĀTE-NESS, n. State of being separate.
**SĒP'A-RĀ-TION, n. Act of separating; disunion.
**SĒP'A-RĀ-TISM, n. Principles of separatists.
**SĒP'A-RĀ-TIST, n. One who separates; a seceder.
**SĒP'A-RĀ-TŌR, n. One who separates; a divider.
**SĒP'A-RĀ-TŌR-Y, a. Separating — *n.* A vessel.
SĒP'PI-A, n. [L.] The cuttle fish.
**SĒP'PŌY, n. An East-Indian native foot-soldier.
**SEPT, n. A clan; a family. [*Ireland*.]
**SĒP'TĀN-GLE, n. A figure having seven angles.
**SĒP-TĀN'GU-LAR, a. Having seven angles.
**SĒP-TĒM-BER, n. The ninth month of the year.
**SĒP-TĒN-A-RY, a. Consisting of seven.
**SĒP-TĒN-A-RY, n. The number seven.
**SĒP-TĒN-Ī-ĀL, a. Lasting seven years.
**SĒP-TĒN'TRĪ ŌN, n. The north: — Charles's Wain.
**SĒP-TĒN'TRĪ Ō NĀL, a. Northern.
**SĒP'TIC, a. Tending to produce putrefaction;
**SĒP'TI-CĀL, a. causing putrefaction.
**SĒP-TI-LĀT'ER-ĀL, a. Having seven sides.
**SĒP-TIN'SU-LAR, a. Consisting of seven islands.
**SĒP-TU-A-GE-NĀ'RĪ-ĀN, n. One who is seventy years old.
**SĒP-TU-ĀG'E-NĀ-RY, n. Same as *septuagenarian*.
**SĒP-TU-ĀG'E-NĀ-RY, a. Consisting of seventy.
SĒP-TU-A-GĒS'Ī-MA, n. [L.] *seventieth*. The third Sunday before Lent.
**SĒP-TU-A-GĒS'Ī-MĀL, a. Consisting of seventy.
SĒP-TU-A-GĒNT, n. [*septuaginta, L.*] The Greek version of the Old Testament, so named from its being the reputed work of 70 or 72 translators.
SĒP'TUM, n. : pl. SĒP'TA. [L.] (*Anat. & Bot.*) A partition; separation: — a membrane.
**SĒP'TU-PLE, a. Sevenfold.
**SĒ-PŪL'CHRAL, a. Relating to burial; grave; deep.
SĒ-PŪL'CHRE (sĕp'ul-ker) [sĕp'ul-ker, *S. W. P. J. F. J. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; sĕ-pŭl'ker, *Bailey*], *n.* A grave; a monument; a tomb.
SĒ-PŪL'CHRE (sĕ-pŭl'ker) [sĕ-pŭl'ker, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; sĕp'ul-ker, *P.*], *v. a.* To bury. [*R.*]
**SĒ-PŪL'TIRE, n. Interment; burial.
SĒ-QUĀ'CIOUS (sĕ-kwa'shūs), *a.* Following; plant.
SĒ-QUEL, n. That which follows; conclusion.**

SĒ'QUENCE, n. Order of succession; series.
SĒ'QUENT, a. Following; succeeding.
SĒ-QUĒS'TER, v. a. To seize and retain the profits of property: — to take; to put aside; to remove.
SĒ-QUĒS'TER, v. n. To withdraw; to retire.
SĒ-QUĒS'TRĀ-BLE, a. That may be sequestered.
SĒ-QUĒS'TRATE, v. n. To sequester; to separate.
SĒ-QUĒS'TRATION, n. Act of sequestering.
SĒQ'UES-TRĀ-TŌR [sĕk'wes-trā-tŭr, *S. E. Sm.*; sĕk wes-trā-tŭr, *W. J. F.*; sĕ-kwes-trā-tŭr, *P. Wb.*], *n.* One who sequesters.
SĒ'QUIN, n. [*zecchino, It.*] An Italian gold coin; also a Turkish gold coin: — written also *cechin*, *chequin*, *chequeen*, *zecchin*, and *zechin*.
SĒ-RĀGL'ĪŌ (sĕ-rā'l'yō), *n.* The palace of the Turkish sultan: — a house for concubines; harem.
SĒR'APH, n. [*Heb. pl. SĒR'A-PHIM*; Eng. *SĒR'APHS*.] One of an order of angels.
**SĒ-RĀPH'IC, a. Relating to the seraphim or *SĒ RĀPH'Ī-CĀL, a.* a seraph; angelic; pure.
SĒR'A-PHIM, n. [*Heb.*] *Pl. of Seraph*. An order of angels of the highest rank.
SĒR'A-PHINE, n. A keyed, musical, wind-instrument of the organ species.
SĒ-RĀS'KIĒR, n. A Turkish generalissimo.
SĒRE, a. Dry; withered. See *SEAR*.
SĒR-E-NĀDE, n. An entertainment of music.
SĒR-E-NĀDE, v. a. To entertain with music.
SĒR-E-NĀDE, v. n. To perform a serenade.
SĒ-RĒNE, a. Calm; placid; quiet; unruffled; *clear*: — used as a title of honor; as, "serene highness."
SĒ-RĒNE-LY, ad. Calmly; quietly; coolly.
SĒ RĒNE-NESS, n. State of being serene; serenity.
SĒ RĒN'Ī TŪDE, n. Calmness; serenity. [*R.*]
SĒ RĒN'Ī TY, n. Calmness, peace; quietness.
SĒRF, n. [Fr.] A slave; a Russian slave; a boor.
SĒRF'DŌM, n. The state or condition of serfs.
SĒRGE, n. A kind of coarse woollen cloth.
***SĒR'GEAN-CY** (sār'jent-se), *n.* The office
***SĒR'GEANT-SHIP** (sār'jent-ship), *n.* of sergeant.
***SĒR'GEANT** (sār'jent or ser'jent) [sār'jent, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*; ser'jent or sār'jent, *K.*; ser'jent, *C.*], *n.* A petty officer in the army; a lawyer of high rank: — written also *serjeant*.
***SĒR'GEANT-RY** (sār'jent-rē), *n.* Service to a king.
SĒ-RĪ-ĀL, a. Relating to a series.
SĒ-RĪ-ĀL, n. A number or part of a work or publication issued in a series or periodically.
SĒ RĪ-Ā'TĪM, ad. [L.] In regular order.
SĒ RĪ'Ā'CEOUS (sĕ-rīsh'ūs), *a. (Bot.)* Silky.
SĒRĪ ĒS, n. Order; succession, course.
Syn. — A series of ages, of experiments; *order* of a procession; *succession* of sovereigns, of events; *course* of lectures.
SĒ-RĪ-Ō-CŌM'IC, a. Being both serious and comic.
SĒRĪ-ŌUS, a. Grave; solemn; being in earnest; not volatile: — weighty; important.
SĒRĪ-ŌUS-LY, ad. Gravely; solemnly; in earnest.
SĒRĪ ŌUS-NESS, n. Gravity; solemnity.
SĒR'MON, n. The discourse of a preacher.
SĒR'MON-ĪZE, v. n. To preach or write a sermon.
SĒR'MON-ĪZER, n. A writer of sermons.
SĒ RŌŌN', n. [seron, Sp.] A buffalo's hide used for packing: — a bale or package.
SĒ-RŌUS'ITY, n. The state of being serious.
SĒ-ROUS, a. Relating to serum; thin; watery.
SĒR'PENT, n. An animal that creeps on the ground; a snake: — a musical instrument.
SĒR'PEN-TINE, a. Resembling a serpent.
SĒR'PEN-TINE, n. A magnesium stone: — an herb.
SĒR'PEN-TINE, v. n. To wind like a serpent.
SĒR PĪG'Ī-ŌUS, a. Diseased with scurvy.
SĒR-PĪGŌ or SĒR-PĪGŌ [ser-pī'gō, *S. R. Wb.*; ser-pe'gō, *P.*; ser-pe'gō, *Ja. K. Sm.*; ser-pī'gō or ser-pe'gō, *W.*], *n.* [*L.*] A kind of tetter.
SĒR'RĀTE or SĒR'RĀT-ED, a. Jagged like a saw.
SĒR-RĀTION, n. Formation in shape of a saw.
SĒR'RĀ-TŪRE, n. An indenture like teeth of saws.
SĒR'RUM, n. [L.] A fluid which separates from the blood during its coagulation.**

SÉR'VAL, *n.* A ferocious quadruped.

SÉR'VANT, *n.* One who serves; correlative of *master*; a menial; a domestic; a slave.

Syn.—The term *servant* implies the general idea of one who performs service for another; *domestic* signifies a servant who belongs to the house or family; *menial*, one who labors in some low employment; *drudge*, one disagreeably employed; *slave*, one who is the property of another, and subject to his will.

SÉRVE, *v. a.* To attend at command; to work for; to obey:—to assist; to promote.

SÉRVE, *v. n.* To be a servant; to be subject:—to be of use; to officiate; to answer.

SÉR'VICE, *n.* Labor of body or mind; benefit conferred; use; duty; *homage*; favor:—course.

SÉR'VICE-ABLE, *a.* That renders service or benefit; beneficial; useful:—active; diligent.

SÉR'VICE-ABLENESS, *n.* Activity; usefulness.

SÉR'VICE-ABLY, *ad.* So as to be serviceable.

SÉR'VILE {ser'vil, *S. W. P. J. F. Sm.*; ser'vīl, *Ja.*}, *a.* Slavish; dependent; mean; cringing.

SÉR'VILE, *n.* A letter useful, but not sounded.

SÉR'VILE-LY, *ad.* In a servile manner; meanly.

SÉR'VIL'ITY, *n.* State of being servile, meanness.

SÉR'VI-TOR, *n.* Servant; attendant.—(*Orford, Eng.*) A student partly supported by funds.

SÉR'VI-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The station of a servitor.

SÉR'VI-TUDE, *n.* State of a slave, dependence.

SÉS'A-ME {sés'a-me, *K. Sm.*; sés'am, *Wb.*; sés'am, *R.*}, *n.* [*Gr.*] An Oriental plant, an oily grain, sesamum.

SÉS'A-MŪM, *n.* [*L.*] An oily grain. See *SESAME*.
SES-QUIP'E-DAL {ses-kwip'e-dal, *W. Ja. Wb.*; sés kwe-pé'dal, *S. K. Sm.*}, *a.* Containing a foot and a half.

SESS, *n.* A rate; a cess charged; a tax. See *Cess*.

SES'SILE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Seated close to the stem.

SES'SION (sesh'un), *n.* Act of sitting; a sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c.

SES'SION-AL (sesh'un-al), *a.* Relating to a session.

SESS'-POOL, *n.* A reservoir or receptacle for foul water:—written also *cess-pool*.

SÉT'ERCE, *n.* [*sestertius, L.*] A Roman coin of the value of about four cents.

SÉT, *v. a.* [*set, pp. setting, set.*] To place; to fix:—to plant:—to frame:—to regulate; to appoint; to adjust:—to settle.

SÉT, *v. n.* To go down, as the sun; to be fixed.

SÉT, *p. a.* Fixed; regular; not lax, firm, stiff.

SÉT, *n.* A complete suit or assortment;—a game.

SE TA'CEOUS (se-ta'shus), *a.* Bristly; hairy.

SE TI-FER CUS, *a.* Bearing or having bristles;

SE TI-FER CUS, *a.* bristly.

SÉT'OFF, *n.* (*Lam.*) A counterbalance; a demand.

SÉT'ON (sét'un), *n.* A rowel; an issue.

SE TÓSE', *a.* Bristly; hairy; setaceous.

SE TOUS', *a.* Having bristles; bristly; setose.

SET-TÉE', *n.* A large, long seat, with a back.

SÉT'TER, *n.* One who sets:—a kind of dog.

SÉT'TING, *n.* The apparent fall of the sun, &c., below the horizon:—that in which a gem is set.

SÉT'TING-DÖG, *n.* A dog taught to find game.

SÉT'TLE, *n.* A seat; a bench with a seat.

SÉT'TLE, *v. a.* To place in a permanent condition; to fix; to establish; to determine; to ratify.

SÉT'TLE, *v. n.* To subside; to sink; to take rest.

SÉT'TLED NESS (sét'tled nés), *n.* A settled state.

SÉT'TLE MENT, *n.* Act of settling; adjustment:—establishment; a jointure:—subsidence:—

legal residence:—a colony; a district inhabited.

SÉT'TLER, *n.* One who settles in a place.

SÉT'TLING, *n.* Settlement:—subsidence; dregs.

SÉT'TÖ, *n.* A debate; a contest; an onset.

SÉVEN (sé'vn), *a.* Four and three.

SÉVEN-FÖLD (sé'vn föld), *a. & ad.* Repeated seven times; increased seven times.

SEVENNIGHT (sén'nit), *n.* A week; seven days

and nights:—contracted to *seennight*.

SÉVEN TEEN (sé'vn-tēn), *a.* Seven and ten.

SÉVEN-TEENTH, *a.* The ordinal of seventeen.

SÉV'ENTH (sé'vnth), *a.* The ordinal of seven.

SÉV'ENTH-LY, *ad.* In the seventh place.

SÉV'EN-TI-ETH, *a.* The tenth seven times repeated.

SÉV'EN-TY (sé'vn-tē), *a. & n.* Seven times ten.

SÉV'ER, *v. a.* To force asunder; to divide; to disjoin; to separate; to detach; to disunite.

SÉV'ER, *v. n.* To suffer disjunction.

SÉV'ER-AL, *a.* Divers; many; distinct; different.

SÉV'ER-AL-IZE, *v. a.* To distinguish. [*R.*]

SÉV'ER-AL-LY, *ad.* Distinctly; separately.

SÉV'ER-AL-TY, *n.* A state of separation; partition.

SÉV'ER-ANCE, *n.* Separation; partition.

SÉ-VÉRE', *a.* Sharp; hard; harsh; rigorous; strict; rigid; austere; painful; afflictive.

SÉ-VÉRE-LY, *ad.* Painfully; strictly; rigorously.

SÉ-VÉR'ITY, *n.* State of being severe; rigor; harshness; sternness; acrimony; austerity.

SEW (sō), *v. n. & a.* [*i. SEWED; pp. SEWING, SEWED*:—rarely *SEWN.*] To join any thing by

use of the needle; to stitch.

SEW'ER (sō'er), *n.* One who sews.

SEW'ER, *n.* An officer who serves up a feast.

SEWER (sō'er or shōr) [shōr, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*;

sū'er, *E.*; sō'er, *K.*; sōr or shōr, *Sm.*; sōr, *C.*], *n.*

A drain or passage for water.

SÉX, *n.* The distinction of male or female:—woman-kind.

SÉX A-GE-NÁ'R-I-AN, *n.* A person 60 years old.

SÉX-ÁQ'E-NÁ RY, *a.* Threescore.

SÉX-A-GÉS'I-MÁ, *n.* [*L.*] Second Sunday before

SÉX-A-GÉS'I-MÁL, *a.* Sixtieth. [*Lent.*]

SÉX-ÁN GLED or SÉX-ÁN'GÜ-LAR, *a.* Hexagonal.

SÉX-ÉN'NÍ-AL, *a.* Lasting six years.

SÉX'FID, *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided into six parts.

SÉX'TAIN (sék'tan), *n.* A stanza of six lines.

SÉX'TANT, *n.* The sixth part of a circle; an astronomical instrument.

SÉX'TILE, *n.* (*Astrol.*) Aspect of two planets 60

degrees apart.

SÉX'TON, *n.* An under officer of the church, who

takes care of the building, digs graves, &c.

SÉX'TON-SHIP, *n.* The office of a sexton.

SÉX'TŪ-PLE, *a.* Sixfold; six times told.

SÉX'Ū-AL (sék'shū-al), *a.* Distinguishing the sex.

SÉX'Ū-AL-IST, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine

of sexes in plants.

SÉX Ū-ÁL'ITY, *n.* State or quality of sex.

SHAB, *v. n.* To play mean tricks. [*Low.*]

SHAB, *n.* A disease in sheep.

SHAB'BI-LY, *ad.* Meanly; despicably; basely

SHAB'BI NESS, *n.* Meanness; paltriness.

SHAB'BY, *a.* Mean; paltry; ragged; slovenly.

SHACK, *n.* Grain, acorns, beech-nuts, &c., that

fall upon the earth:—a shiftless fellow.

SHAC'KLE, *v. a.* To chain; to fetter; to bind.

SHAC'KLES (shák'klz), *n. pl.* Fetters; gyves.

SHAD, *n.* A fish of the herring tribe.

SHAD'DOCK, *n.* A tree and fruit like an orange.

SHADE, *n.* An interception of light; shadow; obscurity; a screen; a shelter:—color:—a ghost.

SHADE, *v. a.* To cover from light or heat.

SHAD'ER, *n.* He or that which shades.

SHAD'E-NESS, *n.* The state of being shady.

SHAD'OW (shád'ō), *n.* A faint representation; a

shade, a shelter:—a ghost; a spirit.

SHAD'OW, *v. a.* To cloud; to darken; to represent.

SHAD'OW-ING, *n.* Gradation of light or color.

SHAD'OW-Y (shád'ō-y), *a.* Full of shade; dark.

SHAD'Y, *a.* Shaded; secure from light or heat; cool.

SHAF'FLE, *v. n.* To walk lamely; to shuffle. [*R.*]

SHAFT (II), *n.* An arrow; deep pit:—a spire or

steeples:—a handle:—a pole of a carriage.

SHAG, *n.* Rough, woolly hair:—a kind of cloth.

SHAG, *a.* Hairy; shaggy. *Shak.*

SHAG, *v. a.* To make shaggy or rough.

SHAG'EED, *a.* Rough with long hair; rugged;

SHAG'EY, *a.* hairy; rough.

SHAG'EED-NESS, *n.* State of being shagged.

SHAG'EY-NESS, *n.* State of being shaggy.

SHA-GRĒEN', *n.* A fish-skin, or leather made of it.
SHĀH, *n.* The title of the Persian emperor.
SHĀKE, *v. a.* [*L. SHOOK*; *pp. SHAKING, SHAKEN.*] To agitate; to make to totter: — to depress.
SHĀKE, *v. n.* To be agitated; to totter; to tremble.
SHĀKE, *n.* A concussion; a vibratory motion.
SHĀK'ER, *n.* The person or thing that shakes.
SHĀK'ING, *n.* A vibratory motion; concussion.
SHĀLE, *n.* A husk; a pod: — a clay slate.
SHĀLL, *v. a.* *auriliary and defective*, [*L. SHOULD.*] It is used to form the future tense; as, I shall go.
SHĀL-LŌON', *n.* A slight woollen stuff.
SHĀL'LOP, *n.* A small boat.
SHĀL-LŌT', *n.* A sort of onion. See *ESCHALOT*.
SHĀL'LŌW (*shāl'lō*), *a.* Not deep; *superficial*; slight: — foolish; futile; silly.
SHĀL'LŌW (*shāl'lō*), *n.* A sand; a flat; a shoal.
SHĀL'LŌW (*shāl'lō*), *v. a.* To make shallow.
SHĀL'LOW-BRAINED (*shāl'lō-brand*), *a.* Foolish.
SHĀL'LOW-LY, *ad.* With no great depth; simply.
SHĀL'LOW-NESS, *n.* Want of depth or thought.
SHĀLT, *n.* The second person singular of *Shall*.
SHĀM, *v. a.* To trick; to cheat; to delude.
SHĀM, *n.* A trick; a false pretence; imposture.
SHĀM, *a.* False; counterfeit; fictitious.
SHĀ'MAN, *n.* An adherent to Shamanism.
SHĀ'MAN'ISM, *n.* A pagan religion in Asia.
SHĀ'MAN'IST, *n.* An adherent to Shamanism.
SHĀ'MBLE, *v. n.* To walk or move awkwardly.
SHĀ'MBLES, *n. pl.* A flesh-market; a butchery.
SHĀ'MBLING, *n.* Act of moving awkwardly.
SHĀ'MBLING, *a.* Moving awkwardly.
SHĀME, *n.* Disgrace; ignominy; *reproach*.
SHĀME, *v. a.* To make ashamed; to disgrace.
SHĀME'FACED (*sham'fast*), *a.* Modest; bashful.
SHĀME'FACED-LY (*shām'fast-lē*), *ad.* Bashfully.
SHĀME'FACED-NESS (*shām'fast-nēs*), *n.* Modesty; bashfulness.
SHĀME'FUL, *a.* Disgraceful; ignominious; base.
SHĀME'FUL-LY, *ad.* Disgracefully; ignominiously.
SHĀME'LESS, *a.* Wanting shame; impudent.
SHĀME'LESS-LY, *ad.* Impudently; without shame.
SHĀME'LESS-NESS, *n.* Impudence; immodesty.
SHĀM'ER, *n.* Whoever or whatever shames.
SHĀM'ER, *n.* A cheat; an impostor.
SHĀM'MY, *n.* A kind of soft leather, originally made of the skin of the chamois goat, — written also *chamois*. See *CHAMOIS*.
SHĀM-POO', *v. a.* To rub and press the limbs and muscles after warm bathing, &c.
SHĀM'ROCK, *n.* A three-leaved Irish grass. — It is the emblem of Ireland.
SHĀNK, *n.* The part of the leg from the knee to the ankle: — the large bone of the leg: — the long part of a thing: — an herb.
SHĀNKED (*shāngkt*), *a.* Having a shank.
SHĀN'TEE, { *n.* A temporary building or cabin; a
SHĀN'TY, { mean shelter.
SHĀPE, *v. a.* [*i. SHAPED*; *pp. SHAPING, SHAPED* or *SHAPEN.*] To give a figure to; to fashion; to form; to mould; to adjust: to make.
SHĀPE, *v. n.* To square; to suit.
SHĀPE, *n.* External appearance, as of the body; form; *figure*; make; *idea*.
SHĀPE'LESS, *a.* Wanting shape or regular form.
SHĀPE'LI-NESS, *n.* Beauty or proportion of form.
SHĀPE'LY, *a.* Symmetrical; well-formed.
SHĀRD, *n.* A fragment of an earthen vessel.
SHĀRD'-BÖRNE, *a.* Borne by sheathed wings.
SHĀRE, *v. a.* To divide; to partake with others.
SHĀRE, *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend.
SHĀRE, *n.* A part belonging to one individual; *part*; allotment; dividend obtained.
SHĀRE'BÖNE, *n.* The bone which divides the trunk from the lower limbs.
SHĀRE'HÖLD-ER, *n.* The owner of a share.
SHĀR'ER, *n.* One who shares; a partaker.
SHĀRK, *n.* A voracious sea-fish: — a sharper.
SHĀRK, *v. a.* To pick up hastily or slyly. *Shak*.
SHĀRK, *v. n.* To cheat: — to shilt; to shirk.

SHĀRK'ER, *n.* One who sharks; a cheat.
SHĀRP, *a.* Shrill; biting; shrewd: — pungent; — keen; piercing; acute; quick: — sour.
SHĀRP, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note raised a half tone.
SHĀRP, *v. a.* To make keen; to render quick.
SHĀRP'EN (*shār'pn*), *v. a.* To make sharp, to edge.
SHĀRP'EN (*shār'pn*), *v. n.* To grow sharp.
SHĀRP'ER, *n.* A trucking fellow; a cheat.
SHĀRP'LY, *ad.* Severely; keenly; painfully.
SHĀRP'NESS, *n.* Keenness; severity; ingenuity.
SHĀRP'-SĒT, *a.* Hungry; ravenous; eager.
SHĀRP'-SHŌÖT-ER, *n.* A good marksman.
SHĀRP'-SIGHT-ED (*shār'p'st-ted*), *a.* Seeing quick.
SHĀRP'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having an acute mind.
SHĀS'TER, *n.* The sacred book of the Hindoos, containing the doctrines of their religion.
SHĀT'TER, *v. a.* To break into pieces; to impair.
SHĀT'TER, *v. n.* To be broken into fragments.
SHĀT'TER-BRAINED (*shat'ter-brand*), *a.* Giddy.
SHĀT'TERS, *n. pl.* Fragments; pieces.
SHĀT'TER-Y, *a.* Not compact; loose of texture.
SHĀVE, *v. a.* [*L. SHAVED*; *pp. SHAVING, SHAVED* or *SHAVEN.*] To cut with a razor; to pare off; to cut: — to strip; to fleece; to oppress by extortion.
SHĀVE, *n.* A tool used for shaving wood.
SHĀVE'LING, *n.* A man shaved: — a friar.
SHĀV'ER, *n.* One who shaves; a sharper: — a boy.
SHĀV'ING, *n.* A thin slice pared off from any thing.
SHĀWL, *n.* A part of modern female dress.
SHĀWM or **SHĀLM** (*shāwm*), *n.* A hauboy.
SHĒ, *pron. pers. fem.* The woman; the female.
SHĒAF, *n. pl.* **SHĒAVES**. A bundle of grain in stalks bound together.
SHĒAF (*shēf*), *v. n.* To make sheaves.
SHĒAR, *v. a.* [*i. SHEARED*; *pp. SHEARING, SHORN* or *SHEARED.*] To clip or cut off with shears.
SHĒAR, *v. n.* To turn aside. See *SHEER*.
SHĒAR'ER, *n.* One who shears; a reaper.
SHĒAR'LING, *n.* A sheep only once shorn.
SHĒARS, *n. pl.* An instrument with two blades.
SHĒAR'-STĒEL, *n.* A kind of steel prepared for making shears, scythes, &c.
SHĒATH, *n.* A case; a scabbard: — a petiole.
SHĒATHE, *v. a.* To put into a sheath or scabbard; to enclose in a case.
SHĒATH'ER, *n.* One who sheathes.
SHĒATH'ING, *n.* Act of enclosing; a covering.
SHĒATH'Y, *a.* Forming a sheath; like a sheath.
SHĒAVE, *n.* (*Naut.*) A wheel on which a rope works in a block.
SHĒCH'J-NAH or **SHE-CH'J-NAH** [*shēk'e-na, W. Sm. C. she-ki'na, P. Brandel*], *n.* The Jewish name for the divine presence, which rested in the shape of a cloud over the mercy-seat.
SHĒD, *v. a.* [*i. SHEO*; *pp. SHEDDING, SHED.*] To pour out; to spill; to scatter; to let fall.
SHĒD, *n.* A slight building or covering.
SHĒD'DER, *n.* One who sheds; a spiller.
SHĒĒEN or **SHĒĒEN'Y**, *a.* Bright. *Spenser*.
SHĒĒEN, *n.* Brightness, splendor. *Milton*.
SHĒĒP, *n. sing. & pl.* An animal hearing wool.
SHĒĒP'CŌT, *n.* An enclosure for sheep; sheep-fold. [*closed*.]
SHĒĒP'FÖLD, *n.* A place where sheep are en-
SHĒĒP'HOOK (*shēp'hūk*), *n.* A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold of the legs of their sheep; a shepherd's crook.
SHĒĒP'ISH, *a.* Bashful; meanly diffident; timid.
SHĒĒP'ISH-LY, *ad.* With mean diffidence.
SHĒĒP'ISH-NESS, *n.* State of being sheepish.
SHĒĒP'S'-EYE (*shēps'ī*), *n.* A loving, sly look.
SHĒĒP'S'-HEAD, *n.* A kind of fish: — a simpleton.
SHĒĒP'-SHĒAR-ER, *n.* One who shears sheep.
SHĒĒP'-SHĒAR-ING, *n.* The shearing of sheep.
SHĒĒP'-SKIN, *n.* The skin of a sheep.
SHĒĒP'-STĒAL-ER, *n.* A thief who steals sheep.
SHĒĒP'WĀLK (*shēp'wāwk*), *n.* A sheep pasture.
SHĒĒR, *n.* (*Naut.*) The longitudinal curve of a ship's deck or sides.
SHĒĒR, *a.* Pure; clear; mere; unmingled.
SHĒĒR, *ad.* Clean; quick; at once.

SHĒĒR, *v. n.* To deviate; to steal away.
SHĒĒT, *n.* A piece of linen or cotton cloth for a bed: — a broad piece of cloth: — a piece of paper.
SHĒĒT, *v. a.* To cover, as with a sheet, or the like.
SHĒĒT-ĀN-CHOR, *n.* The largest anchor in a ship: — chief support.
SHĒĒT'ING, *n.* Cloth for making sheets.
SHĒĒK, *n.* A person who has the care of a Mohammedan mosque: — a chief of a tribe of Arabs.
SHĒK'EL (shĕk'kl) [shĕk'kl, *W. E. K. Sm. Wb.*; shĕ'kl, *S. J. F. Ja.*; shĕ'kel, *P.*], *n.* An ancient Jewish silver coin, value about 2s. 7d. sterling: — and a gold coin, value about £1 16s. 6d.
SHĒL'DRAKE, *n.* A kind of wild duck.
SHĒLF, *n.*; *pl.* **SHĒLFĒS**. A board fixed against a supporter: — a sand-bank or a rock in the sea.
SHĒLF'Y, *a.* Full of shelves or banks; shelvy.
SHĒLL, *n.* The hard covering of anything, as of a nut or an animal; crust: — a bomb.
SHĒLL, *v. a. & n.* To strip off or cast the shell.
SHĒLL-LAC, *n.* Melted lac in plates, a substance formed by the puncture of an insect on leaves, used in making sealing-wax, &c.
SHĒLL-FISH, *n.* A fish invested with a shell.
SHĒLL-WORK (-wŭrk), *n.* Work made of shells.
SHĒLL'Y, *a.* Abounding with or having shells.
SHĒL'TER, *n.* A cover; protection; *asylum*; harbor.
SHĒL'TER, *v. a.* To cover; to defend; to protect.
SHĒL'TER, *v. n.* To take or give shelter.
SHĒL'TER-LĒSS, *a.* Destitute of shelter.
SHĒL'TIĒ (shĕl'te), *n.* A small Shetland horse.
SHĒLVE, *v. a.* To place on a shelf.
SHĒLVE, *v. n.* To overhang, as a shelf.
SHĒLV'ING, *a.* Sloping; having declivity.
SHĒLV'Y, *a.* Shallow; rocky; full of banks; shelly.
SHĒ-MIT'IC, *a.* Relating to Shem; Semitic.
SHĒ-PĀR'DI-A, *n.* A shrub; the buffalo-berry.
SHĒP'HERD (shĕp'erd), *n.* One who tends sheep.
SHĒP'HERD-ĒSS (-erd-), *n.* A female shepherd.
SHĒR'BET or **SHĒR-BĒT'** [shĕr-bĕt', *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*; shĕr'bet, *K. Sm. R. C. Wb. Ash*], *n.* An Oriental drink, composed of water, bruised raisins, sirup of lemons, rose-water, &c.
SHĒRD, *n.* A fragment of earthen-ware; shard.
SHĒR'IFF, *n.* The chief executive officer of a county. — *Deputy sheriff*, a subordinate sheriff.
SHĒR'IFF-AL-TY, *n.* The office of a sheriff.
SHĒR'RY, *n.* A kind of Spanish wine: — the supposed *sherris*, or *sherris sack*, of Shakespeare.
SHĒW (shō), *v. a.* [*i.* **SHĒWED**; *pp.* **SHĒWING**, **SHĒWN**]. To exhibit; to prove. See **SHOW**.
SHĒW'ER (shō'er), *n.* One who shews.
SHĒWN (shōn), *p.* From **SHĒW**. See **SHOWN**.
SHĒW'BO-LĒTH, *n.* The criterion or test of a party.
SHĒLD (shĕld), *n.* A buckler; protection.
SHĒILD, *v. a.* To defend; to protect; to secure.
SHĒFT, *v. n.* To change; to find means; to act.
SHĒFT, *v. a.* To change; to alter; to transfer.
SHĒFT, *n.* An expedient; mean refuge; last resource: — fraud; artifice; *evasion*: — a woman's under linen or garment.
SHĒFT'ER, *n.* One who shifts or changes.
SHĒFT'LESS, *a.* Wanting means to live; inefficient.
SHĒL-LĀ'LAH, *n.* (*Ireland*). An oak sapling; a cudgel or club: — written also *shilletah*.
SHĒL'LING, *n.* A silver coin; twelve pence.
SHĒLY, *ad.* Not familiarly. See **SHALV**.
SHĒN, *n.* The fore part of the leg, above the foot.
SHĒNE, *v. n.* [*i.* **SHĒNE** or **SHĒINED**; *pp.* **SHĒNING**, **SHĒNE** or **SHĒINED**]. To glisten; to be bright, glossy, gay, splendid, or conspicuous.
Syn. — The sun *shines*; diamonds *glisten*, *glitter*, or *glitter*; lightning *glares*; fire *sparkles*; light *radiates*.
SHĒNE, *n.* Fair weather; brightness; lustre.
SHĒN'ER, *n.* One that shines: — a small fish.
SHĒN'NESS, *n.* Want of frankness. See **SHYNESS**.
SHĒN'GLE (shĕng'gl), *n.* A thin board to cover houses. — *Pl.* A disease; a kind of tetter.
SHĒN'GLE (shĕng'gl), *v. a.* To cover with shingles.
SHĒN'ING, *a.* Bright; splendid; conspicuous.

SHĒN'ING-NĒSS, *n.* Brightness; splendor.
SHĒN'Y, *a.* Bright; splendid; luminous.
SHIP. A termination from the Saxon, noting office, quality, or condition; as *lord-ship*.
SHIP, *n.* A large sea-vessel with three masts: — a general term for all large vessels. See **VESSEL**.
SHIP, *v. a.* To put into a ship; to transport.
SHIP'BOARD, *ad.* On board or in a ship.
SHIP'-BUILD-ER, *n.* A ship-carpenter.
SHIP'-CĀR-PEN-TER, *n.* A builder of ships.
SHIP'-CHĀND-LER, *n.* One who deals in the furniture and provisions of a ship.
SHIP'MAS-TER, *n.* The commander of a ship.
SHIP'MĀTE, *n.* One who serves in the same ship.
SHIP'MENT, *n.* Act of shipping; transportation: — the quantity of goods shipped.
SHIP'-MŌN-EY, *n.* An imposition formerly levied in England for fitting out ships.
SHIP'PING, *n.* Vessels of navigation; a fleet.
SHIP'WRECK (ship'rĕk), *n.* The loss of a ship at sea.
SHIP'WRECK (ship'rĕk), *v. a.* To sink, or destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.
SHIP'WRIGHT (ship'rit), *n.* A builder of ships.
***SHIRE** or **SHĒRE** [shĕr, *W. P. J. Sm.*; shĕr, *S. E. Ja. K. C. Wb.*; shĕr or shĕr, *F.*], *n.* A territorial division; a county. — *Shire town*, the chief town of a county.
***SHĒRE'MŌTE**, *n.* A meeting of a county.
SHĒRK, *n.* A sharper; a shark.
SHĒRK, *v. n.* To practise mean tricks; to shark.
SHĒRK, *v. a.* To procure by mean tricks.
SHĒRK'ING, *n.* The practice of mean tricks.
SHIRT, *n.* The under garment of a man.
SHĒRT, *v. a.* To cover; to clothe, as in a shirt.
SHĒST, *n.* A mineral. See **SCHIST**.
SHĒVE [shĕv, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; shĕv, *Wb.*], *n.* A splitter or lamina.
SHĒV'ER, *v. a. & n.* To break into many parts.
SHĒV'ER, *v. n.* To quake; to tremble; to shudder.
SHĒV'ER, *n.* A little piece: — a shaking fit.
SHĒV'ER-ING, *n.* Act of trembling; division.
SHĒV'ER-Y, *a.* Loose of coherence; incompact.
SHŌAD, *n.* (*Mung.*) A train of metallic stones; a stone containing metal mixed with rubbish.
SHŌAL, *n.* A crowd; a multitude, as of fish: — a shallow; a sand-bank.
SHŌAL, *v. n.* To crowd; to throng: — to be or grow shallow.
SHŌAL, *a.* Shallow; obstructed by banks.
SHŌAL'Y-NĒSS, *n.* Frequency of shallow places.
SHŌAL'Y, *a.* Full of shoals or shallows; shoal.
SHŌCK, *n.* A conflict; concussion: — offence; impression of disgust or astonishment: — a pile of sheaves of corn; a stook: — a shaggy dog; shough.
SHŌCK, *v. a.* To shake: — to offend; to disgust.
SHŌCK, *a.* That shocks; dreadful; frightful.
SHŌCK'ING-LY, *ad.* So as to disgust; offensively.
SHŌE (shō), *n.* A cover for the foot.
SHŌE (shō), *v. a.* [*i.* **SHŌD**; *pp.* **SHŌEING**, **SHŌD**]. To furnish with shoes; to cover the foot.
SHŌE'BLĀCK, *n.* One who cleans shoes.
SHŌE'-BŪC-KLE, *n.* A buckle for the shoe.
SHŌE'ING-HŌRN, *n.* A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.
SHŌE'-LĀTCH-ET, *n.* A fastening for the shoe.
SHŌE'MĀ-KER, *n.* One who makes shoes.
SHŌ'ER, *n.* One who fits the foot with a shoe.
SHŌE'STRING, *n.* A string to tie a shoe with.
SHŌE'TĒ (shō'ti), *n.* A shoestring.
SHŌNE or **SHŌNE** [shōn, *S. W. F. Ja. Sm.*; shōn, *E. C. Wb.*; shūn, *P.*; shōn or shōn, *K.*], *i. & p.* From **SHĒNE**.
SHŌO, *interj.* Begone; away. See **SHOUGH**.
SHŌOK (shūk) [shūk, *S. P. J. F. Sm. Wb.*; shōk, *W. Ja. K.*], *i. & p.* From **SHAKE**.
SHŌOK (shūk), *n.* Staves for hogheads, &c.
SHŌOT, *v. a.* [*i.* **SHOT**; *pp.* **SHOOTING**, **SHOT**]. To discharge, as a gun; to let off; to strike with any thing shot from a gun or bow: — to push; to emit.
SHŌOT, *v. n.* To perform the act of shooting: — to germinate: — to jet out: — to pass.

SHÖÖT, *n.* A discharge: — a young branch.
SHÖÖT'ER, *n.* One that shoots; a gunner.
SHÖP, *n.* A place or room for retailing goods: — a place for work or for manufacturing.
SHÖP, *v. n.* To frequent shops.
SHÖP'BOARD, *n.* A bench on which work is done.
SHÖP'BOOK (shöp'bûk), *n.* A book of accounts.
SHÖP'KEEP-ER, *n.* A trader who sells in a shop.
SHÖP'LIFT-ER, *n.* One who steals out of a shop.
SHÖP'LIFT-ING, *n.* The crime of a shoplifter.
SHÖP'MAN, *n.* A petty trader or shopkeeper.
SHÖP'PING, *n.* The act of frequenting shops.
SHÖRE, *n.* The border or coast of the sea or other water: — a support; a buttress.
SHÖRE, *v. a.* To prop; to support.
SHÖRED (shörd), *a.* Having a bank or shore.
SHÖRL, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral. See **SCHÖRL**.
SHÖRL'ING, *n.* A sheep shorn, or the skin.
SHÖRN, *p.* From *Shear*.
SHÖRT, *a.* Not long; brief; laconic; concise: — defective; scanty: — brittle; friable.
Syn. — Short life; short essay; brief discourse; laconic answer; concise style; summary statement; defective performance; scanty supply.
SHÖRT'-BREATHED (-brétht), *a.* Breathing short.
SHÖRT'-CÖM-ING, *n.* Defective performance.
SHÖRT'EN (shört'tn), *v. a.* To make short; to lop.
SHÖRT'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which shortens.
SHÖRT'EN-ING, *n.* Act of making short: — any thing that shortens paste.
SHÖRT'HÄND, *n.* Short writing; stenography.
SHÖRT'-HÖRNEÐ, *a.* Having short horns.
SHÖRT'-LIVED (shört'lívd), *a.* Not living long.
SHÖRT'LY, *ad.* Quickly; soon; concisely; briefly.
SHÖRT'NESS, *n.* The quality of being short.
SHÖRTS, *n. pl.* Coarse flour or meal; bran.
SHÖRT'-SIGHT-ED (shört'sít-ed), *a.* Not seeing far.
SHÖRT-SIGHT'ED-NESS, *n.* A defect of sight.
SHÖRT'-WÄIST-ED, *a.* Having a short body.
SHÖRT'-WIND-ED, *a.* Short-breathed; asthmatic.
SHÖRT'-WIT-ED, *a.* Simple; foolish; not wise.
SHÖT, *i. & p.* From *Shoot*.
SHÖT, *n.* The act of shooting: — a very small granular bullet; a bullet: — balls: — a charge.
SHÖTE, *n.* A young hog; a pig: — written also, in England, *shoot, shoat, shot*, &c.
SHÖT'-FREE, *a.* Clear of reckoning; uninjured.
SHÖT'TEN (shöt'tn), *a.* Having ejected spawn.
SHÖUGH (shök), *n.* A shaggy dog; shock.
SHÖUGH (shö), *interj.* Begone; shoo: — used in driving away fowls.
SHÖULD (shüd), *v. auxiliary and defective*: usually denoting obligation or duty, and regarded as the preterite of *Shall*.
SHÖUL'DER (shöl'der), *n.* The joint which connects the arms to the body: — a prominence.
SHÖUL'DER, *v. a.* To push; to put on the shoulder.
SHÖUL'DER-BÉLT, *n.* A belt crossing the shoulder.
SHÖUL'DER-BLÄDE (shöl'der-bläd), *n.* Scapula.
SHÖUL'DER-KNÖT (shöl'der-nöt), *n.* An epaulet.
SHÖUT, *n.* A loud cry of triumph or exultation.
SHÖUT, *v. n.* To cry in triumph or exultation.
SHÖVE (shüv), *v. a.* To push; to rush against.
SHÖVE (shüv), *n.* The act of shoving; a push.
SHÖV'EL (shüv'vl), *n.* A tool for digging, &c.
SHÖV'EL (shüv'vl), *v. a.* To throw with a shovel.
SHÖV'EL-LER, *n.* One who shovels: — a duck.
SHÖW (shö), *v. a.* [*i.* **SHOWED**; *pp.* **SHOWING**, **SHOWN**.] To present to the view; to exhibit; to prove; to direct: — written also *shew*.
SHÖW (shö), *v. n.* To appear; to look.
SHÖW, *n.* Exhibition: a spectacle; display.
Syn. — A show of wild beasts; an exhibition of pictures; a display of talents; an interesting spectacle; a pleasing sight: — a show of liberality; parade of equipage; ostentation of learning.
SHÖW'BREAD (shö'bröd), *n.* Bread of exhibition.
SHÖW'ER (shö'er), *n.* One who shows; shewer.
SHÖW'ER (shö'er), *n.* A short fall of rain or hail: — any very liberal distribution.
SHÖW'ER, *v. n.* To rain in showers.

SHÖW'ER (shö'er), *v. a.* To wet; to pour down.
SHÖW'Y, *a.* Raining in showers; rainy.
SHÖW'Y-LY (shö'e-le), *ad.* In a showy way.
SHÖW'Y-NESS, *n.* State of being showy.
SHÖWN (shön), *p.* From *Show*. Exhibited.
SHÖW'Y (shö'e), *a.* Splendid; magnificent; gay; finical; foppish; ostentatious.
†SHRÄNK, *i.* From *Shrink*. Shrunk.
SHRED, *v. a.* [*i.* **SHRED**; *pp.* **SHREDDING**, **SHRED**.] To cut into small pieces.
SHRED, *n.* A small piece cut off; a fragment.
SHRED'DING, *n.* Act of cutting; what is cut off.
SHREW (shrü), *n.* A peevish, brawling woman.
SHREW (shrüd), *a.* Sly; cunning; sensible.
SHREW'DLY (shrüd'le), *ad.* Cunningly; slyly.
SHREW'DNESS (shrüd'nēs), *n.* Sly cunning.
SHREW'ISH (shrü'ish), *a.* Froward; clamorous.
SHREW'ISH-LY (shrü'ish-le), *ad.* Frowardly.
SHREW'ISH-NESS (shrü'ish-nēs), *n.* Petulance.
SHREW'MÖUSE (shrü'möüs), *n.* A small animal.
SHRIEK (shräk), *v. n.* To cry out in anguish.
SHRIEK (shräk), *n.* A cry of anguish or horror.
SHRIEV'AL-TY (shriev'al-te), *n.* Office of a sheriff.
†SHRIEVE (shriev), *n.* A sheriff.
†SHRIFT, *n.* A confession made to a priest. *Shak.*
SHRIKE, *n.* The butcher-bird.
SHRILL, *a.* Sharp, piercing, or tremulous, as sound.
SHRILL'NESS, *n.* The quality of being shrill.
SHRILLY, *ad.* With a shrill noise.
SHRIMP, *n.* A small crustaceous fish: — a dwarf.
SHRINE, *n.* A case or box to hold things sacred.
SHRINK, *v. n.* [*i.* **SHRUNK**; *pp.* **SHRINKING**, **SHRUNK**.] To contract itself; to shrivel; to fall back.
SHRINK, *n.* A corrugation; a contraction.
SHRINK'AGE, *n.* Act of shrinking; contraction.
SHRINK'ER, *n.* One who shrinks.
SHRITE, *n.* Name of the thrush.
†SHRIVE, *v. a. & n.* [*i.* **SHROVE** or **SHRIVED**; *pp.* **SHRIVING**, **SHRIVEN**.] To hear at confession. *Shak.*
SHRIV'EL (shriv'vl), *v. a. & n.* To contract or be contracted into wrinkles; to shrink.
SHRÖUD, *n.* Dress of the dead; a winding-sheet.
SHRÖUD, *v. a.* To shelter; to cover; to dress.
SHRÖUDS, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Large ropes of a ship.
SHRÖVE-TIDE, { *n.* The Tuesday imme-
SHRÖVE-TUES-DAY, { diately preceding Ash-
Wednesday, the first day in Lent.
SHRÜB, *n.* A bush: — spirit with acid and sugar.
SHRÜB'BER-Y, *n.* A plantation of shrubs.
SHRÜB'BY, *a.* Full of, or like, shrubs; bushy.
SHRÜG, *v. a. & n.* To draw up the shoulders, &c.
SHRÜG, *n.* A contraction of the shoulders.
SHRÜNK, *i. & p.* From *Shrink*.
SHRÜNK'EN (shrünk'kn), *p.* From *Shrink*. [*R.*]
SHÜCK, *n.* Husk or shell: — a shock.
SHÜD'DER, *v. n.* To quake with fear; to tremble.
SHÜD'DER, *n.* A tremor, state of trembling.
SHÜD'DER-ING, *n.* Act of trembling; tremor.
SHÜF'FLE, *v. a.* To throw into disorder; to confuse; to change the position of.
SHÜF'FLE, *v. n.* To throw cards into a new order: — to play mean tricks: — to shove the feet.
SHÜF'FLE, *n.* Act of shuffling; a trick; quibble.
SHÜF'FLE-CÄP, *n.* A shaking of money in a cap.
SHÜF'FLER, *n.* One who shuffles or plays tricks.
SHÜF'FLING, *n.* Disorder; trick; a shuffle.
SHÜN, *v. a.* To keep clear of; not to associate with; to abstain from; to avoid; to decline.
SHÜN, *v. n.* To decline; to avoid to do a thing.
SHÜNT, *n.* A turning off to a short railroad.
SHÜNT, *v. a.* To shun; to turn or put aside.
SHÜT, *v. a.* [*i.* **SHUT**; *pp.* **SHUTTING**, **SHUT**.] To make close or tight; to close; to confine; to bar; to exclude; to contract.
SHÜT, *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself.
SHÜT, *n.* A close; a small door or cover.
SHÜT'TER, *n.* One that shuts; a cover; a door.
SHÜT'TLE, *n.* An instrument used in weaving.
SHÜT'TLE-CÖCK, *n.* A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.
SHÜY, *a.* Reserved; coy; cautious; suspicious.

SHĖ'LY, *ad.* With shyness; not familiarly.
SHĖ'NESS, *n.* State of being shy; coyness.
Si, *n.* (*Mus.*) The syllabic name of the seventh tone of any major diatonic scale.
SI-Ā-L'A-GŌGUE (-gōg), *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that causes the flow of saliva, &c. from the mouth.
SIB'INS, *n.* (*Med.*) An endemic disease in the western parts of Scotland, resembling syphilis.
SĪ-BĖ'RI-ĀN, *a.* Relating to Siberia; cold.
SĪB'Ī-LANT, *a.* Sounding like the letter *s*; hissing
SĪB'Ī-LANT, *n.* A hissing letter; as, *s*.
SĪB'Ī-LA'TION, *n.* Act of hissing; a hissing sound.
SĪB'Ī-LANT, *n.* A prophetess among the pagans.
SĪB'YL-LĪNE, *a.* Of or belonging to a sibyl.
SĪC'A-MŌRE, *n.* A tree. See **SYCAMORE**.
SĪC'CA-TĪVE, *a.* Drying; tending to dry.
SĪC'Ī-TY, *n.* Dryness; want of moisture.
SICE (sīz, 66), *n.* The number six at dice.
SICK, *a.* Afflicted with disease; ill in health; sickly; — affected with nausea; disgusted.
SICK'EN (sĭk'kn), *v. n.* To become sick.
SICK'EN (sĭk'kn), *v. a.* To make sick; to impair.
SICK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat sick; nauseating.
SICK'ISH-NESS, *n.* State of being sickish.
SĪC'KLE, *n.* A hook with which grain is reaped.
SĪC'KLED (sĭk'kld), *a.* Supplied with a sickle.
SICK'LI-NESS, *n.* The state of being sickly.
SICK'LY, *a.* Not healthy; not sound; visited with sickness; diseased; faint; weak.
SICK'NESS, *n.* Disease; malady; illness; — nausea.
Sic pās'sim, [*L.*] So everywhere.
SIDE, *n.* The part of an animal fortified by the ribs; — a part; margin; edge; — party; interest.
SIDE, *a.* Lateral; oblique; indirect; long; large.
SIDE, *v. n.* To lean on one side; to join a party.
SIDE'BOARD, *n.* A piece of furniture; side-table.
SIDE'BOX, *n.* A seat on the side of a theatre.
SIDE'LING, *a.* Inclined; sloping; oblique.
SIDE'LONG, *a.* Lateral; oblique; not direct.
SIDE'LONG, *ad.* Laterally; obliquely; on the side.
SĪD'ER-ĀL, *a.* Starry; astral; sidereal. [*side*.]
SĪD'ER-ĀT-ED, *a.* Blasted; planet-struck. [*R.*]
SĪD'ER-ĀTĪON, *n.* A sudden mortification. [*R.*]
SĪD'ER-ĀL, *a.* Relating to the stars; starry.
SĪD'ER-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Native carbonate of iron; the loadstone; — a plant.
SĪD'E RO-GRĀPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to siderog-
SĪD'E RO-GRĀPH'IC-AL, } raphy, or engraving
on steel.
SĪD'E-RŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* Art of engraving on steel.
SĪ DĖ'RO-SŌPE [sĕ-dĖ'ro-skōp, *Sm. Brande*: sĭd'-
e-ro-skōp, *C.*], *n.* An instrument for detecting
minute degrees of magnetism.
SĪD'E-SĀD-DLE, *n.* A woman's seat on horseback.
SĪDĖ'S'MAN, *n.* An assistant to a church-warden.
SĪD'E-WĀLK (wāk), *n.* A walk for foot-passen-
gers by the side of a street.
SĪD'E-WAYS or **SĪD'E-WĪSE**, *ad.* On one side.
SĪ'DLE, *v. n.* To go sidewise or side foremost.
SĪEGE (sĕj), *n.* Act of besetting a fortified place
with an army; act of besieging.
SĪ'E-NĪTE, *n.* A rock or stone resembling granite.
SĪ-ĖS'TA, *n.* [*Sp.*] Rest; an afternoon nap.
SĪEVE (sĭv), *n.* A vessel with a bottom of net-
work, by which flour is separated from bran, or
fine powder from coarse; a searce; a bolter; — a
basket.
SĪET, *v. a.* To separate by a sieve; — to examine.
SĪET'ER, *n.* One who sifts; a bolter; a sieve.
SĪGH (sĭ), *v. n.* To emit the breath audibly.
SĪGH (sĭ), *n.* A violent emission of the breath.
SĪGH'ER (sĭ'er), *n.* One who sighs.
SĪGH'T (sĭt), *n.* The sense of seeing; act of see-
ing; vision; view; representation; a *show*.
SĪGH'T-LESS (sĭt'les), *a.* Wanting sight; blind.
SĪGH'T-LI-NESS (sĭt'le-nĕs), *n.* Comeliness.
SĪGH'TLY (sĭt'le), *a.* Pleasing to the eye; comely.
SĪGH'TS'MAN, *n.* (*Mus.*) One who reads music
at first sight.
SĪG'ILL, *n.* [*sigillum*, *L.*] A seal; a signature.

SĪG-MŌID'AL, *a.* Curved like the Greek letter
sigma, or the English letter *S*.
SĪGN (sĭn), *n.* A token; an indication; a signal;
a mark; a device; — a miracle; — a monument;
— a symbol; — a constellation in the zodiac.
SĪGN (sĭn), *v. a.* To mark; to show; to ratify.
SĪGN (sĭn), *v. n.* To make signs or signals.
SĪG'NAL, *n.* A sign that gives notice; a mark.
SĪG'NAL, *a.* Eminent; memorable; remarkable.
SĪG'NAL-IZE, *v. a.* To make signal or remarkable.
SĪG'NI-LY, *ad.* Remarkably; memorably.
SĪG'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to a seal.
SĪG'NA-TŪRE, *n.* A person's name signed; —
mark; sign; stamp. — (*Printing.*) A letter or
figure to distinguish sheets or half-sheets; a printed
sheet or half-sheet.
SĪG'NER (sĭn'er), *n.* One who signs.
SĪG'NET, *n.* A seal, particularly a king's seal.
SĪG-NĪF' CANCER, } *n.* Power of signifying; mean-
SĪG-NĪF' CAN-CY, } ing; force; energy; impor-
tance; moment.
SĪG-NĪF' CANT, *a.* Expressive; important.
SĪG-NĪF' CANT-LY, *ad.* In a significant manner.
SĪG-NĪ-FĪ-CĀTĪON, *n.* Act of signifying; mean-
ing of a word; sense; import; consequence.
SĪG-NĪF' CĀ-TĪVE, *a.* Strongly expressive.
SĪG-NĪF' CĀ-TĪVE-LY, *ad.* In a significative
manner.
SĪG-NĪF' CĀ-TŌR, *n.* He or that which signifies.
SĪG-NĪF' CĀ-TŌ-RY, *n.* That which signifies. [*R.*]
SĪG'NI-FY, *v. a.* To declare; to mean; to import.
SĪG'NI-FY, *v. n.* To express meaning with force;
to mean; — to be of use.
SĪG'NIOR (sĕn'yur), *n.* A title. See **SEIGNIOR**.
SĪGN-MĀN'U-ĀL (sĭn-mān'u-āl), *n.* The signature
of a king, written with his own hand.
SĪGN'POST (sĭn'pōst), *n.* A post on which a sign
hangs.
SĪKE, *n.* A small stream or rill. [*Local.*]
SĪLE, *v. a.* To strain, as fresh milk. [*Local.*]
SĪLENCE, *n.* State of being silent; *taciturnity*;
secrecy; stillness; obscurity.
SĪLENCE, *interj.* Commanding silence: be still.
SĪLENCE, *v. a.* To forbid to speak; to still.
SĪ'LENT, *a.* Not speaking; mute; *dumb*; still;
quiet.
SĪ-LĖN'TĪ-Ā-RY, *n.* One who keeps silence.
SĪ-LĖN'T-LY, *ad.* Without speech or noise.
SĪ-LĖN'T-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being silent.
SĪ'LEX, *n.* [*L.*] (*Min.*) Flint; silica. See **SĪLICA**.
SĪLHOUETTE (sĭl'ō-ĕt'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A small por-
trait filled with a black color; a profile likeness.
SĪL'Ī-CA, *n.* (*Min.*) A chemical earth; the earth
of quartz and flint; the scientific term for *silica*.
SĪL'Ī-CĀTE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of silicic acid
and some base.
SĪ-LĪ'CIOUS (se-lĭsh'ys), *a.* [*siler*, *silicinus*, or *si-
licious*, *L.*] Relating to or containing *silica* or *si-
lica*; flinty; — written also *siliceous*.
SĪ-LĪ'CĪ-ŪM (se-lĭsh'ĕ-ŭm), *n.* (*Chem.*) The me-
tallic base of *silica*: — called also *silicium* and
silicon.
SĪL'Ī-CLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A two-leaved pod; *siliqua*.
SĪL'Ī-QA, *n.* [*L.*] A pod; a seed-vessel.
SĪL'Ī-QUOSE or **SĪL'Ī-QUOUS**, *a.* Having a pod.
SĪLK, *n.* A fine, soft thread or filament spun by
silk-worms; stuff made of the thread.
SĪLK'EN (sĭlk'kn), *a.* Made of silk; soft; tender.
SĪLK'Ī-NESS, *n.* State of being silky; softness.
SĪLK'-MĖR-CER, *n.* A dealer in silk.
SĪLK'-WĖAY-ER, *n.* One who weaves silk.
SĪLK'-WORM (-wŭrm), *n.* A worm that spins silk.
SĪLK'Y, *a.* Made of silk; soft; tender; silken.
SĪLL, *n.* A bottom piece of timber, *groundsill*.
SĪL'Ī-BŪB, *n.* A liquor made of milk, wine
cider, &c.
SĪL'Ī-LY, *ad.* In a silly manner.
SĪL'Ī-LĖSS, *n.* State of being silly; folly.
SĪL'LY, *a.* Artless; weak; foolish; *simple*; witless.
SĪLT, *n.* Sand, clay, and earth, transported by
running water.

SĪ-LŪ'RI-AN, *a.* Noting a series of rocks:—also, a genus of fishes.

SĪ-LŪ'RUS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Ich.*) A sheath-fish.

SIL'VAN, *a.* Woody. See **SILVAN**.

SIL'VER, *n.* A white, hard, ductile metal; money.

SIL'VER, *a.* Made of or like silver; white; soft.

SIL'VER, *v. a.* To cover with silver.

SIL'VER-BEAT'ER, *n.* One who foliates silver.

SIL'VER-ING, *n.* Art of covering with silver.

SIL'VER-LY, *ad.* With the appearance of silver.

SIL'VER-SMITH, *n.* One who works in silver.

SIL'VER-Y, *a.* Besprinkled with or like silver.

SĪ-MĀR', *n.* A robe; a scarf; a light garment.

SĪM'I-A, *n.* [*L.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of animals resembling man, including the ape, monkey, &c.

SĪM'I-LĀR, *a.* Having resemblance; like.

SĪM'I-LĀR'I-TY, *n.* Likeness; resemblance.

SĪM'I-LĀR-LY, *ad.* With resemblance.

SĪM'I-LĒ, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A resemblance in things dissimilar; a comparison.

Syn.—A *simile* or *comparison* differs in form from a *metaphor*. "The moon bright as silver," is a *simile* or comparison; "the silver moon," is a *metaphorical* expression.

SĪ-MĪL'I-TŪDE, *n.* Resemblance; comparison.

SĪM'I-TAR, *n.* See **SCYMITAR** and **CIMETER**.

SĪM'NER, *v. n.* To bolt gently with a hissing.

SĪMŌ'NĪ-ĀC, *n.* One who practises simony.

SĪMŌ-NĪ'A-CĀL, *a.* Relating to simony.

SĪMŌ-NĪ'A-CĀL-LY, *ad.* With the guilt of simony.

SĪMŌ-NY [*sĪm'ō-ne*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*: *sĪm'no-ne*, *Kenrick*], *n.* The crime of buying or selling church preferment.

SĪ-MŌM', *n.* A hot, suffocating wind in Africa and Arabia:—called also *simoon* and *samiet*.

SĪM'PER, *v. n.* To smile; to smile foolishly.

SĪM'PER, *n.* A smile; a foolish smile.

SĪM'PER-ER, *n.* One who simpers.

SĪM'PER-ING-LY, *ad.* With a foolish smile.

SĪM'PLE, *a.* Plain; artless:—single; unmingled; not complex:—silly; foolish.

Syn.—A *simple* or *plain* statement; *artless* manner:—a *simple* substance; *single* article:—a *simple* person; *silly* speech; *foolish* conduct.

SĪM'PLE, *n.* A single ingredient; a drug.

SĪM'PLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being simple.

SĪM'PLE-TON, *n.* A silly person; a trifler. [*ness*.

SĪM-PLĪC'I-TY, *n.* [*Folly*]:—plainness; artless-

SĪM-PLĪ-FĪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of simplifying.

SĪM'PLĪ-FY, *v. a.* To render simple, plain, or easy.

SĪM'PLIST, *n.* One skilled in simples or plants.

SĪM'PLY, *ad.* In a simple manner; plainly.

SĪM'U-LĀTE, *v. a.* To feign; to counterfeit.

SĪM'U-LĀ'TION, *n.* A feigning; false pretence.

SĪ-MUL-TĀ'NE-OŪS, *a.* Existing at the same time.

SĪ-MUL-TĀ'NE-OŪS-LY, *ad.* At the same time.

SĪN, *n.* A violation of the laws of God; iniquity; wickedness. See **CRIME** and **EVIL**.

SĪN, *v. n.* To violate the laws of God; to offend.

SĪNĀ-A-PĪSM, *n.* A poultice of mustard-seed, &c.

SĪNCE, *conj.* Because that; seeing that.

SĪNCE, *ad.* Ago; before this; from that time.

SĪNCE, *prep.* After; from some time past.

SĪN-CĒRE', *a.* Honest; not feigned; hearty; cordial; earnest; real; uncorrupt.

SĪN-CĒRE'LY, *ad.* Honestly; without hypocrisy.

SĪN-CĒRE'NESS, *n.* Honesty; sincerity.

SĪN-CĒR'I-TY, *n.* State of being sincere; honesty; purity; cordiality.

SĪN'CI-PŪT, *n.* (*Anat.*) The fore part of the head.

SĪNE, *n.* (*Geom.*) A straight line drawn from one end of the arc of a circle, perpendicularly to the radius, passing through the other end.

SĪNE, *prep.* [*L.*] Without; as, "sine invidia," without envy.

SĪNE-CŪRE, *n.* An office which has revenue without any duties or employment.

SĪNE-CŪ-RIST, *n.* One who holds a sinecure.

SĪNE dī'e, [*L.*] Without naming a day.

SĪne in-vī'dī a, [*L.*] Without envy.

SĪne quā nōn, [*L.*] An indispensable condition.

SĪN'EW (*sĪn'ny*), *n.* A tendon; muscle; nerve.

SĪN'EW (*sĪn'ny*), *v. a.* To knit as by sinews.

SĪN'EWED (*sĪn'nād*), *a.* Having sinews; firm.

SĪN'EW-LĒSS (*sĪn'ny-lēs*), *a.* Having no sinews.

SĪN'EW-Y (*sĪn'ny-e*), *a.* Strong; nervous.

SĪN'FŪL, *a.* Partaking of sin; addicted to sin; unhol; iniquitous; impious; wicked.

SĪN'FŪL-LY, *ad.* In a sinful manner; wickedly.

SĪN'FŪL-NESS, *n.* Iniquity; wickedness; sin.

SĪNG, *v. n.* [*i. sung or sang*; *pp. singing, sung.*]

To form the voice to melody; to carol.

SĪNG, *v. a.* To relate in poetry or song; to celebrate in poetry or song; to utter harmoniously.

SĪNGE (*sĪnj*), *v. a.* To scorch; to burn slightly.

SĪNGE, *n.* A slight burn on the surface.

SĪNG'ER, *n.* One who is skilled in singing.

SĪNG'ING, *n.* Utterance of melodious sounds.

SĪNG'ING-BOOK (*-būk*), *n.* A book of tunes.

SĪNG'ING-MĀS'TER, *n.* One who teaches to sing.

SĪN'GLE (*sĪng'l*), *a.* One; not double; only; solitary; sole; particular; individual; pure:—unmarried.

SĪN'GLE, *v. a.* To select; to choose from.

SĪN'GLE-NESS, *n.* State of being single.

SĪN'GLY, *ad.* Individually; only; by himself.

SĪNG'SŌNG, *n.* Bad singing; bad intonation.

SĪN'GU-LĀR (*sĪng'gy-lar*), *a.* Single; only one;

not plural:—*particular*; rare; unusual; odd.

SĪN-GU-LĀR'I-TY, *n.* State of being singular; strangeness; peculiarity; a curiosity.

SĪN'GU-LĀR-LY, *ad.* In a singular manner.

SĪN'IS-TER or **SĪ-NIS'TER** [*sĪn'is-ter*, *S. W. P. J. K. Wb.*; *se-nis'ter*, *F. Ja. Sm.*], *a.* Being on the left hand; left, not right; sinisterous; unlucky.

SĪN'IS-TER, *a.* Bad; perverse; corrupt; unfair.

SĪN'IS-TER-LY, *ad.* Corruptly; unfairly.

SĪN-IS-TRŌR'SĀL, *a.* Rising from the left to the right, as a spiral line.

SĪN'IS-TROŪS, *a.* Perverse; absurd; sinister.

SĪNK, *v. n.* [*L. sunk or sank*; *pp. sinking, sunk.*]

To fall gradually; not to swim; to decline.

SĪNK, *v. a.* To immerse; to delve; to depress.

SĪNK, *n.* A drain; a jakes; a place of filth.

SĪNK'ING-FŪND, *n.* A portion of revenue set apart for the gradual reduction of a public debt.

SĪN'LESS, *a.* Exempt from sin; innocent.

SĪN'LESS-NESS, *n.* Exemption from sin.

SĪN'NER, *n.* One who sins; an irregular person.

SĪN-ŌF-FER-ING, *n.* An expiation or sacrifice for sin. [*of quartz.*]

SĪNŌ-PER or **SĪNŌ-PLE**, *n.* (*Min.*) A species

SĪN'TER, *n.* A mineral; carbonate of lime.

SĪN'U-ATE (*sĪn'yu-āt*), *v. a.* To bend in and out.

SĪN'U-Ā'TION, *n.* A bending in and out.

SĪN'U-ŌSE', *a.* Turning in and out; sinuous.

SĪN'U-ŌS'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being sinuous.

SĪN'U-OŪS, *a.* Bending in and out; sinuose.

SĪN'YS, *n.* [*L.*] A bay of the sea; an opening.

SĪP, *v. a. & n.* To drink by small draughts.

SĪP, *n.* A very small draught.

SĪPE, *v. n.* To ooze or drain out slowly. [*Local.*]

SĪ'PHON, *n.* A bent pipe or tube used for drawing liquor from a cask.

SĪP'PET, *n.* A small sop.

SĪ'QŪIS, *n.* (*L.*) A notification or advertisement, beginning, "If any one."

SĪR, *n.* A word of respect in compellation to a man in conversation;—the title of a baronet or knight, as *Sir Isaac Newton*.

SĪRE, *n.* A father:—a word of respect to a king.

SĪ'REN, *n.* A goddess or sea-monster, fabled to have enticed men by singing, and to have devoured them:—an enticing woman.

SĪ'REN, *a.* Alluring; bewitching like a siren.

SĪ-RĪ'A-SIS, *n.* (*Med.*) A stroke of the sun.

SĪR'I-ŪS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Astron.*) The great dog-star; the brightest star visible.

SĪR'LŌIN, *n.* The loin of beef. See **SURLOIN**.

SĪR'NĀME, *n.* See **SURNAME**.

SĪ-RŌC'CO, *n.* [*It.*] A periodical, warm, relaxing south wind in the south of Italy, &c.

SIR'RAH (săr'rah or sir'rah) [săr'rá, *S. W. P. J. F. K.*; sēr'rá, *Ja. Sm. C.*; sir'rah, *Wb.*; sir'ra, *E.*], *n.* or *interj.* A term of reproach or insult.

*SIR'UP (sir'rup or sür'rup) [sir'rup, *S. W. J. Wb.*; sēr'rup, *F. Ja.*; sir'rup, *P. R.*; sir'rup or sür'rup, *Sm.*], *n.* Vegetable juice boiled with sugar.

*SIR'UP-Y, *a.* Resembling sirup.

SIS'KIN, *n.* A bird; the greenfinch.

SIS'TER, *n.* A woman born of the same parents.

SIS'TER-HOOD (-hūd), *n.* State or duty of a sister: — a society of women.

SIS'TER-IN-LAW, *n.* A sister of a husband or wife.

SIS'TER-LY, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister.

SIT, *v. n.* [*i. SAT*; *pp. SITTING, SAT, or SITTEN*: — *sitten* is nearly obsolete.] To repose on a seat: — to hold a session: — to incubate.

SITE, *n.* Situation; local position; ground-plot.

†SITH, *conj.* Since; seeing that.

SITHE, *n.* An instrument for mowing. See SCYTHE.

SITHE, *v. n.* To sigh. [*Local and vulgar.*]

†SITH'ENCE, *ad.* Since; in latter times. *Spenser.*

SIT-TI-ÖL'O-GY, *n.* The doctrine of aliments.

SIT'TEN (sit'tn), *p.* From SIT: — superseded by *sat*.

SIT'TING, *n.* Act of resting; session: — incubation.

SIT'U-ATE or SIT'U-ATED, *p. a.* Placed; seated.

SIT'U-ATION, *n.* Location in respect to something else; place; station; post; a position; a site: — condition; state.

Syn. — Choose or hold a *situation*; seek or fill a *place*; occupy a *statio*; stand in a *position*; remain at a *post*; exist in a *state*.

SIV'VA, *n.* The third person in the Hindoo trinity.

SIX, *a. & n.* Twice three; one more than five.

SIX'FOLD, *a.* Six times told.

SIX'PENCE, *n.* An English coin; half a shilling.

SIX'PEN-NY, *a.* Worth sixpence.

SIX'TEEN (six'tēn), *a.* Six and ten.

SIX'TEENTH, *a.* The ordinal of sixteen.

SIXTH, *a.* Next after the fifth. — *n.* A sixth part.

SIXTH'LY, *ad.* In the sixth place.

SIX'TI-ETH, *n.* The tenth six times repeated.

SIX'TY, *a. & n.* Six times ten.

SIZ'ABLE, *a.* Of considerable or of proper bulk.

SIZ'AR, *n.* A student of a low rank at Cambridge, England: — written also *sizer*.

SIZ'AR-SHIP, *n.* Rank or station of sizar.

SIZE, *n.* Bulk; bigness: — a viscous substance.

SIZE, *v. a.* To adjust; to fix: — to cover with size.

SIZ'ING, *n.* Food for students: — a covering with size: — a viscous, glutinous substance.

SIZ'Y-NESS, *n.* Glutinousness; viscosity.

SIZ'Y, *a.* Relating to size; viscous; glutinous.

SIZ'ZLE, *v. n.* To hiss from the action of fire; to hiss.

SKATE, *n.* An iron to slide with on ice: — a fish.

SKATE, *v. n.* To slide with skates on ice.

SKATER, *n.* One who skates.

SKEIN (skān), *n.* A knot of thread, silk, or yarn.

SKEL'E-TON, *n.* (*Anat.*) All the bones of a human or animal body, dried, cleaned, and disposed in their natural situation: — an outline.

SKÉPTIC, *n.* A doubter; an infidel. See SCEPTIC.

SKÉPTI-CAL, *a.* Doubting. See SCEPTICAL [*LY*].

SKÉPTI-CAL-LY, *ad.* Doubtingly. See SCEPTICAL.

SKÉPTI-CISM, *n.* Doubt. See SCEPTICISM.

SKÉPTI-CIZE, *v. n.* To doubt. See SCEPTICIZE.

SKETCH, *v. a.* To trace the outlines of; to plan.

SKETCH, *n.* An outline; a rough draught; a delineation; design; a first or imperfect plan.

SKETCH'Y, *a.* Relating to, or like, a sketch.

SKÉW'ER, *n.* A small wooden or iron pin.

SKÉW'ER, *v. a.* To fasten with skewers.

SKID, *n.* A timber that preserves a ship's side: — a short piece of timber; a slider.

SKIFF, *n.* A small, light boat.

SKIL'FUL, *a.* Able to perform; experienced in; skilled; well-versed; dexterous; clever.

SKIL'FUL-LY, *ad.* Dexterously; with skill.

SKIL'FUL-NESS, *n.* Dexterity; art; ability.

SKILL, *n.* Knowledge; experience; dexterity.

SKILLED (skild), *a.* Knowing; versed; skillful.

SKIL'LESS, *a.* Wanting skill; artless.

SKIL'LET, *n.* A small kettle or boiler.

SKIM, *v. a.* To clear off, as the cream or scum: — to pass near the surface of.

SKIM, *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along.

SKIM'MER, *n.* One who skims: — a shallow vessel.

SKIM'-MILK, *n.* Milk deprived of the cream.

SKIM'MING, *n.* Act of one that skims: — that which is skimmed off.

SKIN, *n.* The natural covering of the flesh; hide.

Syn. — *Skin* of a man or an animal; *hide* of an ox; *rind* of pork; *peel* of an orange.

SKIN, *v. a.* To flay: — to cover with skin.

SKIN, *v. n.* To become covered with skin.

SKIN'-DEEP, *a.* Slight; superficial.

SKIN'FLINT, *n.* A very niggardly person; a miser.

SKINNED (skind), *a.* Having skin.

SKIN'NER, *n.* One who skins; a dealer in skins.

SKIN'NI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being skinny.

SKIN'NY, *a.* Consisting of skin; wanting flesh.

SKIP, *v. n.* To pass by leaps; to leap; to jump.

SKIP, *v. a.* To pass by: — to miss; to omit.

SKIP, *n.* A light leap or bound; a spring.

SKIP'JACK, *n.* An upstart: — a child's toy or play: — a sea-fish, the stickle-back.

SKIP'KEN-NEL, *n.* A lackey; a footboy. [*R.*]

SKIP'PER, *n.* One who skips: — a shipmaster.

SKIRL, *v. n.* To scream out. [*Local.*]

SKIR'MISH, *n.* A slight fight in war; a contest.

SKIR'MISH, *v. n.* To fight loosely or in parties.

SKIR'MISH-ER, *n.* One who skirmishes.

SKIR'RET, *n.* The water parsnip, a garden plant.

SKIRT, *n.* A garment hanging loose and full from the waist: — a loose edge; a margin; a border.

SKIRT, *v. a.* To border; to run along the edge of.

SKIRT, *n.* A wanton wench: — a reflection; a jeer.

SKIT'TISH, *a.* Shy; easily frightened; fickle; wanton.

SKIT'TISH-LY, *ad.* Shyly; wantonly; ficklely.

SKIT'TISH-NESS, *n.* Shyness; fickleness.

SKIT'TLES (skit'tlz), *n. pl.* Ninepins; a game.

SKIV'ER [skiv'er, *C.*; ski'ver, *Boag*], *n.* A split skin; a sheepskin used for binding books.

SKÖ'W, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat; scow. See SCOW.

SKREËN, *n.* A shelter. See SCREEN.

SKÜLK, *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice.

SKÜLK'ER, *n.* One who skulks.

SKÜLL, *n.* The bony case that encloses the brain; the cranium or brainpan; the head: — an oar.

SKÜLL'CÁP, *n.* A head-piece. — (*Bot.*) A plant; a medicinal plant; *scutellaria*.

SKÜNK, *n.* A leetid animal of the weasel tribe.

*SKY [ski, *P. E. Ja. R.*; skyi, *S. J. F.*; skēi, *W. K.*; sk'y, *Sm.*], *n.* The apparent arc to the vault of heaven; firmament; atmosphere.

*SKY'-CÖL-OR, *n.* The color of the sky.

*SKY'-CÖL-ORED (sk'i'kü'l-urd), *a.* Blue; azure.

*SKY'EY (sk'i'e), *a.* Ethereal; like the sky.

*SKY'LÁRK, *n.* A lark that mounts and sings.

*SKY'LÁRK-ING, *n.* (*Naut.*) Wanton play among seamen about the rigging and tops of ships.

*SKY'LIGHT (sk'i'lit), *n.* A window in a roof.

*SKY'RÖCK-ET, *n.* A kind of rising firework.

*SKY'-SÁIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small sail sometimes set above the royal.

SLÁB, *n.* A plane of stone: — an outside plank.

*SLÁB'BER [sláb'ber, *J. E. F. Ja. R.*; slób'ber, *S. P. K.*; sláb'ber or slób'ber, *W. Sm.*], *v. a. & n.* To sup up hastily: — to smear; to drivel; to slaver; to slobber.

*SLÁB'BER-ER, *n.* One who slabbers: — an idiot.

SLÁB'BY, *a.* Thick; viscous; wet; floody.

SLÁCK, *a.* Not tense; loose: — remiss; not diligent.

Syn. — *Slack* rope; *loose* garment; *slack* or *remiss* in performance of duty.

SLÁCK, *v. a.* To loosen; to relax; to slacken: — to deprive of cohesion, as time; to slake.

SLÁCK, *v. n.* To become slack; to be remiss; to flag; to abate; to slacken.

SLÁCK, *n.* Coal broken in small pieces.

SLÁCK'EN (slak'kn), *v. a.* To relax; to slack.

SLÁCK'EN, *v. n.* To be remiss; to flag; to slack.

SLÁCK'LY, *ad.* Loosely; negligently; remissly.

SLACK/NESS, *n*. State of being slack; looseness.
SLACK-WA-TER, *n*. The interval between the flux and reflux of the tide.
SLAG, *n*. The dross or recement of metal.
SLÄIN (slän), *p*. From *Slay*.
SLÄKE, *v. a.* To quench; to extinguish: — to deprive of cohesion, as lime; to slack.
SLÄM, *v. a.* To shut hard; to crush; to beat.
SLÄM, *n.* A bang: — a defeat, applied at cards.
SLÄM/KIN or **SLÄM'MER-KIN**, *n*. A slut; a trollop.
SLÄN'DER (ll), *v. a.* To censure falsely; to defame; to asperse; to calumniate; to traduce.
SLÄN'DER, *n*. Defamation; reproach; the utterance of false and malicious reports against another; calumny; detraction; aspersion.
Syn. — Slander arises from a hostile feeling or mischievous temper; *calumny*, from the worst motives; *defamation*, from personal resentment; *detraction*, from envy; *aspersion*, from ill-will or hostility; *reproach*, from ill-will or disapprobation.
SLÄN'DER-ER, *n*. One who slanders.
SLÄN'DER-OÜS, *a.* Falsely abusive; calumnious.
SLÄN'DER-OÜS-LY, *ad.* With false reproach.
SLÄN'DER-OÜS-NESS, *n*. Abusiveness.
SLÄNG, *n*. Low, vulgar language; cant; jargon.
SLÄNG, *i.* From *Sling*.
SLANT or **SLÄNT'ING**, *a.* Oblique; sloping.
SLÄNT, *v. a.* To turn aslant or aside; to slope.
SLÄNT'LY or **SLÄNT'WISE**, *ad.* Obliquely.
SLÄP, *n*. A blow with the hand open.
SLÄP, *ad.* With a sudden and violent blow.
SLÄP, *v. a.* To strike with the open hand.
SLÄP-DÄSH', *ad.* All at once; with hurry.
SLÄP'JÄCK, *n*. A sort of pancake.
SLÄSH, *v. a.* To cut; to cut with long cuts.
SLÄSH, *v. n.* To cut or strike at random.
SLÄSH, *n*. A cut; a wound; a cut in cloth.
SLÄT, *n*. A narrow, thin piece of timber, in the bottom of a cart; sloat.
SLÄTE, *n*. A kind of stone: — a thin plate of stone.
SLÄTE, *v. a.* To cover with slate or slates, as the roof; to tile.
SLÄT'ER, *n*. One who covers with slates or tiles.
SLÄT'ING, *n*. Act of covering with slate; a covering.
SLÄT'ER, *v. n.* To be slovenly or careless.
SLÄT'TERN, *n*. A negligent, untidy woman; a slut.
SLÄT'TERN-LY, *a.* Not clean; slovenly.
SLÄT'TERN-LY, *ad.* Awkwardly; negligently.
SLÄ'TY, *a.* Having the form of slate; laminated.
SLÄUGH'TER (släw'ter), *n*. Great destruction of life; carnage; massacre; butchery.
SLÄUGH'TER (släw'ter), *v. a.* To put to death by a weapon; to butcher; to slay; to kill.
SLÄUGH'TER-ER (släw'ter-er), *n*. A killer.
SLÄUGH'TER-HÖUSE (släw'ter-höüs), *n*. A house in which beasts are killed by the butcher.
SLÄUGH'TER-OÜS (släw'ter-üs), *a.* Destructive.
SLÄVE, *n*. One who is owned by, and subject to the will of, another; a bondman; a servant; a drudge.
SLÄVE, *v. n.* To drudge; to toil: — to carry on the slave-trade; to procure slaves.
SLÄVE'HÖLD-ER, *n*. One who owns slaves.
SLÄV'ER, *n*. One who slaves: — a slave-shop.
SLÄV'ER, *n*. Spittle running from the mouth.
SLÄV'ER, *v. n. & a.* To emit spittle; to slabber.
SLÄV'ER-ER, *n*. A driveller; an idiot.
SLÄV'ER-Y, *n*. State of subjection to the will of another; condition of a slave; servitude.
SLÄVE'-SHIP, *n*. A ship used in the slave-trade.
SLÄVE'-TRÄDE, *n*. The traffic in slaves.
SLÄV'ISH, *a.* Servile; mean; base; dependent.
SLÄV'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a slavish manner.
SLÄV'ISH-NESS, *n*. Servility; meanness.
SLÄ-VÖN'IC, *a.* Relating to Slavonia; Slavonic.
SLÄY (slä), *v. a.* [*i.* **SLÄW**; *pp.* **SLAYING**, **SLAIN**.] To kill; to destroy; to butcher.
SLÄY'ER (slä'er), *n*. A killer; a destroyer.
SLÄVE, *n*. The knotted part of silk or thread.
SLÄVE, *v. a.* To separate into threads; to sleid.

SLÄW'ZY, *a.* Weak; thin; slimsy.
SLÄD, *n*. A carriage drawn on runners on snow.
SLÄD, *v. a.* To carry or transport on a sled.
SLÄDGE, *n*. A large, heavy hammer: — a sled.
SLÄEK, *a.* Smooth; glossy; not rough; not harsh.
SLÄEK, *v. a.* To render soft, smooth, or glossy.
SLÄEK'LY, *ad.* Smoothly; glossily; softly.
SLÄEK/NESS, *n*. Smoothness; glossiness.
SLÄEK'Y, *a.* Of a sleek or smooth appearance.
SLÄEP, *v. n.* [*i.* **SLIPT**; *pp.* **SLEEPING**, **SLEPT**.] To take rest; to slumber; to repose: — to be dead.
SLÄEP, *n*. Repose; rest; slumber; nap; drowse.
SLÄEP'ER, *n*. One who sleeps: — a floor-timber.
SLÄEP'I-LY, *ad.* Drowsily; lazily; stupidly.
SLÄEP'I-NESS, *n*. Disposition to sleep; drowsiness.
SLÄEP'ING, *p. a.* Being asleep; at rest; inactive.
SLÄEP'LESS, *a.* Wanting sleep; always awake.
SLÄEP'LESS-NESS, *n*. Want of sleep.
SLÄEP'Y, *a.* Disposed to sleep; drowsy; dull.
SLÄET, *n*. A kind of smooth, small hail or snow.
SLÄET, *v. n.* To snow with a mixture of rain.
SLÄET'Y, *a.* Bringing, or consisting of, sleet.
SLÄEVE, *n*. The dress that covers the arm.
SLÄEVE'LESS, *a.* Having no sleeves.
SLÄID (släd), *v. a.* To prepare for the sleigh.
SLÄIGH (slä), *n*. A vehicle for travelling, drawn on runners, upon the snow; a sledge.
SLÄIGH'ING (slä'ing), *n*. The act of travelling or transporting with sleighs.
SLÄIGHT (slit), *n*. Art; trick; artifice; dexterity.
SLÄIGHT'Y (slit'e), *a.* Crafty; artful. [*R.*]
SLÄN'DER, *a.* Thin; not bulky; slight; weak.
SLÄN'DER-LY, *ad.* Without bulk; slightly; meanly.
SLÄN'DER-NESS, *n*. Quality of being slender.
SLÄPT, *i. & p.* From *Sleep*.
SLÄW (slü), *i.* From *Slay*.
SLÄY (slä), *n*. A weaver's reed: — written also *slay*.
SLÄY (slä), *v. n.* To part or twist; to sleid.
SLICE, *v. a.* To cut into thin pieces; to divide.
SLICE, *n*. A thin, broad piece cut off; a peel.
SLID, *i. & p.* From *Slide*.
SLID'DEN (slid'dn), *p.* From *Slide*.
SLID, *v. n. & a.* [*i.* **SLID**; *pp.* **SLIDING**, **SLIDDEN** or **SLID**.] To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide.
SLIDE, *n*. A smooth passage; flow; even course.
SLID'ER, *n*. He or that which slides.
SLID'ING-RÖLE, *n*. A mathematical instrument.
SLID'ING-SCALE, *n*. A scale that slides: — a scheme for raising or lowering the duties in proportion to the rise and fall of prices.
SLIGHT (slit), *a.* Small; worthless; weak; feeble; slim; superficial; negligent; careless; cursory.
SLIGHT (slit), *n*. Neglect; contempt; scorn.
SLIGHT (slit, 77), *v. a.* To treat as unworthy of notice; to neglect; to disregard.
SLIGHT'ER (slit'er), *n*. One who slights.
SLIGHT'LY (slit'le), *ad.* In a slight manner.
SLIGHT'NESS (slit'nes), *n*. Weakness; neglect.
SLI'LY, *ad.* Cunningly. See *SLIV'Y*.
SLIM, *a.* Weak; slight; slender; thin of shape.
SLIME, *n*. A viscous mire; a glutinous substance.
SLIM'NESS, *n*. Viscosity; glutinous matter.
SLIM'NESS, *n*. State or quality of being slim.
SLIM'Y, *a.* Overspread with slime; glutinous.
SLI'NESS, *n*. Artful secrecy. See *SLYNESS*.
SLING, *n*. A missive weapon for stones; a throw: — a bandage to sustain a limb.
SLING, *v. a.* To throw by a sling; to cast.
SLING'ER, *n*. One who slings, or uses the sling.
SLINK, *v. n.* [*i.* **SLUNK**; *pp.* **SLINKING**, **SLUNK**.] To sneak; to steal away.
SLINK, *v. a.* To miscarry, as cows; to cast.
SLIP, *v. n.* To slide; to glide; to escape: — *ic* *erz*.
SLIP, *v. a.* To convey secretly; to let loose.
SLIP, *n*. False step; mistake: — an escape: — a twig; a cutting: — an opening between wharves.
SLIP'BOARD, *n*. A board sliding in grooves.
SLIP'KNÖT, *n*. A bow-knot; a knot easily untied.
SLIP'PER, *n*. One who slips: — a thin shoe.
SLIP'PERED (slip'perd), *a.* Wearing slippers.
SLIP'PER-I-LY, *ad.* In a slippery manner.

SLIP/PER-I-NESS, *n.* Smoothness; uncertainty.
 SLIP/PER-Y, *a.* Glib; smooth; causing to slip; hard to hold; — uncertain; changeable.
 SLIP/SHÖD, *a.* Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels; wearing slippers.
 SLIP/SLÖP, *n.* Bad liquor. [*A cant term.*]
 SLIT, *v. a.* [*i. slit or slitted; pp. slitting, slit or slitted.*] To cut lengthwise; to cut.
 SLIT, *n.* A long cut, or narrow opening.
 SLIT/TER, *n.* One who cuts or slashes.
 SLIT/TING-MILL, *n.* A mill in which iron bars are slit into nail-rods, &c.
 *SLIV/VER or SLIV/ER [sliv'er, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; sliv'er, *Craig, Wb.*], *n.* A piece cut or torn off.
 *SLIV/VER, *v. a.* To split; to tear off; to slit.
 SLÖAT (slöt), *n.* A narrow piece of timber; a slat.
 SLÖB/BER, *v. a.* To spill upon; to slaver; to slubber.
 SLÖE (slö), *n.* Fruit of the blackthorn; a plum.
 SLÖÖP, *n.* A small vessel with one mast: — a vessel of war smaller than a frigate. See *VESSEL*.
 SLÖP, *v. a.* To drink hastily; to dash with water.
 SLÖP, *n.* Mean liquor. — *Pl.* Ready-made clothes.
 SLÖPE, *a.* Oblique; not perpendicular; sloping.
 SLOPE, *n.* An oblique direction; a declivity.
 SLOPE, *v. a.* To form to obliquity or declivity.
 SLOPE, *v. n.* To take an oblique direction.
 SLOPE/NESS, *n.* Obliquity; declivity.
 SLOPE/WISE, *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.
 SLOP/ING, *p. a.* That slopes; declivous; oblique.
 SLOP/PY, *a.* Miry and wet; plashy; sloshy.
 SLOP/-SHOP, *n.* A shop for ready-made clothes.
 SLOSH, *n.* Snow in a melting state; slush.
 SLOSH/Y, *a.* Plashy; sloppy; slushy.
 *SLÖTH [slöth, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; slöth, *Wb.*], *n.* Slowness; tardiness; laziness: — an animal of very slow motion
 *SLÖTH/FÜL, *a.* Idle; lazy; sluggish; indolent.
 *SLÖTH/FÜL-LY, *ad.* Idly; lazily; with sloth.
 *SLÖTH/FÜL-NESS, *n.* Laziness; sluggishness.
 SLÖÜCH, *n.* A clown; a clownish gait or manner.
 SLÖÜCH, *v. n.* To have a downcast, clownish look, gait, or manner.
 SLÖÜCH, *v. a.* To depress; to press down.
 SLOUGH (slüf, 76) [slüf, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* The skin which a serpent casts off: — the part that separates from a foul sore.
 SLOUGH (slü), *v. n.* To part from the sound flesh.
 SLOUGH (slüf, 76) [slüf, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. Wb.*; slüf, *Ja. K.*], *n.* A deep, miry place.
 SLOUGH/Y (slöü'e), *a.* Miry; boggy; muddy.
 SLOW/EN, *n.* One carelessly or dirtily dressed.
 SLOW/EN-LI-NESS, *n.* Negligence of dress, &c.
 SLOW/EN-LY, *a.* Indecently negligent of dress.
 SLOW/EN-LY, *ad.* In a coarse, inelegant manner.
 SLOW (slö), *ad.* Not swift; late; dull; tardy: — used in composition, as *slow-paced*.
 SLOW/LY (slö'le), *ad.* Not swiftly; not rashly.
 SLOW/NESS, *n.* Want of velocity; delay.
 SLOW/-WORM (slö'würm), *n.* The blind-worm.
 SLÜB, *n.* A roll of wool slightly twisted.
 SLÜB, *v. a.* To form into slubs.
 SLÜB/BER, *v. a.* To hurry over; to do coarsely: — to stain; to slubber; to slobber.
 SLÜB/BER-DE-GÜLL/ION, *n.* A base wretch. [*Low.*]
 SLÜDGE, *n.* Mire; dirt mixed with water; slosh.
 SLÜE (slü), *v. a.* To turn about its axis; to turn.
 SLÜG, *n.* A drone: — a hinderance: — a snail: — a piece of metal shot from a gun.
 SLÜG, *v. n.* To lie idle; to play the drone. [*R.*]
 SLÜG/GARD, *n.* An idler; an inactive, lazy fellow.
 SLÜG/GARD, *a.* Lazy; sluggish.
 SLÜG GISH, *a.* Dull; lazy; slothful; idle; slow; inactive; indolent.
 SLÜG/GISH-LY, *ad.* Dully; lazily; idly; slowly.
 SLÜG/GISH-NESS, *n.* Dulness; sloth; laziness.
 SLÜICE (slüs), *n.* A water-gate; a floodgate; a vent for water; a stream of water.
 SLÜICE (slüs), *v. a.* To emit by floodgates.
 SLÜICY (slü'se), *a.* Pouring, as from a sluice.

SLÜM/BER, *v. n.* To sleep lightly; to doze.
 SLÜM/BER, *n.* Light sleep; sleep; repose; doze.
 SLÜM/BER-ER, *n.* One who slumbers.
 SLÜM/BER-ÖÜS, *a.* Causing sleep; sleepy.
 SLÜMP, *v. n.* To sink, go down, or tread through snow, ice, mire, soft ground, &c.
 SLÜNG, *i. & p.* From *Slung*.
 SLÜNG/-SHÖT, *n.* An offensive weapon formed by two balls fastened together by a piece of rope.
 SLÜNK, *i. & p.* From *Slunk*.
 SLÜR, *v. a.* To sully; to soil; to reproach.
 SLÜR, *n.* Slight reproach; a trick; a mark.
 SLÜSH, *n.* Snow in a melting state; slosh; sludge.
 SLÜT, *n.* A dirty woman; a slattern: — a bitch.
 †SLÜT/TER-Y, *n.* The qualities of a slut. *Shak.*
 SLÜT/TISH, *a.* Dirty; not nice; not cleanly.
 SLÜT/TISH-LY, *ad.* In a sluttish manner; dirtily.
 SLÜT/TISH-NESS, *n.* Nastiness; dirtiness.
 SLÜY, *a.* Meantly artful; insidious; *cunning*.
 SLÜY/BÖÖTS, *n.* A cunning or sly person.
 SLÜY/LY, *ad.* With secret artifice; insidiously.
 SLÜY/NESS, *n.* Artful secrecy; art; cunning.
 SMÄCK, *v. n.* To kiss: — to have a taste.
 SMÄCK, *v. a.* To move, as the lips; to kiss.
 SMÄCK, *n.* Taste; savor: — a loud kiss: — a blow by the hand: — a snail vessel.
 SMÄLL, *a.* Little; not great; slender; minute.
 SMÄLL, *n.* Small or narrow part of any thing.
 SMÄLL/-ÄRMS, *n. pl.* Muskets, rifles, pistols, &c.
 SMÄLL/-BEER, *n.* Beer of little strength.
 SMÄLL/-CRAFT, *n.* A vessel or vessels smaller than ships.
 SMÄLL/NESS, *n.* Littleness; want of greatness.
 SMÄLL/-PÖX, *n.* An eruptive malignant disease.
 SMÄLL/Y, *ad.* In a small manner or degree.
 SMÄLT, *n.* A beautiful blue substance, made by fusing glass with oxide of cobalt, &c.
 SMA-RÄG/DINE, *a.* Made of, or like, emerald.
 SMÄRT, *n.* A quick, pungent, lively pain; pain.
 SMÄRT, *v. n.* To feel quick, lively pain.
 SMÄRT, *a.* Pungent; sharp; quick; brisk; lively; active; vigorous: — witty; acute.
 SMÄRT/EN (smärt'in), *v. a.* To make smart.
 SMÄRT/LY, *ad.* Sharply; briskly; vigorously.
 SMÄRT/-MÖN-EX, *n.* Money paid for release from military service.
 SMÄRT/NESS, *n.* Quickness; vigor; briskness.
 SMÄSH, *v. a.* To break in pieces; to dash.
 SMÄSH, *n.* State of being crushed; a crush.
 SMÄT/TER, *v. n.* To talk superficially or ignorantly.
 SMÄT/TER, *n.* Superficial or slight knowledge.
 SMÄT/TER-ER, *n.* One who has a slight knowledge.
 SMÄT/TER-ING, *n.* Superficial knowledge; smatter.
 SMÉAR, *v. a.* To besmear; to soil; to contaminate.
 SMÉAR, *n.* An ointment; any fat liquor.
 SMÉAR/Y, *a.* Dauby; adhesive.
 SMÉLL, *v. a.* [*i. smelt; pp. SMELLING, SMELT.*] To perceive by the nose, or by the sense of smell.
 SMÉLL, *v. n.* To perceive or emit smell; to scent.
 SMÉLL, *n.* Power of smelling; scent; odor.
Syn. — *Smell* and *scent* are said either of that which receives, or that which gives smell; odor, perfume, and fragrance, of that which gives smell.
 SMÉLL/FEAST, *n.* One who haunts good tables.
 SMÉLL/ING, *n.* The power of perceiving smells.
 SMÉLT, *i. & p.* From *Smell*.
 SMÉLT, *n.* A small sea-fish; a young salmon.
 SMÉLT, *v. a.* To extract metal from ore.
 SMÉLT/ER, *n.* One who melts ore.
 SMÉLT/ER-Y, *n.* The house or place in which smelting furnaces are used.
 SMÉRK, *v. n.* To smile wantonly. See *SMIRK*.
 SMÉRK, *n.* An affected smile; smirk.
 SMÉRK/Y, *a.* Nice; smart; jaunty. [*R.*]
 SMICK/ER, *v. n.* To smirk; to look amorously.
 SMIL/LAX, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A plant; sarsaparilla.
 SMILE, *v. n.* To look gay, &c.; to be propitious.
 SMILE, *n.* A look of pleasure or kindness.
 SMIL/ING-LY, *ad.* With a look of pleasure.
 SMIRCH, *v. a.* To cloud; to soil; to smutch.
 SMIRK, *v. a.* To smile affectedly or wantonly.

SMÍRK, *n.* An affected smile; smirk.
SMÍTE, *v. a.* [*i.* **SMOTE**; *pp.* **SMITING**, **SMITTEN** or **SMIT**.] To strike; to kill; to afflict; to blast.
SMÍTE, *v. n.* To strike; to collide.
SMÍT'ER, *n.* One who smites.
SMITH, *n.* One who works in metals.
SMITH'CRÄFT, *n.* The art of a smith.
SMITH'ER-Y, *n.* The shop or work of a smith.
SMITH'Y, *n.* The shop of a smith; smithery.
SMITT, *n.* A fine, clayey ore, or ochre.
SMIT'TEN (**smít'tn**), *p.* From **Smite**. Struck.
SMIT'TLE, *v. a.* To infect.—*a.* Infectious. [*Local.*]
SMÖCK, *n.* A woman's under garment; a shift.
SMÖCK'-FÄCED (**smök'fäst**), *a.* Pale; maidenly.
SMÖCK'-FRÖCK, *n.* A laborer's frock.
SMÖKE, *n.* A sooty exhalation or vapor, arising from burning wood, &c.
SMÖKE, *v. n.* To emit smoke; to inhale and exhale the vapor of burning tobacco.
SMÖKE, *v. a.* To scent or dry by smoke; to find out.
SMÖKE'-JÄCK, *n.* An engine for turning a spit.
SMÖK'ER, *n.* One who smokes.
SMÖ'KJ-LY, *ad.* So as to be full of smoke.
SMÖ'KI-NÉSS, *n.* State of being smoky.
SMÖ'KY, *a.* Emitting smoke; fumed; obscene.
SMÖÖTH, *a.* Even; glossy; soft; — bland; mild.
SMÖÖTH, *v. a.* To level; to make easy; to soften.
SMÖÖTH'EN (**smö'thn**), *v. a.* To make smooth.
SMÖÖTH'-FÄCED (**smöth'fäst**), *a.* Mild-looking.
SMÖÖTH'LY, *ad.* Not roughly; evenly; mildly.
SMÖÖTH'NESS, *n.* Evenness of surface; softness.
SMÖTE, *i.* From **Smite**.
SMÖTH'ER, *v. a.* To suffocate by smoke or by excluding air; to stifle; to suppress.
SMÖTH'ER, *v. n.* To be suffocated: — to smoke.
SMÖTH'ER, *n.* Suppression: — smoke; thick dust.
†SMÖÜCH, *v. a.* To salute; to kiss.
SMÖUL'DER, *v. n.* To burn and smoke without flame or vent.
SMÖUL'DER-ING, } *a.* Burning and smok-
†SMÖUL'DRY (**smöl'dre**), } ing without vent.
SMÜG, *a.* Nice; spruce; dressed with niceness.
SMÜG'GLE, *v. a.* To import or export secretly and unlawfully, or without paying the duties.
SMÜG'GLER, *n.* One who smuggles.
SMÜG'GLING, *n.* A secret importation of goods.
SMÜT, *n.* A spot with soot; mildew: — obscenely.
SMÜT, *v. a.* To mark with soot, coal, or dirt; to soil; to taint with mildew.
SMÜT, *v. n.* To gather soot.
SMÜTCH, *v. a.* To blacken with smoke or soot.
SMÜT'TI-LY, *ad.* Blackly; smokily: — obscenely.
SMÜT'TI-NÉSS, *n.* State of being smutty.
SMÜT'TY, *a.* Black with smoke; dirty: — obscene.
SNÄCK, *n.* A share: a part taken by compact.
SNÄF'FLE, *n.* A bridle which crosses the nose.
SNÄF'FLE, *v. a.* To bridle; to hold in a bridle.
SNÄF, *a.* A protuberance; a tooth; a branch; jag: — a tree having its roots fastened at the bottom of a river, or a branch of such a tree.
SNÄG'GED or **SNÄG'GEY**, *a.* Full of snags; jaggy.
SNÄIL, *n.* A slimy insect; a testaceous animal.
SNÄIL'-PÄCED (-päst), *a.* Moving slowly.
SNÄKE, *n.* A serpent of the oviparous kind.
SNÄKE, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To wind a small rope spirally round a larger one.
SNÄKE'ROOT, *n.* A medicinal plant.
SNÄ'KY, *a.* Serpentine; belonging to a snake.
SNÄP, *v. a.* [*i.* **SNAPPED** or **SNAPT**; *pp.* **SNAPPING**, **SNAPPED** or **SNAPT**.] To break short: — to strike: — to catch at; to bite.
SNÄP, *v. n.* To break short; to crack: — to try to bite; to snarl.
SNÄP, *n.* A quick breaking or bite; catch: — noise.
SNÄP'-DRÄG-ÖN, *n.* A kind of play: — a plant.
SNÄP'PISH, *a.* Eager to bite; peevish; tart.
SNÄP'PISH-LY, *ad.* Peevishly; tartly.
SNÄP'PISH-NÉSS, *n.* Peevishness; tartness.
SNARE, *n.* A gin; a net; a noose; a trap.
SNARE, *v. a.* To entrap; to ensnare.
SNÄRL, *v. n.* To growl; to speak roughly.

SNÄRL, *v. a.* To entangle; to embarrass; to twist.
SNÄRL, *n.* Entanglement: — a quarrel; a growl.
SNÄRL'ER, *n.* One who snarls; a surly fellow.
SNÄRL'ING, *p. a.* Growling; snappish; cross.
SNÄR'Y, *a.* Entangling; insidious. [*catch.*]
SNÄTCH, *v. a. & n.* To seize hastily; to bite or
SNÄTCH, *n.* A hasty catch; a broken part; a fit.
SNÄTH, *n.* The handle of a scythe. [*U. S.*] In
 England called *snead*, *sned*, *snathe*, and *sneathe*.
SNÉAK, *v. n.* To creep or withdraw slyly or meanly; to skulk; to truckle.
SNÉAK, *n.* A sneaking fellow; a niggard.
SNÉAK'ER, *n.* A sneak: — a small vessel of drink.
SNÉAK'ING, *p. a.* Servile; mean; niggardly.
SNÉAK'ING-LY, *ad.* Meanly; servilely.
SNÉAK'ING-NÉSS, *n.* Meanness; pitifulness.
†SNÉAP or **†SNÉB**, *v. a.* To chide; to reprimand.
SNÉCK, *n.* The latch of a door or casement.
SNÉER, *v. n.* To show contempt by looks or actions; to scoff; to jeer; to gibe.
SNÉER, *n.* A look of contempt, scorn, derision.
SNÉER'ER, *n.* One who sneers; a scorner.
SNÉER'ING-LY, *ad.* With a look of scorn.
SNÉÉZE, *v. n.* To emit breath or air audibly and spasmodically through the nose.
SNÉÉZE, *n.* An emission of breath by the nose.
SNÉÉZ'ING, *n.* Act of sneezing; stertutation.
SNICK'ER, *v. n.* To laugh slyly; to giggle.
SNÍPE, *v. n.* To draw breath up the nose; to snuff.
SNÍFT, *v. n.* To snort; to snuff. [*R.*]
SNÍG, *n.* A kind of eel. [*Local*]
SNÍG'GER, *v. n.* To giggle; to snicker.
SNÍG'GLE, *v. n.* To fish for eels.—*v. a.* To snare.
SNÍP, *v. a.* To cut at once with scissors; to clip.
SNÍP, *n.* A clip; a shred; a share; a snack.
SNÍPE, *n.* A small fen-fowl with a long bill.
†SNÍP'ET, *n.* A small part; a share; a snip.
SNÍP'SNÄP, *n.* A tart dialogue, with quick replies.
SNÍV'EL (**snív'vl**), *n.* Mucus of the nose; snoot.
SNÍV'EL (**snív'vl**), *v. n.* To run at the nose: — to cry childishly; to complain.
SNÍV'EL-LER (**snív'vl-er**), *n.* A weak lamenter.
SNÍV'EL-LÍNG (**snív'vl-íng**), *a.* Whining; pitiful.
SNÖB, *n.* One who during a strike continues to work: — a journeyman shoemaker. [*Eng.*]
SNÖB, *a.* Trimmied; smooth: — sly. [*Local.*]
SNÖÖZE, *v. n.* To slumber.—*n.* A slumber.
SNÖRE, *v. n.* To breathe hard and audibly through the nose, as in sleep.
SNÖRE, *n.* A noise through the nose in sleep.
SNÖR'ING, *n.* Loud breathing in sleep.
SNÖRT, *v. n.* To blow hard through the nose.
SNÖRT, *v. a.* To turn up in anger or derision.
SNÖT, *n.* The secretion or mucus of the nose.
SNÖT'ER, *v. n.* To snivel; to sob or cry. [*Local.*]
SNÖT'TY, *a.* Full of snot; dirty; mean.
SNÖÜT, *n.* The nose of a beast; the nozzle.
SNÖÜT, *v. a.* To furnish with a nozzle or point.
SNÖÜT'Y, *a.* Resembling a Least's snout.
SNÖW (**snö**), *n.* Vapor frozen in flakes: — a vessel.
SNÖW (**snö**), *v. n.* To fall in snow or flakes.
SNÖW'BÄLL, *n.* A round lump of snow: — a shrub.
SNÖW'BÉR-RY, *n.* A small garden shrub.
SNÖW'-BIRD, *n.* A bird seen in winter.
SNÖW'-BLÍND, *a.* Blind from exposure to the snow.
SNÖW'-DRÍFT, *n.* A drift or heap of snow.
SNÖW'DRÖP, *n.* A plant and very early flower.
SNÖW'-PLÖÜGH (-plöü), *n.* A machine for clearing away the snow before a locomotive on a railroad.
SNÖW'-SHÖE, *n.* A shoe, or light, broad machine, or racket, used for travelling on deep snow.
SNÖW'-WHITE, *a.* White as snow.
SNÖW'Y, *a.* Full of snow; white like snow.
SNÜB, *n.* A snag; a knot in wood: — a check.
SNÜB, *v. a.* To check; to reprimand; to nip.
SNÜB'-NÖSED (**snüb'hözd**), *a.* Having a flat nose.
SNÜDGE, *n. n.* To lie idle, close, or snug; to snug.
SNÜFF, *n.* The burnt wick of a candle: — powdered tobacco drawn up by the nose.
SNÜFF, *v. a.* To inhale; to snuff: — to crop the snuff, as of a candle.

SNÜFF, *v. n.* To snort; to draw breath by the nose; to sniff in contempt.
SNÜFFBÖX, *n.* A box in which snuff is carried.
SNÜFFER, *n.* One who snuffs.
SNÜFFERŠ, *n. pl.* A utensil to snuff candles.
SNÜFFLE, *v. n.* To speak through the nose.
SNÜFFLER, *n.* One who speaks through the nose.
SNÜFFLES, *n. pl.* Obstruction in the nose.
SNÜFFTAKER, *n.* One who takes snuff.
SNÜFFY, *a.* Soiled with snuff:—sulky.
SNÜG, *v. n.* To lie close; to snuggle.
SNÜG, *a.* Close; concealed; convenient; neat.
SNÜGGLE, *v. n.* To lie close; to lie snug or warm.
SNÜGLY, *ad.* In a snug manner; closely.
SNÜGNESS, *n.* Retiredness; closeness.
SO, *ad.* In like manner; thus; therefore; the same; in the same manner or degree.
SOAK (sōk), *v. a.* To steep.—*v. n.* To be steeped.
SOAKER, *n.* One who soaks:—a great drinker.
SOAP (sōp), *n.* A substance compounded of oil and alkali, used in washing and shaving.
SOAPBÖILER, *n.* One who makes soap.
SOAPSTONE, *n.* A magnesian stone; steatite.
SOAPSUDS, *n.* Water impregnated with soap.
SOAPWORT (-wür), *n.* A genus of plants.
SOAPY, *a.* Resembling soap; soft.
SOAR, *v. n.* To fly aloft; to tower; to mount.
SOAR (sōr), *n.* A towering flight; ascent.
SOARING, *n.* The act of mounting aloft.
SÖB, *v. n.* To sigh with sorrow and convulsion.
SÖB, *n.* A convulsive sigh; audible grief.
SÖBER, *a.* Temperate; regular; moderate; *abstemious*:—cool; calm; serious.
SÖBER, *v. a.* To make sober; to calm.
SÖBERLY, *ad.* Temperately; calmly; seriously.
SÖBERMIND'ED, *a.* Calm; regular; temperate.
SÖBERNESS, *n.* Temperance; calmness.
SÖBRI'E-TY, *n.* Quality of being sober; temperance; soberness; *abstinence*.
SÖBRIGUET (sōbr'ē-kā'), *n.* [Fr.] A nickname.
SÖC, *n.* (*Law*.) A jurisdiction; a circuit:—a privilege of tenants:—written also *soke*.
SÖC'AGE, *n.* (*Law*.) An ancient tenure of lands by service:—written also *soccage*.
SÖC'AGER, *n.* A tenant by socage.
SÖ-CI-A-BIL'I-TY (sō-she-a-bil'ē-te), *n.* State of being sociable, sociableness.
SÖ-CI-A-BLE (sō'she-a-bl), (*sō'she-a-bl*, *W. P. F. Ja. Sm.*; sō'she-bl, *S. J.*), *a.* Familiar; inclined to company; affable; conversable; *social*.
SÖ-CI-A-BLE (sō'she-a-bl), *n.* A kind of phæton.
SÖ-CI-A-BLE NĚSS (sō'she-a-bl-nēs), *n.* State of being sociable; inclination to company.
SÖ-CI-A-BLY (sō'she-a-ble), *ad.* Conversably.
SÖ-CIAL (sō'shal), *a.* Relating to society, to mankind, or to the public interest:—companionable; sociable; *convivial*.
Syn.—*Social* duties; *companionable* or *sociable* disposition; *convivial* pleasures.
SÖ-CIAL-ISM, *n.* A social state in which there is a community of property among all the individuals composing it, a communism.
SÖ-CIAL-IST, *n.* An advocate for socialism, or a community of property.
SÖ-CI-ÄL'I-TY (sō-she-ä-l'ē-te), *n.* Socialness.
SÖ-CIAL-IZE, *v. a.* To render social.
SÖ-CIAL-LY (sō'shal-ē), *ad.* In a social way.
SÖ-CIAL-NĚSS (sō'shal-nēs), *n.* The being social.
SÖ-CI'É-TY, *n.* Union of a number in one interest; a community; a company; partnership; an association for the promotion of some object, scientific, literary, religious, political, or benevolent.
Syn.—A literary or benevolent *society*; the general *community*; a commercial *company*; *partnership* in trade.
SÖ-CIN'I-AN, *n.* A follower of Socinus, who denied the divinity and preexistence of Christ.
SÖ-CIN'I-AN, *a.* Of or belonging to Socinianism.
SÖ-CIN'I-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Socinus.
SÖ-CI-ÖL'Q-QY (sō-she-öl'q-je), *n.* The science of, or a treatise on, society; political science. [*Modern.*]

SÖCK, *n.* A short stocking; a covering for the foot:—the shoe of the ancient comic actors.
SÖCK'ET, *n.* A hollow; the receptacle of the eye.
SÖCK'LE [sōk'kl, *S. Sm. C.*; sō'kl, *W. K. Wb.*], *n.* A square member or piece of masonry; a pedestal:—a foot-stand:—written also *sokle* and *zocle*.
SÖC'MAN, *n.* A sort of tenant; a socager.
SÖ-CRÄT'IG, *a.* Relating to Socrates or to his
SÖ-CRÄT'I-CAL, *a.* manner of teaching.
SÖD, *n.* A turf; a clod.—*a.* Made of turf.
SÖD, *v. a.* To cover with sods or turf.
SÖD, *i.* From *Seethe*. Seethed.
SÖ'DA, *n.* A fixed, mineral alkali.
SÖ'DA-WÄTER, *n.* Water impregnated with carbonate of soda.
SÖ-DÄL'I-TY, *n.* A fellowship; a fraternity.
SÖD'DEN (sōd'dn), *p.* From *Seethe*. Seethed.
SÖD'DY, *a.* Turfy; full of sods.
SÖD'ER [sōd'er, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. R. Wb.*; sō'd-er, *P.*; sōw'd-er, *K. Sm.*], *v. a.* To unite with cement; to cement; to solder. See **SOLDER**.
SÖD'ER, *n.* Metallic cement. See **SOLDER**.
SÖ'DI-UM, *n.* (*Chem.*) The metallic base of soda.
SÖD'OM-ITE, *n.* One guilty of sodomy.
SÖD'OM-MY, *n.* An unnatural crime.
SÖ-ÉV'ER, *ad.* A word usually joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *whosoever*, *howsoever*.
SÖ'FA, *n.* A long, soft, easy seat, with a back.
SÖF'ET, *n.* (*Arch.*) Part of a cornice.
***SÖFT** (sōft or sōwft, 2l) [sōft, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; sōwft, *S. K. Nares*], *a.* Not hard; yielding; tender; easy; mild or low; *gentle*:—weak.
***SÖFT**, *interj.* Hold; stop; not so fast. [simple]
***SÖFT'EN** (sōft'n), *v. a.* To make soft; to mollify.
***SÖFT'EN** (sōft'n), *v. n.* To grow soft or less hard.
***SÖFT'EN-ER**, *n.* He or that which softens.
***SÖFT'-HEART-ED**, *a.* Kind-hearted; gentle.
***SÖFT'LING**, *n.* An effeminate person.
***SÖFT'LY**, *ad.* Without hardness or noise; gently.
***SÖFT'NESS**, *n.* Quality of being soft; mildness.
SÖG'Y, *a.* Moist; damp; steaming with damp.
SÖ HÖ', *interj.* A form of calling from a distance.
SÖ-L-DISANT (swä'dē-zäng'), *a.* [Fr.] Self-called; pretended; would-be.
SÖIL, *v. a.* To foul; to dirty; to pollute; to sully:—to feed with green fodder, as cattle.
SÖIL, *n.* Dirt; ground; earth:—dung; compost.
SÖIL'ING, *n.* Act of one who soils:—act of feeding cattle with green fodder.
SÖIRÉE (swä-rä'), *n.* [Fr.] An evening party.
***SÖ'JOURN** [sō'jurn, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; sō'jurn or sō-jurn', *P.*; sō-jurn', *Kenrick, Entick*], *v. n.* To dwell awhile in a place; to *abide*.
***SÖ'JOURN** (sō'jurn), *n.* A temporary residence.
***SÖ'JOURN-ER**, *n.* A temporary dweller.
***SÖ'JOURN-ING** (sō'jurn-ing), *n.* The act of one who sojourns, a temporary residence; sojourn.
SÖ'JOURN-MENT, *n.* A temporary residence.
SÖL, *n.* [*L.*] The sun.—[Fr.] A French copper coin; a sou. See **SOU**.
SÖL [söl, *Ja. K. R.*; söl, *Wb.*], *n.* A note in music.
SÖL'ACE, *v. a.* To comfort; to console; to cheer.
SÖL'ACE, *n.* Comfort in grief; consolation; alleviation; recreation; pleasure.
SÖL'ACE-MENT, *n.* Act of solacing; solace.
SÖL-ÄN'DER, *n.* A disease in horses.
SÖL-ÄN-GÖÖSE, *n.* An aquatic fowl; the
SÖL-ÄN-GÖÖSE, *n.* gannet.
SÖ-LÄ'NÖ, *n.* [Sp.] A hot wind which blows in the Mediterranean on the south-east coast of Spain.
SÖ-LÄ'NÜM, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants.—*Sö-lä'nüm tü-ber-ō'sum*, the potato.
SÖ'LAR, *a.* Relating to the sun; as, a *solar* eclipse, the *solar* system:—measured by the sun; as, the *solar* year.
SÖLD, *i. & p.* From *Sell*.
SÖL'DAN, *n.* Emperor of Turkey. See **SULTAN**.
***SÖL'DER** (*K. Sm. C.* or sō'd-er) [söl'd-er, *W. P. J. R.*; säd'd-er, *K. Sm. C.*; sō'd'er, *S.*; söl'd-er or säd'd-er, *Ja.*; söl'd-er, *F.*], *v. a.* To unite or fasten with metallic cement; to solder.

*SÖL'DER, *n.* A metallic cement. See SÖDER.
 SÖL'DIER (söl'jer), *n.* A fighting man; a warrior.
 SÖL'DIER-LIKE (söl'jer-lik), *a.* Martial; soldierly.
 SÖL'DIER-LY (söl'jer-le), *a.* Martial; warlike.
 SÖL'DIER-SHIP, *n.* Martial qualities or skill.
 SÖL'DIER-Y (söl'jer-e), *n.* A body of soldiers.
 SÖLE, *n.* The bottom of the foot or shoe: — a fish.
 SÖLE, *v. a.* To furnish with soles.
 SÖLE, *a.* Single; only; alone; solitary. — (*Law.*)
 Not married.
 SÖL'E-CİSM, *n.* (*Rhet.*) Impropriety in language.
 — *Solecism* is an offence against the rules of grammar or syntax, by using words in a wrong construction. — *Barbarism* is an offence against the purity of style or language, by the use of uncouth or improper terms.
 SÖL'E-CİST, *n.* One who uses solecism.
 SÖL'E-CİST'IC, *a.* Partaking of solecism.
 SÖLE/LY, *ad.* Singly; only; separately.
 SÖL'EMN (söl'em), *a.* Anniversary: — religiously grave; awful; formal; ritual; serious.
 SÖL'EM-NÉSS, *n.* The quality of being solemn.
 SÖ-LEM-Nİ-TY, *n.* An annual or religious ceremony; a rite: — seriousness; gravity.
 SÖL-EM-Nİ-ZÄ'TION, *n.* The act of solemnizing.
 SÖL'EM-NİZE, *v. a.* To celebrate in due form; to perform religiously: — to make solemn or serious.
 SÖL'EMN-LY, *ad.* In a solemn manner.
 SÖL-FÄ' [söl-fä', *Ja. K. Sm. R.*; söl-fä', *Wb.*], *v. n.*
 To pronounce the musical notes.
 SÖL-FÉĞ'Ğİ-Ö (söl-féd'je-ö), *n.* [It.] The system of arranging the scale by the name *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*, by which music is taught.
 SÖ-LİC'/T, *v. a.* To importune; to entreat; to ask; to request; to implore; to beg; to beseech.
 SÖ-LİC'-I-TÄ'TION, *n.* Importunity; invitation.
Syn. — The solicitation or invitation of a friend; importunity of a beggar.
 SÖ-LİC'/TÖR, *n.* One who solicits: — a lawyer who practises in a court of chancery.
 SÖ-LİC'/TÖR-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* A high law-officer of the crown of England.
 SÖ-LİC'/TÖS, *a.* Anxious; careful; concerned.
 SÖ-LİC'/TÖS-LY, *ad.* Anxiously; carefully.
 SÖ-LİC'/TÖ-RESS, *n.* A woman who solicits.
 SÖ-LİC'/TÖDE, *n.* Anxiety; concern; great care.
 SÖL'ID, *a.* Not fluid; compact; firm; real; grave.
 SÖL'ID, *n.* A firm, compact body or substance.
 SÖL-I-DÄR-I-TY, *n.* [*solidarité*, Fr.] State of being bound together; joint liability.
 SÖ-LİD-I-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* Act of making solid.
 SÖ-LİD'I-FY, *v. a.* To make solid or firm.
 SÖ-LİD'I-TY, *n.* Firmness; compactness; density.
 SÖL'ID-LY, *ad.* Firmly; densely; compactly.
 SÖL'ID-NÉSS, *n.* Solidity; firmness; density.
 SÖL-I-DÜN'GU-LATE, *n.* A soliped.
 SÖL-I-DÜN'GU-LOUS, *a.* Whole-hoofed, as a horse.
 SÖL-I-FİD'I-AN, *n.* One who holds to faith alone.
 SÖL-I-FİD'I-AN, *a.* Relating to the Solifidians.
 SÖL-I-FİD'I-AN-İSM, *n.* The tenets of Solifidians.
 SÖ-LİL'Q-QUİZE, *v. n.* To utter a soliloquy.
 SÖL'I-Q-QUY, *a.* A discourse to one's self.
 SÖL'I-PED, *n.* An animal having a single hoof on each foot, as the horse; a solidungulate.
 SÖL-I-TAIRE' (söl-e-tär'), *n.* [Fr.] A hermit: — an ornament for the neck: — a game with cards.
 SÖL'I-TÄ-Rİ-LY, *ad.* In solitude; with loneliness.
 SÖL'I-TÄ-Rİ-NÉSS, *n.* Solitude; retirement.
 SÖL'I-TÄ-RY, *a.* Living alone; retired: — single.
Syn. — A solitary dwelling; retired situation; desert island; desolate country; single instance.
 SÖL'I-TÄ-RY, *n.* One who lives alone; a hermit.
 SÖL'I-TÜDE, *a.* A lonely life or place; a desert.
 SÖL-Mİ-ZÄ'TION, *n.* (*Mus.*) The act of exercising the voice on the gamut; a sol-faing.
 SÖ'LÖ, *n.* [It.] An air played or sung by one person.
 SÖL'STICE, *n.* The time when the sun is farthest from the equator, and the days are longest or shortest, viz. midsummer and midwinter.
 SÖL-STI'TIAL (söl-stih'al), *a.* Belonging to the solstice; happening at the solstice.

SÖL-U-BİL'I-TY, *n.* State of being soluble.
 SÖL'U-BLE, *a.* That may be dissolved; soluble; capable of dissolution; relaxing.
 SÖ-LÜ'TION, *n.* Act of solving; explanation.
 SÖL'U-TİVE, *a.* Laxative; causing relaxation.
 SÖL-VA-BİL'I-TY, *n.* State of being soluble.
 SÖL'VA-BLE, *a.* That may be solved or paid.
 SÖLVE, *v. a.* To clear; to explain; to resolve.
 SÖLV'EN-CY, *n.* State of being solvent; ability to pay all debts.
 SÖL'VEND, *n.* A substance to be dissolved.
 SÖL'VENT, *a.* Having power to dissolve; dissolving: — able to pay all debts.
 SÖL'VENT, *n.* A fluid or substance that dissolves.
 SÖLV'ER, *n.* Whoever or whatever solves.
 SÖL'VI-BLE, *a.* Solvable. See SOLVABLE.
 SÖ-MÄT'ICS, *n. pl.* The science of material substances.
 SÖ'MÄ-TİST, *n.* A materialist. [stances.]
 SÖ-MÄTÖL'Q-GY, *n.* The doctrine of material substances; materialism.
 SÖM'BRE (söm'ber) [söm'ber, *Ja. K. Sm. R.*; söm'ber, C.], *a.* [Fr.] Dark; gloomy; sombrous.
 SÖM'BROVS or SÖM'BROVS, *a.* Dark; gloomy; dismal; sombre.
 SÖME (süm), *a.* More or less; certain; any.
 SÖME'BÖD-Y (süm'höd-e), *n.* One; a person indeterminate: — a person of consideration.
 SÖME'HÖW, *ad.* One way or other.
 SÖM'ER-SÉT, *n.* A leap with heels over head.
 SÖME'THING, *n.* A thing indeterminate; a part.
 SÖME'THING, *ad.* In some degree.
 SÖME'TIME, *ad.* Once; formerly; at one time.
 SÖME'TİMES, *ad.* Not never; now and then.
 SÖME'WHAT (süm'hwöt), *n.* Something; part.
 SÖME'WHAT (süm'hwöt), *ad.* In some degree.
 SÖME'WHERE (süm'hwär), *ad.* In some place.
 SÖM-NÄM-BU-LÄ'TION, *n.* Act of walking in sleep.
 SÖM-NÄM'BULE, *n.* A somnambulist.
 SÖM-NÄM'BU-LİC, *a.* Relating to somnambulism.
 SÖM-NÄM'BU-LİSM, *n.* The act of walking in sleep; sleep-walking; somnambulation.
 SÖM-NÄM'BU-LİST, *n.* One who walks in sleep.
 SÖM-NİF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Causing sleep; sporiferous.
 SÖM-NİF'IC, *a.* Causing sleep; somniferous.
 SÖM-NİL'Q-QUENCE, *n.* Act of talking in sleep.
 SÖM-NİL'Q-QUİSM, *n.* Same as *somniloquence*.
 SÖM-NİL'Q-QUİST, *n.* One who talks in sleep.
 SÖM-NİL'Q-QUY, *n.* Act of talking in sleep.
 SÖM-NİP'A-THY, *n.* Sleep from sympathy.
 SÖM'NO-LENCE, *n.* Inclination to sleep; drowsiness.
 SÖM'NO-LÉN-CY, *n.* Siness; sleepiness.
 SÖM'NO-LÉNT, *a.* Inclined to sleep; sleepy.
 SÖN, *n.* A male child: — a native: — a descendant.
 SÖ-NÄ'TÄ [so-nä'tä, *J. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; so-nä'tä, S. W. P. F.], *n.* [It.] A tune for an instrument.
 SÖNG, *n.* That which is sung; a hymn; a ballad; a poem; a lay; a strain.
 SÖNG'STER, *n.* A person or bird that sings.
 SÖNG'STRESS, *n.* A female singer.
 SÖ-NİF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Giving or bringing sound.
 SÖN'-JN-LÄW, *n.* A man married to one's daughter.
 SÖN'NET, *n.* A short poem; specially a poem consisting of 14 lines, rhymed according to an intricate arrangement.
 SÖN-NÉT-ÉER', *n.* A writer of sonnets: — a small poet, in contempt.
 SÖN-O-RİF'IC, *a.* Producing sound.
 SÖ-NÖ'ROUS, *a.* Loud; shrill; high-sounding.
 SÖ-NÖ'ROUS-LY, *ad.* With high sound.
 SÖ-NÖ'ROUS-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being sonorous.
 SÖN'SHIP, *n.* The relation of a son; filiation.
 SÖÖN, *ad.* Before long; shortly; quickly; early.
 *SÖÖT (söt or sût) [sôt, W. K. R.; sût, J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; sût, S. P.], *n.* Condensed smoke.
 *SÖÖTED (sôt'ed or sût'ed), *a.* Smeared with SÖÖT'ER-KİN, *n.* A kind of false birth. [soot.]
 SÖÖTH, *n.* Truth; reality: — prognostication.
 SÖÖTH, *a.* True; faithful. *Shak.*
 SÖÖTHE, *v. a.* To flatter; to calm; to mollify; to allay; to soften; to pacify; to mitigate.
 SÖÖTH'ER, *n.* One who soothes.

SÖÖTH/SÄY, v. n. To predict; to foretell.
SÖÖTH/SÄY-ER, n. A foreteller; a predictor.
SÖÖTH/SÄY-ING, n. Prediction; a foretelling.
***SOOT/I-NÉSS, n.** Quality of being sooty.
***SOOT/Y (sôt'e or sût'e) [sôt'e, S. W. K. R.; sût'e, J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; sût'e, P.], a.** Consisting of or covered with soot; fuliginous; black.
SÖP, n. Any thing steeped in gravy or liquid.
SÖP, v. a. To steep in gravy or any liquid.
SÖPH, n. A disputant; a student; a sophomore.
SÖPH/I (sô'f'e), n. [Pers.] The king of Persia.
SÖPH/ISM, n. A specious but fallacious argument; a fallacy; *paralogism*.
SÖPH/IST, n. A captious or fallacious reasoner.
SÖPH/IS-TER, n. A captious disputant or logician; a sophist:—an undergraduate.
SO-PHIS/TIC, a. Logically deceitful; partak-
SO-PHIS/TI-CAL, a. ing of sophistry; *fallacious*.
SO-PHIS/TI-CAL-LY, ad. With fallacious subtlety.
SO-PHIS/TI-CATE, v. a. To adulterate; to corrupt.
SO-PHIS/TI-CATE, p. a. Adulterate; not genuine.
SO-PHIS/TI-CÄ'TION, n. Act of sophisticating.
SO-PHIS/TI-CÄ-TOR, n. One who sophisticates.
SÖPH/IS-TRY, n. Fallacious reasoning; a subtle fallacy; false logic.
SÖPH/O-MÖRE, n. A student in an American college in his second year.
SÖPH/O-MÖR/IC, a. Relating to sophomores;
SÖPH/O-MÖR/I-CAL, a. bombastic; inflated.
***SÖP-O-RIF/ER-OÜS, a.** Causing sleep; somniferous.
***SÖP-O-RIF/ER-OÜS-NÉSS, n.** State of being soporiferous.
***SÖP-O-RIF/IC [söp-o-rif'ik, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; söp-o-rif'ik, S. P. E.], a.** Causing sleep; narcotic.
***SÖP-O-RIF/IC, n.** A soporific medicine; a narcotic.
SO-PRÄ/NÖ, n. [It.] (*Mus.*) The highest vocal part of music; treble.
SÖR/CER-ER, n. A conjurer; a magician; a wizard.
SÖR/CER-ÉSS, n. A female magician; enchantress.
SÖR/CER-OÜS, a. Containing enchantments.
SÖR/CER-Y, n. The art or practice of sorcerers; conjuration; magic; enchantment; witchcraft.
SÖRD, n. Corrupted from *scard*. See *SWARD*.
SÖR/DID, a. Vile; base; covetous; niggardly.
SÖR/DID-LY, ad. Meanly; poorly; covetously.
SÖR/DID-NÉSS, n. Baseness; niggardliness.
SÖR-DINE' [sör-dën', W. P. Ja. K.; sör'din, Sm.], n. [*saurdine*, Fr.] A small pipe in a trumpet.
SÖRE, n. A place tender and painful; an ulcer.
SÖRE, a. Tender to the touch; painful:—easily vexed; sensitive:—afflictive; grievous.
†SÖRE, ad. Intensely; in a great degree.
SÖR/EL [sör'el, P. K. Sm. R.; sör'el, S. W. J. F.], n. A buck in his third year. See *SORREL*.
SÖRE/LY, ad. With great pain or distress.
SÖRE/NÉSS, n. State of being sore; tenderness.
SÖR/EL, n. pl. (Bot.) The fructification of ferns.
SO-RÍ/TÉS, n. [L.] (Logic.) An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms.
SÖRN'ER, n. An intruder. [*Ireland*.]
SO-RÖR/I-CÍDE [so-rör'e-síd, W. P. Ja.; so-rör'e-síd, S. Sm.], n. Murder or murder of a sister.
SÖR/RAGE, n. Blades of green wheat or barley.
SÖR/REL, n. A plant having an acid taste.
SÖR/REL, a. Reddish; inclined to redness.
SÖR/RI-LY, ad. In a sorry manner; meanly.
SÖR/RI-NÉSS, n. Meanness; wretchedness.
SÖR/RÖW (sör'rö), v. n. To grieve; to be sad.
SÖR/RÖW (sör'rö), n. Grief; sadness; affliction.
SÖR/ROW-FÜL, a. Full of sorrow; sad; mournful; grieving; sorry; *dismal*.
SÖR/ROW-FÜL-LY, ad. In a sorrowful manner.
SÖR/ROW-FÜL-NÉSS, n. State of being sorrowful.
SÖR/RÝ, a. Grieved; sorrowful:—pitiful; vile.
SÖRT, n. A class or order of persons or things; a kind; species; manner; rank:—*PL. (Printing.)* The letters, points, marks, quadrats, &c. which are contained in separate boxes.
SÖRT, v. a. To distribute into classes; to arrange; to separate; to conjoin; to assort.

SÖRT, v. n. To consort; to join; to suit; to fit.
SÖRT/A-BLE, a. That may be sorted; suitable.
SÖR-TIÉ' (sör-té'), n. [Fr.] A sudden attack made by the inhabitants of a besieged place upon the besiegers; a sally.
SÖR-TI-LÉGE, n. The act of drawing lots.
SÖR-TI/TION (sör-tish'un), n. Selection by lots.
†SÖRT/MENT, n. Act of sorting; assortment.
SÖS-TÉN' U-TÖ, [It. sustained.] (Mus.) Noting that the sound is to be held out steadily to the last.
SÖT, n. An habitual drunkard:—[a dolt. *Shak.*]
SÖT, v. a. To stupefy; to besot:—*v. n.* To tipple.
SÖT/TISH, a. Dull with intemperance; drunken.
SÖT/TISH-LY, ad. In a sottish manner; stupidly.
SÖT/TISH-NÉSS, n. State of being sottish; stupidity.
Söt'to vö'ce, [It.] (Mus.) In a soft voice.
SÖU (sö), n. pl. SÖUS. [Fr.] A French copper coin, the twentieth part of a franc.
SÖU-CHÖNG' (sô-shöng') [sô-shöng', P. E. K. Sm. Wb.; sôu-chöng', W. J. Ja.], n. A kind of tea.
SÖGHI (süf, 76) [süf, Ja. K. R. Wb.; söf, P. Sm.], n. A subterraneous drain.
SOUGHT (sawt), i. & p. From *Seek*.
SÖUL (söl), n. The immortal spirit of man; mind; the vital principle; life; spirit:—a human being.
Syn.—*Soul* is opposed to body; *mind* and *spirit*, to matter; the *soul* acts; the *mind* receives. A person is said to be the *soul* or *life* of society. We speak of the number of *souls*, i. e. persons; of the *faculties* of the mind, as the will and understanding.
SÖULED (söld), a. Furnished with mind.
SÖUL/LESS (söl'les), a. Without soul; mean; low.
SÖUND, n. Healthy; hearty; whole; sane:—right; not erroneous; orthodox:—strong; valid; stout:—deep; fast; thorough; entire; unbroken.
SÖUND, n. Any thing audible; noise; tone:—a shallow sea:—the air-bladder of a fish.
SÖUND, v. n. To make or emit a noise.
SÖUND, v. a. To try the depth of; to examine:—to cause to make a noise; to play on:—to celebrate by sound. [*sound*.]
SÖUND/-BOARD, n. A board which propagates
SÖUND/ING, a. Having sound; sonorous.
SÖUND'ING, n. Act of sounding; sound emitted:—a place fathomable at sea.
SÖUND'ING-BOARD, n. Same as *sound-board*.
SÖUND/LY, ad. Heartily; stoutly; rightly; fast.
SÖUND/NÉSS, n. State of being sound; health.
SÖUP (söp), n. A decoction of flesh for food.
SÖUR, a. Acid; crabbed; tart:—sharp; harsh; acrimonious; peevish; morose; severe.
SÖUR, n. Acid substance.
SÖUR, v. a. To make acid:—to make uneasy.
SÖUR, v. n. To become acid:—to grow peevish.
SÖURCE (sörs) [sörs, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; sörs, P. Kenrick], n. That from which anything proceeds; a spring; a fountain; a head; an origin: first cause.
SÖUR/-KRÖT, n. A German dish made of cabbage.
SÖUR/LY, ad. With acidity; with acrimony.
SÖUR/NÉSS, n. Acidity; austereness; asperity.
SÖUS (sö) [sö, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; söüs or sö, W.], n. [*sol* or *sou*, Fr.] A French penny; as a French word, it is the plural of *sou*. See *SOU*.
SÖUSE, n. Food made of pigs' feet and ears pickled; pickle; brine:—a plunge.
SÖUSE (söüs), v. a. To parboil and steep in pickle:—to strike; to throw into water.
SÖUSE, v. n. To fall as a bird on its prey.
SÖUSE, ad. With a sudden plunge.
†SÖUT/ER-RÄIN (sö'ter-rän), n. [Fr.] A grotto.
SÖÜTH, n. One of the cardinal points; opposed to the north; the part where the sun is to us at noon.
SÖÜTH, a. Southern; meridional.
SÖÜTH, ad. Towards the south; from the south.
SÖÜTH-EÄST', n. The point between the east and south.
SÖÜTH-EÄST', a. Between the south and east.
SÖÜTH-EÄST'ERN, a. Towards the south-east.
SÖÜTH'ER-LÝ [süth'er-lé, S. P. Ja. K.; süth'er-lé

or *söuth'er-ly*, *W. J. Sm.*, *a.* Lying towards the south; relating to the south; southern.

**SÖUTH'ERN* [süth'ern, *S. P. E. K. Wb.*; *söuth'ern* or *süth'ern*, *W. F. Ja. Sm.*], *a.* Belonging to the south; meridional; southerly.

**SÖUTH'ERN-ER*, *n.* An inhabitant of the south.

**SÖUTH'ERN-LY*, *ad.* Toward the south.

**SÖUTH'ERN-MÖST*, *a.* Furthest towards the south.

**SÖUTH'ERN-WOOD* (süth'ern-wüd), *n.* A plant.

SÖÜTH'ING, *n.* The passing of a heavenly body over the meridian:—distance to the south.

SÖÜTH'MÖST, *a.* Furthest towards the south.

SÖÜTH'RON, *n.* An inhabitant of the south.

**SÖÜTH'WARD* or *SÖÜTH'WARD* [süth'ard, *S. P. J. E. R.*; *söuth'ward* or *süth'ard*, *W. F. Sm.*; *söuth'ward*, *Ja. K.*], *n.* The southern regions.

**SÖÜTH'WARD* or *SÖÜTH'WARD*, *ad.* Towards the south.

SÖÜTH-WEST', *n.* Point between south and west.

SÖÜTH-WEST', *a.* Between the south and west.

SÖÜTH-WEST'ERN, *a.* Towards the south-west.

SÖÜVE'NIR (söv'nër), *n.* [Fr.] A remembrancer.

**SÖV'ER-EIGN* (söv'er-in or söv'er-in) [söv'er in, *S. W. P. J. F. K. R.*; *söv'er-än*, *Ja.*; *söv'er-in*, *Sm.*], *a.* Supreme in power; effectual, powerful.

**SÖV'ER-EIGN* (söv'er-in), *n.* One invested with absolute authority; a supreme ruler; *a. monarch*:—an English gold coin of the value of 20s.

**SÖV'ER-EIGN-LY* (söv'er-in-ly), *ad.* Supremely.

**SÖV'ER-EIGN-TY* (söv'er-in-të), *n.* Supreme power; high authority; royalty.

SÖW, *n.* A female pig; the female of a boar.

SÖW (sö), *v. a.* [*i.* sowed; *pp.* sowing, sown or sowed.] To scatter, as seed; to spread.

SÖW (sö), *v. n.* To scatter seed; to plant.

SÖW'ER (sö'er), *n.* One who sows; a scatterer.

SÖW'INGS, *n. pl.* Flummery made of oatmeal soured:—written also *sowans* and *sowens*.

SÖWN (sön), *p.* From *Sow*.

SÖY, *n.* A kind of sauce from Japan.

SPÄ, *n.* A mineral water, as at the town of *Spa*.

SPACE, *n.* Room; extension:—quantity of time.

Syn.—Infinite or limited *space*; ample *room*; wide *extension*.

SPÄ'CIOUS (spä'shus), *a.* Wide; extensive; roomy.

SPÄ'CIOUS-LY (spä'shus-ly), *ad.* Extensively.

SPÄ'CIOUS-NESS (spä'shus-nës), *n.* Roominess.

SPÄ'DLE, *n.* A little spade.

SPÄDE, *n.* A sort of shovel:—a suit of cards.

SPÄDE-BÖNE, *n.* The shoulder-blade.

SPÄ-DI'CEOUS (spä-dish'us), *a.* Relating to, or growing on, a spadix.

SPÄ-DILLE' (spä-dil'), *n.* [Fr.] The ace of spades.

SPÄ'DIX, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A kind of inflorescence, such as is found in palms.

†*SPÄKE*, *i.* From *Speak*. Spoke.

SPÄN, *n.* The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger, extended, nine inches:—any short duration:—a pair; as, a *span* of horses. [*U. S.*]—*Span roof*, a common roof of a house, consisting of two regularly-inclined sides.

SPÄN, *v. a.* To measure by the hand extended.

†*SPÄN*, *i.* From *Spin*. Spin.

SPÄN'CEL, *n.* A rope to tie a cow's legs.

SPÄN'CEL, *v. a.* To tie the legs of a horse or cow.

SPÄN'DREL, *n.* (*Arch.*) The triangular space included between the curve of an arch and the square head or drip-stone over it.

SPÄN'GLE, *n.* A small plate of shining metal.

SPÄN'GLE, *v. a.* To besprinkle with spangles.

SPÄN'IARD (spän'yard), *n.* A native of Spain.

SPÄN'IEL (spän'yel) [spän'yel, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; spän'el, *P.*], *n.* A sporting dog.

SPÄN'ISH, *n.* The language of Spain.

SPÄN'ISH, *a.* Relating to Spain.

SPÄN'ISH-FLY', *n.* A fly used to raise blisters.

SPÄNK, *v. a.* To strike with the open hand; to slap.

SPÄNK'ER, *a.* A small coin:—a stout person.

SPÄNK'ING, *a.* Large; fine; strout. [*Low.*]

SPÄN'-NEW (spän'nü), *a.* Quite new; brand-new.

SPÄR, *n.* A crystallized mineral; fluate of lime:—a raft:—a round piece of timber.

SPÄR, *v. n.* To fight; to quarrel; to dispute.

SPÄR'-BLE, *n.* A small nail for shoes.

SPÄRE, *v. a.* To forbear; to omit; to save; to use frugally; to afford; to grant:—to forgive.

SPÄRE, *v. n.* To be frugal, tender, or merciful.

SPÄRE, *a.* Scanty; frugal:—lean; thin:—superfluous; not in use; not wanted.

SPÄRE'LY, *ad.* In a spare manner; sparingly.

SPÄRE'NESS, *n.* State of being spare; leanness.

SPÄR'ER, *n.* One who avoids expense.

SPÄR'RIB, *n.* Ribs of pork with little flesh.

SPÄR'ING, *a.* Frugal; scanty; saving; forbearing.

SPÄR'ING-LY, *ad.* Not abundantly; frugally.

SPÄR'ING-NESS, *n.* Parsimony; caution.

SPÄRK, *n.* A particle of fire:—a gallant; a lover.

SPÄRK'FUL or *SPÄRK'ISH*, *a.* Airy; gay; showy.

SPÄR'KLE, *n.* A spark; a luminous particle.

SPÄR'KLE, *v. n.* To emit sparks; to shine, glitter.

SPÄR'LER, *n.* He or that which sparks.

SPÄRK'LING-NESS, *n.* A vivid, twinkling lustre.

SPÄR'LING, *n.* A smelt. [*Local, Eng.*]

SPÄR'RÖW (spär'rö), *n.* A small bird.

SPÄR'ROW-GRASS, *n.* Corrupted from *asparagus*.

SPÄR'ROW-HÄWK, *n.* A small kind of hawk.

SPÄR'HÄWK, *n.*

SPÄR'RY, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, spar.

SPARSE, *a.* Thinly scattered; set here and there.

SPARSE'LY, *ad.* In a sparse manner; thinly.

SPARSE'NESS, *n.* State of being sparse.

SPÄR'SIM, *ad.* [L.] Dispersedly; here and there.

SPÄSM, *n.* A violent convulsion; cramp.

SPÄS MÖD'IC, *a.* Having spasms; convulsive.

SPÄS'TIC, *a.* Relating to spasms; spasmodic.

SPÄT, *i.* From *Spit*. Spit. [*Nearly obsolete.*]

SPÄTHÄ'CEOUS (spä-thä'shus), *a.* Relating to, or enclosed in, a spathe.

SPÄTHE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A bract; a kind of sheath.

SPÄTH'IC, *a.* (*Min.*) Foliated; lamellar.

SPÄTHÖSE', *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to, or formed like, a spathe; spathaceous.

SPÄT'TER, *v. a.* To sprinkle; to throw; to asperse.

SPÄT'TER-DÄSH-Eß, *n. pl.* Coverings for the legs.

SPÄT'U-LÄ, *n.* [L.] An apothecary's utensil or knife.

SPÄT'U-LÄTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a spatula.

SPÄV'IN, *n.* A disease or bony excrescence on the inside of a horse's hough.

SPÄV'INED (späv'ind), *a.* Diseased with spavin.

†*SPÄWL*, *n.* Spittle; saliva. *Dryden*.

SPÄWN, *n.* The eggs of fish or frogs; offspring.

SPÄWN, *v. a. & n.* To deposit spawn; to produce, as fishes; to generate.

SPÄWN'ER, *n.* The female fish.

SPÄY, *v. a.* To castrate, as female animals.

SPÄEK (späk), *v. n.* [*i.* spore; *pp.* speaking, spoken.] To utter words; to talk; to discourse.

SPÄEK, *v. a.* To utter; to pronounce; to deliver.

SPÄEK'-BLE, *a.* Possible to be spoken.

SPÄEK'ER, *n.* One who speaks:—the presiding officer in a deliberative assembly.

SPÄEK'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of speaker.

SPÄER, *n.* A long, pointed weapon; a lance.

SPÄER, *v. a.* To kill or pierce with a spear.

SPÄER, *v. n.* To shoot or sprout.

SPÄER'MAN, *n.* One who carries a spear.

SPÄER'MINT, *n.* A species of mint.

SPÄH'IAL (spësh'al), *a.* Particular; peculiar; extraordinary; uncommon; especial.—*Special grace*, such grace as is given to some persons only; opposed to *common grace*.—*Special jury*, one selected for a particular case.—*Special pleading*, the allegation of new matter.—*Special verdict*, a verdict in which the facts in the case are put on the record, and the law is submitted to the judges.—*Special providence*. See *PROVIDENCE*. [*chiefly*]

SPÄH'IAL-LY (spësh'al-ly), *ad.* Particularly.

SPÄH'IAL-TY (spësh'al-të), *n.* Particularity.—(*Law.*) A writing or deed, under the hand and seal of the parties.

SPE/CIE (spě'shə), *n.* Coin; gold, silver and copper, as currency.

SPĚ-CIEŠ (spě'shěž), *n.* A number of things comprehended under a genus; a sort; a kind; a subdivision.

Syn.—*Species* is a collection of individuals of animals, plants, &c., comprehended under a *genus*; genus is a subdivision of *tribe*; tribe, of *order*; and order, of *class*.

SPĚ-CIF/IC, *n.* A specific or efficacious medicine.

SPĚ-CIF/IC, { *a.* That makes a thing of the
SPĚ-CIF/I-CAL, } species of which it is; distinguish-
ing one from another; peculiar:—appro-
priate to the cure of some disease.—*Specific gravity*, the relative proportion of the weight of bodies of the same bulk, as compared with rain-
water.

SPĚ-CIF/I-CAL-LY, *ad.* According to the species.

†SPĚ-CIF/I-CATE, *v. a.* To discriminate; to specify.

SPĚČ-I-FI-CÁ/TION, *n.* Distinct notation; mention.

SPĚČ/I-FV, *v. a.* To mention particularly; to note distinctly; to particularize.

SPĚČ/I-MĚN, *n.* A small portion of any thing employed to show the quality of the whole; a part like the rest; a sample; *model*.

SPĚČ/IOUS (spě'shus), *a.* Plausible; showy; colorable:—superficially, not solidly, right.

SPĚČ/IOUS-LY (spě'shus-le), *ad.* Plausibly.

SPĚČ/IOUS-NĚSS, *n.* Quality of being specious.

SPĚČK, *a.* A small discoloration; a spot; a stain.

SPĚČK, *v. a.* To spot; to stain in drops or spots.

SPĚČ/KLE (spěč'kl), *n.* A speck; a little spot.

SPĚČ/KLE, *v. a.* To mark with small spots.

SPĚČ/KLED (spěč'kld), *a.* Marked with spots.

SPĚČ/TÁ-CLE, *n.* A show; an exhibition; a gazing stock.—*Pl.* Glasses to assist the sight.

SPĚČ/TÁ-CLED (spěč'tā-kld), *a.* Wearing spectacles.

SPEC-TĚČ/U-LAR, *a.* Relating to spectacles.

SPEC-TĚČ/TOR, *n.* A looker-on; a beholder.

SPEC-TĚČ/TOR-SHIP, *n.* Quality of a spectator.

SPEC-TĚČ/TRESS, *n.* A female looker-on.

SPĚČ/TRAL, *a.* Relating to spectres; ghostly.

SPĚČ/TRE (spěč'ter), *n.* An apparition; a ghost.

SPĚČ' TRŮM, *n.* [L.] Any image; a visible form.

SPĚČ/U-LAR, *a.* Relating to a mirror or glass.

SPĚČ/U-LATE, *v. n.* To meditate; to theorize:—to buy in order to sell again; to traffic.

SPĚČ/U-LÁ/TION, *n.* Act of speculating; view; examination; contemplation; scheme; *theory*:—a mercantile transaction; act of buying.

SPĚČ/U-LA-TIST, *n.* A speculator; a theorist.

SPĚČ/U-LA-TIVE, *a.* Contemplative; theoretical.

SPĚČ/U-LA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Ideally; theoretically.

SPĚČ/U-LÁ-TIVE-NĚSS, *n.* State of being speculative.

SPĚČ/U-LÁ-TOR, *n.* One who speculates.

SPĚČ/U-LÁ-TOR-Y, *a.* Exercising speculation.

SPĚČ/U-LŮM, *n.* [L.] A mirror; a looking-glass.

SPĚD, *i. & p.* From *Speed*.

SPĚČH, *n.* The power of articulate utterance; articulate utterance; *language*; talk:—an address; an oration; a discourse.

Syn.—A *speech* in congress; an *address* to a sovereign; a fourth-of-July or funeral *oration*; a popular *harangue* to the populace; a *discourse* from the pulpit.

SPĚČH/I-FV, *v. n.* To make a speech, in contempt.

SPĚČH/LESS, *a.* Deprived of speech; unable to speak; *dumb*; mute.

SPĚČH/LESS-NĚSS, *n.* State of being speechless.

SPĚČH/-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes speeches.

SPEED, *v. n.* [i. *sped*; pp. *speeding*, *sped*.] To make haste; to move fast; to succeed.

SPEED, *v. a.* To hasten; to despatch; to assist.

SPEED, *n.* Quickness; celerity; *haste*; despatch.

SPEED/ER, *n.* One who speeds:—a machine.

SPEED/I-LY, *ad.* With haste or speed; quickly.

SPEED/I-NĚSS, *n.* Quality of being speedy.

SPEED/Y, *a.* Quick; swift; nimble; not slow.

SPEISS, *n.* (*Min.*) Nickel in an impure state.

SPĚL/DING, *n.* Dried and salted whiting. (*Scotland*.)

SPĚLL, *n.* A charm; incantation; enchantment:—a turn of work:—a short time.

SPĚLL, *v. a. & n.* [i. *spelled* or *spelt*; pp. *spelling*, *spelled* or *spelt*.] To read; to discover by marks; to charm; to form words of letters:—to relieve by taking a turn at work.

SPĚLL/-BÖUND, *a.* Bound by a spell; enchanted.

SPĚLL/ER, *n.* One who spells.

SPĚLL/ING, *n.* Act of one who spells; orthography.

SPĚLL/ING-BOOK (-bûk), *n.* A book teaching orthography; an elementary school-book.

SPĚLT, *n.* A kind of grain or wheat.

SPĚL/TER, *n.* A kind of semi-metal; impure zinc.

SPĚN/CER, *n.* A short outer garment.

SPĚND, *v. a.* [i. *spent*; pp. *spending*, *spent*.] To consume; to exhaust; to waste; to expend.

SPĚND, *v. n.* To make expense; to be lost.

SPĚND/ER, *n.* One who spends; a lavish.

SPĚND/TRIEST, *n.* A prodigal; a lavish.

SPĚRE, *v. a. & n.* To ask; to inquire; to pry into.

SPĚRM, *n.* Animal seed; spawn:—spermaceti.

SPĚR-MA CĚ/TI [spĚr-ma-sĚ'te, *W. P. F. Ja. Sm.*; spēr-ma-sit'e, *S. J. E. K.*], *n.* A substance obtained from the oil found in the head of some species of whales, used for candles, &c.:—the head of the whale.

SPĚR-MĚT/IC or **SPĚR-MĚT/I-CAL**, *a.* Seminal.

SPĚR-MĚT/O-CĚLE, *n.* Hernia in a testicle.

SPĚR-MŮL/O-GĚST, *n.* One who treats of seeds.

SPEW (spū), *v. a.* To vomit; to cast forth.

SPĚW (spū), *v. n.* To vomit; to ease the stomach.

SPHĚČ/E-LĚTE (sfās'e-lā), *v. a.* To mortify.

SPHĚČ'E-LŮS (sfās'e-lūs), *n.* [Gr.] A gangrene.

SPHĚNE, *n.* A wedge:—a mineral.

SPHĚ/NÖID, { *a.* (*Anat.*) Wedge-shaped; ap-
SPHĚ/NÖID/AL, } plied to a bone in the head.

SPHĚRE (sfēr), *n.* A solid body, bounded by a surface of which every point is equally distant from the centre within; a *globe*; orb:—circuit; province:—compass of knowledge or action.

SPHĚRE, *v. a.* To form or place in a sphere.

SPHĚR/IC, { *a.* Relating to, or formed like, a
SPHĚR/I-CAL, } sphere; round; globular.

SPHĚR/I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In the form of a sphere.

SPHĚR/I-CAL-NĚSS, *n.* Rotundity; sphericity.

SPHĚR/IC/I-TY, *n.* Quality of being spherical.

SPHĚR/ICS, *n. pl.* The doctrine and properties of the sphere, considered as a geometrical body, and particularly, of the different circles described on its surface; spherical trigonometry.

SPHĚRÖID [sfēr-röid, *S. W. P. J. F.*; sfēr-röid', *Ja. Sm. Wh.*], *n.* A body resembling a sphere.

SPHĚRÖID/AL, { *a.* Having the form of, or
SPHĚRÖID/I-CAL, } like, a spheroid.

SPHĚRÖID/I-TY, *n.* Quality of being spheroidal.

SPHĚR/ŮLE (sfēr'rāl), *n.* A little globe or sphere.

SPHĚN/CER, *n.* (*Anat.*) A constrictor muscle.

SPHĚNX, *n.* [Gr.] An Egyptian monster, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion.

SPHRA-GĚS/TICS, *n. pl.* The science or study of seals and autographs.

SPICE, *n.* An aromatic substance used in sauces:—a small quantity.

SPICE, *v. a.* To season with spice; to tincture.

SPI/CER, *n.* One who spices or deals in spice.

SPI/CER-Y, *n.* Spices:—a repository of spices.

SPIČ/U-LĚ, *n.* [i. *spic*; pp. *spicing*, *spiced*.] [L.] A small spike; a spikelet; a spicule.

SPIČ/U-LAR, *a.* Resembling a dart; pointed.

SPIČ/U-LATE, *v. a.* To make sharp at the point.

SPIČ/ŮLE, *n.* A small spike; spicula.

SPIČ/Y, *a.* Abounding in spice; aromatic.

SPI/DER, *n.* An animal that spins a web for flies:—a sort of iron stepwan.

SPIG/OT, *n.* A pin or peg to stop a faucet.

SPIKE, *n.* An ear of corn; a shoot:—a large nail.

SPIKE, *v. a.* To fasten or set with spikes, &c.

SPIKED (spikt), *a.* Having ears or spikes.

SPÍKE'LET, *n.* A little spike.

SPÍKE'NARD [spík'hárd, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; spík'hárd, *E. Wb. Elphinstone*], *n.* A plant and its oil or balsam.

SPÍKY, *a.* Having spikes; having a sharp point.

SPÍLE, *n.* A peg; a wooden pin; a spigot.

SPÍLL, *v. a.* [*í. SPILT or SPILLED*; *pp. SPILLING, SPILT or SPILLED*.] To shed; to lose by shedding.

SPÍLL, *v. n.* To waste; to be shed.

SPÍN, *v. a. & n.* [*í. SPUN*; *pp. SPINNING, SPUN*: — *span* is now obsolete.] To draw out into threads; to form threads: — to protract; to draw out.

SPÍN'ACH, *n.* A garden plant, cultivated for the table: — written also *spinage*.

SPÍN'AL, *a.* Belonging to the spine or backbone.

SPÍN'DLE, *n.* A pin used in spinning; a stalk.

SPÍN'DLE, *v. n.* To shoot into a long, small stalk.

SPÍN'DLE-SHÁNKED (-shángxk), *a.* Having long and slender legs.

SPÍN'DLE-SHÁNKs, *n.* Thin limbs: — a tall, slender person. [*Vulgar.*]

SPÍN'DLING, *a.* Long and slender.

SPÍNE, *n.* The backbone: — a large thorn.

SPÍN'EL [spín'el, *W. P. J. Ja. C.*; spin'el, *S. K. Sm.*], *n.* A species of ruby; a gem.

SPÍ-NÉLLE', *n.* A ruby; spinel.

SPÍN'ET or SPÍ-NÉT' [spín'et, *W. P. F. Ja. C. Wb.*; spe-nét', *S. J. K. Sm.*], *n.* A musical, stringed instrument; a small harpsichord; a virginal.

SPÍ-NÍF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Bearing thorns.

SPÍNK (spíngx), *n.* A finch; a bird.

SPÍN'NER, *n.* One who spins: — a spider.

SPÍN'NING-JÉN'NY, *n.* An engine or machine for spinning cotton or wool.

SPÍN'NING-WHÉEL, *n.* A wheel for spinning.

SPÍ-NÓSE', *a.* Spinous; spiny; thorny.

SPÍ-NÓS'I-TY, *n.* State of being spiny or thorny.

SPÍ-NOUS, *a.* Thorny; full of thorns; spiny.

SPÍN'STER, *n.* A woman that spins: — a maiden. — (*Law.*) An unmarried woman.

SPÍN'STRY, *n.* The work of spinning.

SPÍ'NY, *a.* Thorny; briery; perplexed.

SPÍR'Á-CLE or SPÍR'Á-CLE [spír'á-kl, *W. J. F. Ja. C. Wb.*; spír'á-kl, *S. P. E. K. Sm. R.*], *n.* A breathing-hole; a vent; a pore.

SPÍR'AL, *a.* Winding or circular, like a screw.

SPÍR'AL-LY, *ad.* In a spiral form.

SPÍRE, *n.* A curve line; a wreath: — a steeple.

SPÍRE, *v. n.* To shoot up pyramidically.

SPÍRED (spírd), *a.* Having a steeple or spire.

SPÍR'IT, *n.* An intelligent being imperceptible to the corporeal senses; an immaterial substance; the *soul*; a ghost: — temper; disposition: — excitement; ardent; vigor; life: — strong liquor.

SPÍR'IT, *v. a.* To animate; to excite; to inspirit.

SPÍR'IT-ED, *a.* Lively; vivacious; full of fire.

SPÍR'IT-ED-LY, *ad.* In a lively or strong manner.

SPÍR'IT-ED-NÉSS, *n.* State of being spirited.

SPÍR'IT-LÉSS, *a.* Wanting spirit; dejected; low.

SPÍR'IT-LÉSS-LY, *ad.* Without spirit. [*Idess.*]

SPÍR'IT-LÉSS-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being spiritless.

SPÍR'IT-LÉV'EL, *n.* A levelling instrument formed of a glass tube filled with spirits of wine. [*ner.*]

SPÍR'IT-RŌ'YŌ, [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Noting a spirited man.

SPÍR'IT-OÜS, *a.* Partaking of spirit; refined; fine; ardent; active; spirituous.

SPÍR'IT-OÜS-NÉSS, *n.* A refined state; activity.

SPÍR'ITS, *n. pl.* Ardent spirits: — vivacity.

SPÍR'IT-V-AL (spír'it-yu-ál), *a.* Relating to the spirit or soul; partaking of spirit; immaterial; incorporeal: — holy; pure; heavenly: — ecclesiastical.

SPÍR'IT-V-AL-ÍSM, *n.* Spiritual nature or doctrine: — the doctrine that all which is real is spiritual: — opposed to *materialism*.

SPÍR'IT-V-AL-ÍST, *n.* One who is spiritual: — an adherent to spiritualism.

SPÍR'IT-V-ÁL'I-TY, *n.* State of being spiritual; incorporeity; immateriality: — pure devotion.

SPÍR'IT-V-ÁL-I-ZÁ'TION, *n.* Act of spiritualizing.

SPÍR'IT-V-ÁL-ÍZE, *v. a.* To render spiritual; to refine; to purify: — to raise by distillation.

SPÍR'IT-V-AL-LY, *ad.* In a spiritual manner.

SPÍR'IT-V-AL-TY, *n.* The ecclesiastical body.

SPÍR'IT-V-OÜS (spír'it-yu-üs), *a.* Having the quality of spirit; refined; active; ardent; spirituous.

SPÍR'IT-V-OÜS-NÉSS, *n.* Quality of being spirituous. [*the air.*]

SPÍR'ÍOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring

SPÍR'ÍOM'E-TRY, *n.* Art of measuring the air.

SPÍRT, *v. a. & n.* To stream or throw out, as a fluid; to throw out: — written also *spurt*.

SPÍRT, *n.* An ejection; a short effort; a spurt.

†SPÍR'TLE, *v. a.* To shoot scatteringly; to spirt.

SPÍR-RY, *a.* Pyramidal; wreathed; spiral.

SPÍS/SÍ-TÜDE, *n.* Grossness; thickness.

SPÍT, *v. n. & a.* [*í. SPIT or SPAT*; *pp. SPITTING, SPIT or SPITTEN*: — *spat* and *spitten* are nearly obsolete.] To throw out saliva or spittle; to eject.

SPÍT, *n.* What is thrown from the mouth; spittle.

SPÍT, *n.* A rod or prong used for roasting meat.

SPÍT, *v. a.* [*í. & p. SPITTED*.] To put on a spit.

†SPÍT'AL, *n.* A charitable foundation; hospital.

SPÍT'BOX, *n.* A box to spit in; a spittoon.

SPÍTE, *n.* A sudden fit of ill-will; malice; rancor; hate; malignity. — *In spite of*, notwithstanding; in defiance of.

SPÍTE, *v. a.* To vex; to thwart; to offend.

SPÍTE/FUL, *a.* Full of spite; malicious.

SPÍTE/FUL-LY, *ad.* Maliciously; malignantly.

SPÍTE/FUL-NÉSS, *n.* Malice; malignity.

SPÍT'TEN (spít'tn), *p.* From *Spit*. See *SPIT*.

SPÍT'TER, *n.* One who spits: — a young deer.

SPÍT'TLE, *n.* Moisture of the mouth; saliva.

SPÍT-TÓON', *n.* A vessel or box to spit in.

SPLÁNEH-NŌL'O-QY, *n.* A treatise on the viscera.

SPLÁSH, *v. a.* To spatter with water or mud.

SPLÁSH, *n.* Water and mud thrown about.

SPLÁSH/Y, *a.* Full of dirty water; wet and muddy.

SPLÁY, *v. a.* To dislocate or break: — to slope.

SPLÁY, *n.* (*Arch.*) A sloping surface.

SPLÁY, *a.* Displayed; turned outward.

SPLÁY-FOOT (splá'fút), { *a.* Having the foot

SPLÁY-FOOT-ED (-fút-ed), { turned outward.

SPLÁY-MŌÜTH, *n.* A mouth widened by design.

SPLÉEN, *n.* A spongy viscus; the *milt*: — the fancied seat of melancholy and ill-humor: — ill-will; spite; ill-humor.

SPLÉEN'FUL, *a.* Peevish; fretful; melancholy.

SPLÉEN'Y, *a.* Peevish; fretful; splenetic.

SPLÉN'DENT, *a.* Shining; glossy; resplendent.

SPLÉN'DID, *a.* Having splendor or great show; showy; magnificent; *sublime*: — pompous.

SPLÉN'DID-LY, *ad.* Magnificently; pompously.

SPLÉN'DOR, *n.* [*L.*] A great show or display; brightness; *brilliance*; lustre; magnificence; grandeur; pomp.

SPLÉN'E-TIC (122) [splén'e tík, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; sple-nét'ík, *K. C. Ash*], *a.* Full of spleen; fretful; peevish.

†SPLÉN'IC, *a.* Belonging to the spleen.

SPLÉN'ISH, *a.* Fretful; peevish; splenetic. [*R.*]

SPLÉ-NÍ'TIS, *n.* (*Med.*) An inflammation of the spleen.

SPLÉNT, *a.* A callous substance; a splint.

SPLICE, *n.* The joining of two ropes without a knot; a part added or spliced on.

SPLICE, *v. a.* To join the ends of a rope, &c.

SPLINT or SPLIN'TER, *n.* A thin piece of wood.

SPLINT, *v. a.* To secure by splints; to splinter.

SPLIN'TER, *v. a.* To shiver; to split; to support.

SPLIN'TER-Y, *a.* Having splinters; scaly.

SPLIT, *v. a.* [*í. SPILT*; *pp. SPLITTING, SPLIT*.] To part asunder; to cleave; to divide.

SPLIT, *v. n.* To burst in sunder; to crack.

SPLIT, *n.* Act of splitting; crack; division.

SPLÜT'TER, *n.* Bustle; tumult. [*Vulgar.*]

SPLÜT'TER, *v. n.* To speak hastily and confusedly.

SPŌIL, *v. a.* To plunder; to rob; to corrupt; to mar.

SPŌIL, *v. n.* To practise robbery; to decay.

SPŌIL, *n.* Plunder; pillage; booty; robbery.

SPŌIL'ER, *n.* One who spoils; a plunderer.

SPŌKE, *n.* A bar of a wheel: — spar of a ladder.

SPÖKE, *i.* From *Speak*.

SPÖKEN (spökn), *p.* From *Speak*.

SPÖKES'MAN, *n.* One who speaks for another.

SPÖLI-ÄTE, *v. a.* To rob; to plunder. [*R.*]

SPÖLI-ÄTION, *n.* Act of robbing; robbery; plunder.

SPÖN-DÄ'IC, } *a.* Belonging to or containing

SPÖN-DÄ'I-CAL, } a sponge.

SPÖN'DEĖ, *n.* A foot of two long syllables.

SPÖN'DYLE, *n.* A joint of the spine; vertebre.

SPÖNGE (spünj), *n.* A soft, porous marine substance: — a substance for wiping and cleaning, or for imbibing moisture: — soft dough.

SPÖNGE, *v. a.* To wipe, as with a sponge; to blot: — to squeeze; to harass; to oppress.

SPÖNGE, *v. n.* To imbibe: — to live by mean arts.

SPÖN'GER, *n.* One who sponges.

SPÖN'QI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being spongy.

SPÖN'QING-HÖUSE, *n.* A bailiff's house.

SPÖN'QY, *a.* Soft and full of small holes; wet.

SPÖN'SAL, *a.* Relating to marriage.

SPÖN'SION, *n.* Act of becoming a surety.

SPÖN'SOR, *n.* A surety; one who is surety for another; a godfather or godmother.

SPÖN-TA-NĖ'I-TY, *n.* Voluntaryness.

SPÖN-TÄ'NE-OÜS, *a.* Acting of itself; *voluntary*.

SPÖN-TÄ'NE-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Voluntarily.

SPÖN-TÄ'NE-OÜS-NESS, *n.* Voluntaryness.

SPÖN-TÖÖN', *n.* A weapon; a kind of half-pike.

SPÖÖL, *n.* A weaver's quill or reed.

SPÖÖL, *v. a.* To wind, as on a spool.

SPÖÖM, *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To be driven by the wind.

SPÖÖN, *n.* A utensil used in eating liquids.

SPÖÖN, *v. n.* To lade with a spoon.

SPÖÖN'BILL, *n.* A bird of the heron tribe.

SPÖÖN'DRIFT, *n.* (*Naut.*) The light spray blown off the waves by the wind.

SPÖÖN'FÜL, *n.* As much as a spoon can hold.

SPÖÖN'MEAT, *n.* Food taken with a spoon.

SPÖ-RÄD'IC, *a.* Scattered; sporadic; attacking few at a time; — applied to diseases.

SPÖ-RÄD'I-CAL, *a.* Scattered; not epidemical.

SPÖRE, } *n.* (*Bot.*) The reproductive sub-

SPÖRT'ÜLE, } stance of a flowerless plant.

SPÖRT, *n.* Diversion; frolic; mirth: — diversion

of the field, as fowling, hunting, and fishing.

SPÖRT, *v. a.* To divert; to make merry; to play.

SPÖRT, *v. n.* To play; to frolic: — to game.

SPÖRT'FÜL, *a.* Full of sport; merry; sportive.

SPÖRT'FÜL-LY, *ad.* Wantonly; merrily; in jest.

SPÖRT'FÜL-NESS, *n.* Wantonness; play; frolic.

SPÖRT'IVE, *a.* Gay; merry; playful; ludicrous.

SPÖRT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In a sportive manner.

SPÖRT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Gayety; play; wantonness.

SPÖRTS'MAN, *n.* *pl.* SPÖRTS'MEN. One who

pursues field-sports, as hunting, fishing, &c.

SPÖRTS'MAN-SHIP, *n.* Practice of sportsmen.

SPÖT, *n.* A blot; taint; a blemish; a stain; a speck; disgrace: — a small place.

SPÖT, *v. a.* To mark with spots; to disgrace.

SPÖT'LESS, *a.* Free from spots; innocent; pure.

SPÖT'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being spotless.

SPÖT'TED, *a.* Having spots; maculated.

SPÖT'TED-FĖ'VER, *n.* (*Med.*) A malignant fever.

SPÖT'TED-NESS, *n.* State of being spotted.

SPÖT'TI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being spotty.

SPÖT'TY, *a.* Full of spots; maculated; spotted.

SPÖÜ'SAL, *a.* Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal.

SPÖÜ'SAL, *n.* Marriage nuptials. See *ESPOUSALS*.

SPÖÜSE, *n.* A husband or wife; a person married.

†SPÖÜSE, *v. a.* To espouse. See *ESPOUSE*.

SPÖÜSE'LESS, *a.* Wanting a husband or wife.

SPÖÜT, *n.* A pipe or projecting mouth of a vessel; a water-spout; a falling stream.

SPÖÜT, *v. a.* To pour with violence; to mouth.

SPÖÜT, *v. n.* To issue as from a spout.

SPRÄIN, *v. a.* To overstrain the ligaments.

SPRÄIN, *n.* A strain of ligaments without dislocation; a violent straining; a wrench.

SPRÄNG, *i.* From *Spring*. Sprung. See *SPRING*.

SPRÄT, *n.* A small sea-fish.

SPRÄWL, *v. n.* To struggle; to tumble or creep.

SPRAY, *n.* The foam of the sea: — a tw g or shoot.

SPREAD (spröd), *v. a.* [*i.* SPREAD; *pp.* SPREADING,

SPREAD.] To extend in all directions; to expand;

to divulge; to disseminate; to diffuse.

SPREAD (spröd), *v. n.* To extend itself.

SPREAD (spröd), *n.* Extent; expansion.

SPRĖAD'ER (spröd'er), *n.* One who spreads.

SPRĖĖ, *n.* A noisy frolic; a drinking bout.

†SPRĖNT, *p.* Sprinkled.

SPRİG, *n.* A small branch; a twig: — a brad.

SPRİG, *v. a.* To mark or adorn with sprigs.

SPRİG'GY, *a.* Full of small branches or sprigs.

SPRİGHT (sprit, 77), *n.* A spirit; a shade; a soul.

SPRİGHT'FUL (sprit'fûl), *n.* A gay; sprightly. *Shak.*

SPRİGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Sprightliness; gayety. [*R.*]

SPRİGHT'LESS (sprit'les), *a.* Dull; sluggish.

SPRİGHT'LI-NESS (sprit'le-nēs), *n.* Vigor; gayety.

SPRİGHT'LY (sprit'le), *a.* Gay; brisk; lively.

SPRING, *v. n.* [*i.* SPRUNG or SPRANG; *pp.* SPRING-

ING, SPRUNG.] To begin to grow; to issue; to arise: — to bound; to leap; to start.

SPRING, *v. a.* To start; to rouse; to discharge.

SPRING, *n.* The vernal season, containing the months of March, April, and May: — an elastic body or contrivance: — elastic force; a bound; a leap: — a fountain; a source; original.

SPRINGE, *n.* A gin; a noose to catch by a jerk.

SPRINGE, *v. a.* To ensnare; to catch in a trap.

SPRING'ER, *n.* One who springs: — a young plant.

SPRING'HÄLT, *n.* A lameness or halting, causing a horse to twitch up his legs.

SPRING'HEAD, *n.* A fountain; a source of water.

SPRING'I-NESS, *n.* Elasticity: — wetness.

SPRING'-TIDE, *n.* High tide at new and full moon.

SPRING'Y, *a.* Full of springs and fountains.

SPRING'Y {spring'e, *P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; sprin'je, *S.*; spring'e or sprin'je, *W. F.*}, *a.* Elastic.

SPRINK'LE, *v. a.* To scatter; to besprinkle; to disperse; to bedew; to wash.

SPRINK'LE, *v. n.* To scatter drops; to rain.

SPRINK'LE, *n.* A small quantity scattered.

SPRINK'LER, *n.* One who sprinkles.

SPRINK'LING, *n.* A scattering in small drops.

SPRIT, *n.* A sprout: — a small boom or pole.

†SPRIT, *v. n.* To shoot; to sprout: — to spirit.

SPRITE, *n.* A spirit; a spright. See *SPRIGHT*.

SPRIT'SAIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail attached to a yard hanging under the bowsprit.

SPRÖD, *n.* A salmon in its second year.

SPRÖÜT, *v. n.* To germinate; to shoot; to grow.

SPRÖÜT, *n.* The shoot of a vegetable.

SPRÜCE, *a.* Nice; trim; neat without elegance.

SPRÜCE, *v. n.* To dress with affected neatness.

SPRÜCE, *v. a.* To trim; to dress; to prink.

SPRÜCE, *n.* An evergreen tree; a species of fir.

SPRÜCE'BEĖR, *n.* Beer tintured with spruce.

SPRÜCE'LY, *ad.* In a spruce or nice manner.

SPRÜCE'NESS, *n.* Neatness; trimness; fineness.

SPRÜNG, *i. & p.* From *Spring*.

SPRY, *a.* Nimble; active; lively. [*Colloquial in America, and provincial in England.*]

SPÜD, *n.* A short knife; a tool to cut up weeds.

SPÜME, *v. n.* To foam; to froth.

SPÜME, *n.* Foam; froth.

SPÜ-MĖS'CENCE, *n.* State of foaming; froth.

SPÜ-MOVS or SPÜ'MY, *a.* Frothy; foamy.

SPÜN, *i. & p.* From *Spin*.

SPÜNGE, *n.* A soft substance. See *SPONGE*.

SPÜN'QY, *a.* Like a sponge; wet. See *SPONGY*.

SPÜNK, *n.* Touchwood; rotten wood: — spirit; mettle. [*Vulgar.*]

SPÜNK'Y, *a.* Spirited; fiery; brisk. [*Colloquial.*]

SPÜR, *n.* A sharp point or goad worn on the heel by horsemen: — an incitement: — a snag; a branch: — a branch of a mountain range.

SPÜR, *v. a.* To prick with a spur; to incite; to urge forward: — to fix a spur to.

SPÜR'GÄLL, *v. a.* To wound with a spur.

SPÜR'GÄLL, *n.* A wound made by a spur.

SPÜRGE, *n.* A plant violently purgative.

†SPÜRQ'ING, *n.* The act of purging; discharge.

SPŪ'RI-OŪS, *a.* Counterfeit; false; illegitimate.
Syn. — *Spurious* production; *counterfeit* money; *false* account; *illegitimate* offspring.
SPŪ'RI-OŪS-LY, *ad.* Counterfeitly; falsely.
SPŪ'RI-OŪS-NESS, *n.* State of being spurious.
SPŪRN, *v. a.* To kick: — to reject with disdain; to scorn; to despise; to disdain.
SPŪRN, *v. n.* To manifest disdain: — to kick.
SPŪRN, *n.* A kick: — contemptuous treatment.
SPŪRRED (*spŭrd*), *a.* Wearing spurs.
SPŪR'ER, *n.* One who uses spurs.
SPŪR'RI-ER, *n.* One who makes spurs.
SPŪR'ROŪ-AL, *n.* An ancient English gold coin.
SPŪRT, *n.* A sudden ejection; short effort; spirt.
SPŪRT, *v. n. & a.* To fly or throw out. See *SPIRT*.
SPŪT'ER, *v. n.* To emit moisture or drops of water; to speak hastily; to spit much.
SPŪT'ER, *v. a.* To throw out with noise.
SPŪT'ER, *n.* Moisture thrown out in drops.
SPŪT'ER-ER, *n.* One who sputters.
SPY, *n.* A secret emissary sent to watch the actions of an enemy; one who watches another's actions.
SPY, *v. a.* To discover at a distance; to search.
SPY, *v. n.* To search narrowly; to act as a spy.
SPY'-BOAT, *n.* A boat sent out for intelligence.
SPY'-GLASS, *n.* A small or short telescope.
SPY'ISM, *n.* Act or business of a spy.
SQUAB (*skwŏb*), *a.* Unfeathered; thick and stout.
SQUAB (*skwŏb*), *n.* A kind of sofa; a cushion: — a short, fat person: — a young pigeon.
SQUAB (*skwŏb*), *ad.* With a heavy, sudden fall.
SQUAB'ISH (*skwŏb'ish*), *a.* Thick; heavy; fleshy.
SQUAB'BLE (*skwŏb'bl*), *v. n.* To quarrel; to fight; to struggle in contest; to scuffle.
SQUAB'BLE (*skwŏb'bl*), *n.* A low brawl; a quarrel.
SQUAB'BLER (*skwŏb'bler*), *n.* One who squabbles.
SQUAB'BY (*skwŏb'e*), *a.* Short and thick.
SQUAB'-PIE (*skwŏb'pi*), *n.* A pie made of squabs.
SQUAD (*skwŏd*), *n.* A company of armed men.
SQUAD'RON (*skwŏd'rŏn*), *n.* A body of armed men; a part of an army: — a part of a fleet.
SQUAL'ID (*skwŏl'id*) [*skwŏl'id*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*, *skwŏl'id*, *E.*], *a.* Foul; nasty; filthy.
SQUA-LID'ITY, *n.* Quality of being squalid.
SQUAL'ID-NESS (*skwŏl'id-nēs*), *n.* Squalidity.
SQUALL, *v. n.* To scream out, as a child; to cry.
SQUALL, *n.* A loud scream: — a gust of wind.
SQUALL'ER, *n.* A screamer; one who screams.
SQUALL'Y, *a.* Windy; gusty; stormy.
SQUA'LŌID, *a.* Resembling a shark.
SQUA'LŌR, *n.* [L.] Coarseness; squalidness.
SQUA-MŌSE, *a.* Covered with scales; squamous.
SQUA'MOUS, *a.* Scaly; covered with scales.
SQUAN'DER (*skwŏn'der*), *v. a.* To spend profusely.
SQUAN'DER-ER (*skwŏn'der-er*), *n.* A spendthrift.
SQUARE, *a.* Having four equal sides and four right angles; four-cornered: — parallel; equal; exact; well set; exactly suitable: — honest; fair. — *Square root*, the number which multiplied by itself produces the square; as, 4 is the *square root* of 16.
SQUARE, *n.* A figure with four right angles and four equal sides: — a square place: — an open space in a town: — a measuring rule: — the product of a number multiplied into itself.
SQUARE, *v. a.* To form with right angles; to fit.
SQUARE, *v. n.* To suit with; to fit with.
SQUARE'NESS, *n.* The state of being square.
SQUARE'-RIGGED (*rigd*), *a.* (*Naut.*) Applied to a vessel carrying square sails extended by yards.
SQUAR-RŌSE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Jagged; rough.
SQUASH (*skwŏsh*), *v. a.* To crush into pulp.
SQUASH (*skwŏsh*), *n.* Any thing soft: — a garden vegetable and its fruit; quash.
SQUASH'-BUG (*skwŏsh'bŭg*), *n.* A fetid insect destructive to squashes.
SQUAT (*skwŏt*), *v. n.* To sit close to the ground: — to settle on public lands without a title.
SQUAT (*skwŏt*), *a.* Cowering: — short and thick.

SQUAT (*skwŏt*), *n.* A lying close; a sudden fall.
SQUAT'TER (*skwŏt'ter*), *n.* One who squats.
SQUAW, *n.* An Indian woman or wife.
SQUEAK, *v. n.* To make a shrill noise; to cry out.
SQUEAK, *n.* A cry of pain; a shrill, quick cry.
SQUEAK'ER, *n.* One who squeaks.
SQUEAL, *n.* A shrill, sharp cry.
SQUEAL, *v. n.* To cry with a shrill, sharp voice; to cry with pain, as a pig.
SQUEAM'ISH, *a.* Fastidious; easily disgusted.
SQUEAM'ISH-LY, *ad.* In a fastidious manner.
SQUEAM'ISH-NESS, *n.* Niceness; fastidiousness.
SQUEAS'Y, *a.* Queasy; squeamish; fastidious.
SQUEEZE, *v. a.* To press; to oppress; to crush.
SQUEEZE, *v. n.* To urge one's way; to crowd.
SQUEEZE, *n.* Act of squeezing; a compression.
SQUIB, *n.* A paper pipe, with wild-fire; a flash.
SQUILL, *n.* A bulbous medicinal root; a sea-onion: — a shell-fish: — an insect.
SQUINT, *a.* Having an oblique look; awry.
SQUINT, *v. n.* To look obliquely or awry.
SQUINT'-EYED (*skwint'id*), *a.* Having squint eyes; having oblique vision; indirect.
SQUIRE, *n.* A contraction of *esquire*. See *ESQUIRE*.
SQUIRE, *v. a.* To attend; to wait on; to esquire.
SQUIRM, *v. n.* To wind or twist about, as an eel.
SQUIR'REL (*skwŭr'el*, *skwŕ'el*, or *skwŭr'el*) [*skwŕ'el*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; *skwŭr'el*, *E. R. Wb. Kenrick*], *n.* A small, active, rodent animal, that lives in the woods.
SQUIRT, *v. a.* To throw out in a quick stream.
SQUIRT, *n.* A pipe to eject liquor; a stream.
SQUIRT'ER, *n.* One who squirts.
STAB, *v. a.* To pierce; to wound mortally.
STAB, *v. n.* To give a wound; to offer a stab.
STAB, *n.* A wound with a sharp weapon; a blow.
Stä'bät Mä'ter, [*L. the mother stood*], *The name* of a hymn used in the Catholic church.
STAB'BER, *n.* One who stabs; a privy murderer.
STA-BIL'I-MENT, *n.* Support; firmness.
STA-BIL'ITY, *n.* Stableness; steadiness; firmness; fixedness; steadfastness; *constancy*.
STABLE, *a.* Fixed; steady; constant; strong;
STABLE, *n.* A house for horses and cattle. [*firm*.]
STABLE, *v. n.* To dwell in a stable, as beasts.
STABLE, *v. a.* To put into a stable. [*ability*.]
STABLE-NESS, *n.* Steadiness; constancy; *stability*.
STAB'LING, *n.* A house or room for beasts.
STÄB'LISH, *v. a.* To establish. *Spenser*.
STÄB'LY, *ad.* In a stable manner; firmly.
STA-C-CÄ'TŌ, [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Denoting that the notes should be detached in a striking manner from each other.
STACK, *n.* A large pile of hay, straw, or grain: — a number or a column of chimneys or funnels.
STACK, *v. a.* To pile up regularly in stacks.
STÄC'TE, *n.* [*L.*] A resinous, odoriferous gum.
STÄD'DLE, *n.* A young tree; standard.
STÄ'DI-ŪM, *n.*; *pl.* **STÄ'DI-A**. [*L.*] A race-ground; a race: — one eighth of a Roman mile; 625 feet.
STÄD'THŌLD-ER (*stä't'höld-er*), *n.* Formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland.
STÄFF, *n.*; *pl.* **STÄVES** or **STÄVES**. A stick used in walking; a prop; a support: — ensign of office: — a stanza or series of verses. See *STAVES*.
STÄFF, *n.*; *pl.* **STÄFFS**. A set of officers attached to a commander of an army.
STÄG, *n.* A male red deer; the male of the hind: — a bull castrated when grown up.
STÄGE, *n.* A raised floor or platform on which any show is exhibited, or on which speakers stand, or for other uses: — the theatre: — a place in which rest is taken on a journey; a step; a stop: — a stage-coach.
STÄGE'-COACH (*stä'köch*), *n.* A public coach.
STÄGE'-PLAY, *n.* Theatrical entertainment.
STÄGE'-PLAY-ER, *n.* An actor on the stage.
STÄG'ER, *n.* A player; an old practitioner.
STÄG'GARD, *n.* A four-year-old stag.
STÄG'GER, *v. n.* To reel; to faint: — to hesitate.
STÄG'GER, *v. a.* To make to reel: — to alarm.

STÄG'GER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a reeling manner.
STÄG'GERS, *n. pl.* A kind of horse apoplexy.
STÄG'ING, *n.* Scaffolding. *Hallivell.*
STÄG'I-RITE, *n.* A native of Stagira: — applied especially to Aristotle.
STÄG'NAN-CY, *n.* State of being stagnant.
STÄG'NANT, *a.* Motionless; still; not flowing.
STÄG'NÄTE, *v. n.* To have no course or stream.
STÄG-NÄ'TION, *n.* A cessation of motion; stop.
STÄID, *a.* Sober; grave; regular; steady.
STÄID'NESS, *n.* Sobriety; gravity; regularity.
STÄIN, *v. a.* To blot; to maculate; to tinge; to color; to discolor: — to tarnish; to disgrace.
STÄIN, *n.* Discoloration; a blot; a spot; a *blemish*: — a taint of guilt; shame.
STÄIN'ER, *n.* One who stains; a dyer.
STÄIN'LESS, *a.* Free from blots or spots; pure.
STÄIR, *n.* A step. — *Pl.* A series of steps.
STÄIR'CASE, *n.* A whole set of stairs, with the frame or walls supporting the steps.
STAKE, *n.* A post: — a wager; a pledge; hazard.
STAKE, *v. a.* To defend with posts or stakes: — to put to hazard; to hazard; to wager.
STÄ-LÄC'TIC, *a.* Relating to or resembling
STÄ-LÄC'TI-CAL, *a.* a stalactite; stalactitic.
STÄ-LÄC'TITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A concretion of carbonate of lime, pendent like an icicle.
STÄL-AC-TIT'IC, *a.* Relating to stalactites;
STÄL-AC-TIT'I-CAL, *a.* formed like stalactites.
STÄ-LÄG'MITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Stalactical deposit of carbonate of lime: — a plant.
STÄL-ÄG-MIT'IC, *a.* Relating to stalagmites.
STÄLE, *a.* Stagnant; old; not fresh; vapid; tasteless from age; worn-out; long-kept.
STÄLE, *n.* A long handle: — a decoy: — urine.
STÄLE, *v. n.* To void urine, as a beast.
STÄLE'NESS, *n.* State of being stale; vapidness.
STÄLK (*stawk*), *v. n.* To walk with stately steps.
STÄLK (*stawk*), *n.* The stem of a plant, of a quill, &c.: — a stately step. [*net.*]
STÄLK'ER (*stawk'er*), *n.* One who stalks: —
STÄLK'ING-HÖRSE (*stawk'ing-hörs*), *n.* A horse used by fowlers: — a mask; a pretence.
STÄLK'Y (*stawk'e*), *a.* Hard like a stalk.
STÄLL, *n.* A crib for horses, &c.: — a bench; a seat: — a place where something is sold.
STÄLL, *v. a.* To place or keep in a stall.
STÄLL'AGE, *n.* Rent paid for a stall.
STÄLL'-FED, *a.* Fed not with grass, but dry feed.
STÄLL'-FEED, *v. a.* To feed with dry fodder.
STÄLL'ION (*stäl'yun*), *n.* A horse not castrated.
STÄL'WORTH (*-würth*), *a.* Stout; strong; brave;
STÄL'WORT (*-würth*), *a.* bold. [*Local.*]
STÄ'MEN, *n.; pl.* **STÄ'MEN** *f*-NA. [*L.*] Foundation; texture. — *Pl.* First principles of any thing: — the solids of the human body.
STÄ'MEN, *n.; pl.* **STÄ'MENŞ**. (*Bot.*) The fertilizing organ of a flower, consisting of filament, anther, and pollen.
STÄM'I-NAL, *a.* Relating to, or furnished with,
STÄM'I-NÄTE, *a.* stamens.
STÄ-MIN'E-OÜS, *a.* Consisting of stamens.
STÄM'MER, *v. n.* To falter in speaking; to stutter.
STÄM'MER-ER, *n.* One who stammers.
STÄM'MER-ING, *p. a.* Hesitating in speech.
STÄM'MER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a stammering manner.
STÄMP, *v. a.* To strike with the foot: — to mark; to impress with some mark or figure; to coin.
STÄMP, *v. n.* To strike the foot downward.
STÄMP, *n.* An instrument for making an impression: — a mark; an impression; a print; a cut; a picture; cast; form: — authority.
STÄMP'-ACT, *n.* An act of the British parliament imposing a duty on stamps.
STÄM-PEDE', *n.* [*estampida*, Sp.] A sudden fright and scampering, as of wild horses.
STÄMP'ER, *n.* He or that which stamps.
STÄNCH, *v. a.* To hinder from running; to stop.
STÄNCH, *a.* Sound: firm; trusty; hearty; strong.
STÄNCH, *v. n.* To cease to flow; to stop.
STÄNCH'ER, *n.* One who stanches or stops blood.

STÄNCH'ION (*stän'shun*), *n.* A prop; a support.
STÄNCH'NESS, *n.* The state of being stanch.
STÄND, *v. n.* [*i.* **STOOD**; *pp.* **STANDING**, **STOOD**.] To be upon the feet; to remain erect: — to halt; to persist; to abide; to stay; to stop; to be fixed.
STÄND, *v. a.* To endure; to abide; to suffer.
STÄND, *n.* A station; a halt; perplexity; a small table; a frame to place things on.
STÄND'ARD, *n.* An ensign of war; a banner: — that which has been tried by the proper test; an established rule or *model*; a criterion; a test; a rate: — a standing tree.
STÄND'ARD, *a.* Affording a test to others; fixed.
STÄND'ARD-BEAR'ER, *n.* A bearer of a standard.
STÄND'ER, *n.* One who stands.
STÄND'ING, *p. a.* Settled; lasting; stagnant.
STÄND'ING, *n.* Continuance; station; rank.
STÄND'ISH, *n.* A stand or case for pen and ink.
STÄNG, *n.* A long bar: a pole; shaft of a cart.
STÄNK, *n.* A dam, or bank, to stop water.
†STÄNK, *i.* From *Stink*. Stunk.
STÄN'NA-RY, *n.* A tin-mine; tin-works.
STÄN'NA-RY, *a.* Relating to tin-mines.
STÄN'NIC, *a.* Relating to tin.
STÄN-NIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Producing tin.
STÄN'ZA, *n.* A set of lines adjusted to each other in a poem or hymn; a *strophe*.
STÄN-ZÄ'IC, *a.* Composed of stanzas.
STÄ'PLE, *n.* A mart; an emporium: — an original material of a manufacture: — a chief commodity or article of produce: — a loop of iron.
STÄ'PLE, *a.* Settled; established; principal.
STÄ'PLER, *n.* A dealer; as, "a wool-stapler."
STÄR, *n.* An apparently small, luminous heavenly body: — a mark of honor: — a distinguished performer on the stage: — an asterisk.
STÄR'BOARD, *n.* The right-hand side of the ship.
STÄRCH, *n.* A substance to stiffen linen with.
STÄRCH, *a.* Stiff; precise; rigid; starched.
STÄRCH, *v. a.* To stiffen with starch.
STÄR'-CHÄM-BER, *n.* An English court of criminal jurisdiction, abolished in the time of Charles I.
STÄRCHED (*stärcht*), *p. a.* Stiffened; formal.
STÄRCH'ER, *n.* One whose trade it is to starch.
STÄRCH'LY, *ad.* Stiffly; precisely.
STÄRCH'NESS, *n.* Stiffness; preciseness.
STÄRCH'Y, *a.* Partaking of, or like, starch.
STÄRE, *v. n.* To look with fixed eyes; to gaze.
STÄRE, *v. a.* To affect or influence by stares.
STÄRE, *n.* A fixed look: — a bird; starling.
STÄR'ER, *n.* One who looks with fixed eyes.
STÄR'FINCH, *n.* A beautiful bird; the redstart.
STÄR'FISH, *n.* A molluscous, marine animal.
STÄR'-GÄZ-ER, *n.* An astronomer or astrologer.
STÄR'-GÄZ-ING, *n.* Act of gazing at the stars.
STÄRK, *a.* Mere; simple; plain; gross.
STÄRK, *ad.* Wholly; entirely; in a high degree.
STÄR'LESS, *a.* Having no light of stars.
STÄR'LIGHT (*stär'lit*), *n.* The light of the stars.
STÄR'LIGHT (*stär'lin*), *a.* Lighted by the stars.
STÄR'LIKE, *a.* Stellated; bright; illustrious.
STÄR'LING, *n.* A bird: — a defence to piers.
STÄRRED (*stär'd*), *a.* Decorated with stars.
STÄR'RY, *a.* Consisting of, or like, stars: stellar.
STÄRT, *v. n.* To rise or move suddenly; to set out; to begin a journey: — to wince; to shrink.
STÄRT, *v. a.* To alarm; to startle; to rouse; to put in motion: — to produce.
STÄRT, *n.* A motion of terror; a quick spring.
STÄRT'ER, *n.* One that starts or shrinks.
STÄRT'ING-POST, *n.* A place to start from.
STÄRT'LE, *v. n.* To shrink with sudden fear.
STÄRT'LE, *v. a.* To fright; to shock; to deter.
STÄRT'LE, *n.* Sudden alarm; a shock; terror.
STÄRT'LING, *p. a.* That startles; shocking.
STÄRT'ÜP, *n.* An upstart: — a kind of shoe. [*R.*]
STÄR-VA'TION, *n.* Act of starving; state of being starved; famishment.
STÄRVE, *v. n.* To perish with hunger; to suffer hunger: — to perish with cold.
STÄRVE, *v. a.* To kill with hunger; to make starve.

STÄRVE/LING, *n.* A lean, meagre animal.
 STÄRVE/LING, *a.* Hungry; lean; pining.
 STATE, *n.* Condition; *situation*: —rank; degree:
 — crisis: —pomp; dignity; grandeur: —estate;
 possession: —civil power, not ecclesiastical; a
 body politic; a commonwealth; a kingdom or
 republic. — *Pl.* Nobility; a legislative body.
 STATE, *v. a.* To specify; to tell; to represent.
 STAT'ED, *p. a.* Regular; fixed; established.
 STAT'ED-LY, *ad.* Regularly; not occasionally.
 STATE/LI-NESS, *n.* Grandeur; pomp; majesty.
 STATE/LY, *a.* Grand; lofty; majestic; august.
 STATE/MENT, *n.* The act of stating; a recital.
 STATE'-ROOM, *n.* A magnificent apartment: — a
 room in a packet or steam-vessel.
 STATES-GEN'ER-AL, *n. pl.* A legislative assembly
 composed of different orders.
 STATES'MAN, *n.* One versed in government or
 political science; a politician.
Syn. — A great *statesman*; a crafty *politician*;
 a factious *demagogue*.
 STAT'IC, { *a.* Relating to statics, or the art of
 STAT'ICAL, { weighing.
 STAT'ICS, *n. pl.* Science or art of weighing bodies.
 STAT'ION, *n.* A fixed place: — a place of stopping,
 as on a railroad: — *situation*; condition of life;
 post; office; state; rank.
 STAT'ION, *v. a.* To place in a certain post or rank;
 to set; to fix; to establish.
 STAT'ION-AL, *a.* Relating to a station.
 STAT'ION-ARY, *a.* Fixed; not progressive; stand-
 ing; motionless.
 STAT'ION-ER, *n.* A dealer in books, paper, &c.
 STAT'ION-ER-Y, *n.* The wares of a stationer, as
 books, paper, quills, pens, ink, &c.
 †STAT'IST, *n.* A statesman. *Shak.*
 STA-TIS'TIC, { *a.* Relating to statistics, or to
 STA-TIS'TI-CAL, { the resources of a country.
 STA-TIS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a statistical manner.
 STAT-IS-TI'CI-AN (stat-is-tish'an), *n.* One who is
 versed in statistics. [*Modern.*]
 STA-TIS'TICS, *n. pl.* The science which treats of
 the strength and resources of nations: — national
 resources, population, agriculture, commerce,
 manufactures, &c.
 STA'TIVE, *a.* Relating to a fixed camp.
 STAT'U-A-RY, *n.* The art of carving or casting stat-
 ues; sculpture: — a statue, or collection of stat-
 ues: — a sculptor; a carver.
 STAT'UE (stat'yü), *n.* An image of marble, bronze,
 or other substance.
 STAT'URE (stat'yür), *n.* Height of any animal.
 STÄT'US, *n.* [L.] Standing; situation; rank.
 STAT'U-TA-BLE, *a.* According to statute.
 STAT'U-TA-BLY, *ad.* In a manner agreeable to law.
 STÄT'UTE (stat'yüt), *n.* A law enacted by a legis-
 lative body; a positive law; edict.
 STAT'U-TO-RY, *a.* Enacted by statute.
 STÄUNCH (stänch), *v. a. & n.* See STANCH.
 STÄVE, *v. a.* To break in pieces; to push away.
 STÄVE, *n.* A thin piece of timber in a barrel, or
 other cask: — a metrical portion; a staff.
 STÄVES or STÄVES (stävz, *S. W. P. E. Ja. Sm.*;
 stävz or stävz, *F.*; stävz, *Wh.*), *n.* *pl.* of Staff.
 STÄW, *v. n.* To be fixed; to stand still. [*Local.*]
 STÄY, *v. n.* [L. STAYD or STAYED; *pp.* STAYING,
 STAYD or STAYED.] To continue in a place; to
 remain; to stay; to stop; to abide.
 STÄY, *v. a.* To stop; to restrain; to prop; to support.
 STÄY, *n.* Continuance; a stop: — a prop; support.
 STÄYED (städ), *p. a.* Fixed; settled; grave; staid.
 STÄYED-LY (städ'le), *ad.* Gravely; staidly.
 STÄYED'NESS (städ'nes), *n.* Gravity; staidness.
 STÄY'ER, *n.* One who stops, holds, or supports.
 STÄY'LACE, *n.* A lace to fasten stays with.
 STÄY'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes stays.
 STÄYS, *n. pl.* Bodice, or a waistcoat for women:
 — large ropes to support a ship's mast.
 STÄY'-SAIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail extended on stays.
 STÄD (städ), *n.* Room; place; — preceded by *in*;
 as, *in stead*, *in his stead*: — the frame of a bed.

STÄD'FAST (städ'fast), *a.* Established or *fast*
 in place; steady; *firm*; fixed; constant.
 STÄD'FAST-LY (städ'fast'le), *ad.* Firmly; steadily.
 STÄD'FAST-NESS (städ'fast-nēs), *n.* Firmness.
 STÄD'F-LY (städ'f'le), *ad.* With steadiness.
 STÄD'F-NESS, *n.* Constancy; firmness.
 STÄD'Y (städ'e), *a.* Firm; regular; constant.
 STÄD'Y (städ'e), *v. a.* To make or keep steady.
 STÄK (stāk), *n.* A slice of beef, &c.; a collop.
 STÄL (stäl), *v. a.* [*i.* STOLE; *pp.* STEALING, STOLEN.] To take what is another's unlawfully or
 without leave; to take by theft; to withdraw
 privily.
 STÄL, *v. n.* To withdraw privily; to practise theft.
 STÄL'ER, *n.* One who steals; a thief.
 STÄLTH (stälth), *n.* [†Theft]; a secret act; pri-
 vacy; secrecy: — *By stealth*, secretly.
 STÄLTH'F-LY, *ad.* In a stealthy manner.
 STÄLTH'Y (stälth'e), *a.* Performed by stealth.
 STÄM, *n.* An elastic fluid, into which water is
 converted by heat; vapor.
 STÄM, *v. n.* To send up vapors; to fume: — to
 travel or move forward by steam.
 STÄM, *v. a.* To heat with, or expose to, steam;
 to apply steam to.
 STÄM'-BOAT, *n.* A vessel propelled by steam.
 STÄM'-BÖIL-ER, *n.* A large iron vessel for gen-
 erating steam.
 STÄM'-EN-GINE, *n.* An engine acted on by the
 expansive force of steam.
 STÄM'ER, *n.* One who steams: — a vessel or
 ship propelled by steam.
 STÄM'-PACK-ET, *n.* A vessel carrying passen-
 gers, letters, &c., propelled by steam.
 STÄM'-SHIP, *n.* A ship propelled by steam.
 STÄM'-VES-SEL, *n.* A vessel propelled by steam.
 STÄ-TITE, *n.* Soapstone, unctuous to the touch.
 STÄD, *n.* A horse for state or war.
 STÄEL, *n.* Iron refined and hardened; any thing
 made of steel, as weapons.
 STÄEL, *a.* Made of steel.
 STÄEL, *v. a.* To edge with steel; to make hard.
 STÄEL-YARD (stäl'yard, *S. W. P. E. Ja. K. C.*; stäl-
 yard, *J. F.*; stäl'yard or stäl'yard, *Sm.*), *n.* A
 kind of balance for weighing.
 STÄEP, *a.* Rising or descending with great incli-
 nation; precipitous.
 STÄEP, *n.* A precipice; a steep ascent or descent.
 STÄEP, *v. a.* To soak; to macerate; to dip.
 STÄEP'PLE, *n.* A turret or tower of various forms,
 usually attached to a church; a spire.
 STÄEP'PLED (stäl'pld), *a.* Adorned with steeples.
 STÄEP'LY, *ad.* With precipitous declivity.
 STÄEP'NESS, *n.* State of being steep.
 STÄEP'Y, *a.* A poetical word for steep.
 STÄER, *n.* A young bullock or ox.
 STÄER, *v. a.* To direct; to guide in a passage.
 STÄER, *v. n.* To direct a course.
 STÄER'AGE, *n.* Act of steering, as of a ship; di-
 rection: — an apartment in the fore part of a ship
 for the crew and for poorer passengers. — *Steer-*
age passenger, one who occupies the steerage.
 STÄER'ER, {
 STÄERS'MAN, { One who steers a ship; a pilot.
 STÄEV, *v. a.* (*Ship-building*.) To give the bowsprit
 a certain angle of elevation with the horizon.
 STÄG, *n.* A gander. [*Local.*]
 STÄG-Ä-NÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* Art of secret writing.
 STÄ-GÄN'Q-PÖD, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A swimming bird.
 STÄ'LE, *n.* [Gr.] A sepulchral pillar or stone.
 STÄL'LÄR, { *a.* Relating to the stars; starry;
 STÄL'LÄ-RY, { astral.
 STÄL'LÄTE, { *a.* Radiated or pointed as a star;
 STÄL'LÄT-ED, { starred.
 STÄL-LÄP'ER-OUS, *a.* Having or bearing stars.
 STÄL'LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of zeolite.
 STÄL'LV-LÄR, *a.* Starlike; stellar; starry.
 STÄ-LÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of writing upon
 pillars.
 STÄM, *n.* The stalk of a plant or tree; a stalk;
 twig: — a family; race: — the prow of a ship.

STEM, *v. a.* To oppose, as a current; to stop.
 STENCH, *n.* A fetid or bad smell; a stink.
 STĒN/CIL, *n.* A thin piece of leather or metal, perforated, used in painting and marking.
 STĒN/CIL, *v. a.* To paint or form with a stencil.
 STĒN-ŌG/RA-PHER, *n.* One versed in stenography.
 STĒN-Ō-GRĀPH/IC, } *a.* Relating to stenography.
 STĒN-Ō-GRĀPH/ICAL, } *phy*, or short-hand.
 STĒN-ŌG/RA-PHY, *n.* Art of writing in short-hand.
 STĒN-TŌ/RI-AN, *a.* Relating to *Stentor* (Homer's loud-voiced herald):—loud; vociferous.
 STĒP, *v. n.* To move with the feet; to go; to walk; to proceed.
 STĒP, *n.* A pace; a footstep:—a stair:—a round of a ladder:—a degree:—an action; a proceeding.—*Step*, used as a prefix in composition, denotes relationship by marriage; as, *step-father*, *step-mother*, *step-son*, *step-daughter*.
 STĒP/PING-STONE, *n.* A stone laid for the foot.
 STĒR-CŌ-RA/CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Belonging to dung.
 STĒR-CŌ-RA/TION, *n.* The act of manuring.
 STĒR-Ō-GRĀPH/IC, *a.* Relating to stereography.
 STĒR-ŌG/RA-PHY, *n.* The art of drawing the forms of solid bodies upon a plane.
 STĒR-ŌM/Ē-TRY, *n.* Art of measuring solid bodies.
 STĒR-Ō-SCŌPE, *n.* An optical instrument which presents to each eye the projection of a solid body, on a plane surface, as it appears to that eye.
 STĒR-Ō-SCŌP/IC, } *a.* Relating to the stereo-
 STĒR-Ō-SCŌP/ICAL, } *scope*.
 STĒR-ŌT/Ō-MY, *n.* The art of cutting solid bodies into various forms or figures.
 *STĒR-Ō-TYPE [stĒr'Ō-tīp, *P. J. Ja. Sm. R. Wh.*: stĒr'Ō-tīp, *W. C.*], *n.* A plate of fixed metallic type for printing:—the art of forming metallic plates for printing.
 *STĒR-Ō-TYPE, *v. a.* To make stereotype plates; to prepare and print by the use of stereotype plates.
 *STĒR-Ō-TYPE, *a.* Pertaining to stereotype.
 *STĒR-Ō-TYP-ER, *n.* One who stereotypes.
 *STĒR-Ō-TYP-ŌG/RA-PHY, *n.* The art of stereotype printing.
 STĒR/LE, *a.* Barren; unfruitful; not fertile.
 STĒR-IL/Ī-TY, *n.* Barrenness; unfruitfulness.
 STĒR-IL-IZE, *v. a.* To make barren.
 STĒR/LING, *a.* Genuine; standard; pure:—applied to English money.
 STĒRN, *a.* Severe of look or manner; harsh; rigid.
 STĒRN, *n.* The hind part of a ship, &c.
 STĒR/NAL, *a.* Relating to the sternum.
 STĒRN'-CHAS-ER, *n.* (*Naut.*) A cannon placed in a ship's stern.
 STĒRNE (stĒrnd), *a.* Having a stern.
 STĒRN/LY, *ad.* In a stern manner; severely.
 STĒRN/NESS, *n.* Severity of look; harshness; rigor; severity; austerity.
 STĒR/NON, *n.* [*Gr.*] Same as *sternum*.
 STĒRN'-PŌST, *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of timber erected on the extremity of the keel, to sustain the rudder, and terminate the ship behind.
 STĒR/NUM, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The breast-bone.
 STĒR-NŪ-TĀ/TION, *n.* The act of sneezing.
 STĒR-NŪ-TĀ-TIVE, *a.* Provoking to sneeze.
 STĒR-NŪ-TĀ-TO-RY, *n.* Medicine for sneezing.
 STĒR-NŪ-TĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Causing sneezing.
 STĒRN'-WAY, *n.* (*Naut.*) Movement backward.
 STĒR/TO-ROUS, *a.* Respiring deeply; snoring.
 STĒTH/Ō-SCŌPE, *n.* (*Med.*) An instrument used in auscultation, for exploring the chest.
 STĒVĒ/DŌRE, *n.* A man employed in loading and unloading vessels.
 STĒW (stū), *v. a.* To boil or seethe slowly.
 STĒW (stū), *v. n.* To be seethed slowly.
 STĒW (stū), *n.* Meat stewed for food:—a hot-house; a brothel:—confusion.
 STĒW/ARD, *n.* A manager of another's affairs.
 STĒW/ARD-SHIP, *n.* The office of a steward.
 STĒW/ISH, *a.* Suiting the brothel or stews.
 STĒW/PĀN, *n.* A pan used for stewing.
 STĪB/Ī-AL, *a.* Relating to antimony; antimonial.

STĪB/Ī-ŪM, *n.* [*L.*] Antimony.
 STĪCH (stīk), *n.* A verse or line in poetry.
 STĪCH/Q-MĀN-CY, *n.* Divination by verses.
 STĪ-CHŌM/Ē-TRY, *n.* List of the books of Scripture.
 STICK, *n.* A small piece of wood; a club; a cane; a staff:—a stab; a thrust.
 STICK, *v. a.* [*i.* *stuck*; *pp.* *sticking, stuck*.] To fasten on; to affix; to set:—to stab; to pierce.
 STICK, *v. n.* To adhere; to cleave:—to stop; to remain; to be constant:—to hesitate; to scruple.
 STICK/Ī-NESS, *n.* Adhesive quality; viscosity.
 STICK/LĀC, *n.* Lac in its natural state.
 STICK/LE, *v. n.* To contest; to altercate; to trim.
 STICK/LĒR, *n.* An obstinate contender; defender.
 STICK/Y, *a.* Viscous; adhesive; glutinous.
 STIFF, *a.* Rigid; inflexible; stubborn; *formal*.
 STIFFEN (stīf'fn), *v. a.* To make stiff.
 STIFFEN, *v. n.* To grow or become stiff.
 STIFF/LY, *ad.* Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly.
 STIFF'-NECKED (stīf'někt), *a.* Having a stiff neck; stubborn; obstinate.
 STIFF/NESS, *n.* State of being stiff.
 STIF/LE, *v. a.* To suffocate; to extinguish; to smother; to choke; to suppress.
 STIG/MA, *n.* A brand; a mark of infamy; a blot.—(*Bot.*) The top of the pistil.
 STIG-MĀT/IC, } *a.* Relating to or having a stig-
 STIG-MĀT/ICAL, } *ma*; branded or marked.
 STIG/MA-TIZE, *v. a.* To mark with infamy; to fix a stigma upon; to reproach.
 STIL/BITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A pearly variety of zeolite.
 STILE, *n.* A set of steps to pass over a fence:—a dial-pin. See *STYLE*.
 STIL-LE/TŌ, *n.* [*It.*] A small, round, pointed dagger:—an instrument to make eyelet-holes.
 STILL, *v. a.* To make silent; to quiet; to appease.
 STILL, *a.* Silent; quiet; calm:—motionless.
 STILL, *ad.* Till now; nevertheless; always; ever.
 STILL, *n.* A vessel for distillation; an alembic.
 STIL-LĀ/TIM, *ad.* [*L.*] By drops; drop by drop.
 STIL-LĀ-TĪ/TIOUS, *a.* Falling in drops.
 STIL/LA-TO-RY, *n.* An alembic; a laboratory.
 STIL/BIRTH, *n.* State of being stillborn.
 STILL/BÖRN, *a.* Born lifeless; dead at the birth.
 STILL/BURN, *v. a.* To burn while distilling.
 STILL-LIFE, *n.* (*Painting*.) A representation of such things as are without animal life, or have only vegetable life.
 STILL/NESS, *n.* Quietness; silence; taciturnity.
 STIL/LY, *ad.* Silently; not loudly; calmly.
 STILT, *v. a.* To raise on stilts; to elevate.
 STILTS, *n. pl.* Walking supports used by boys.
 STILT/Y, *a.* Raised on stilts; pompous.
 STIM/Ū-LANT, *a.* Stimulating; exciting.
 STIM/Ū-LANT, *n.* A stimulating medicine; any thing that stimulates or excites; excitement.
 STIM/Ū-LATE, *v. a.* To goad; to prick forward, to excite; to spur on; to quicken.
 STIM/Ū-LĀ/TION, *n.* Act of stimulating; excitement:—action of stimulants.
 STIM/Ū-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* Stimulating.
 STIM/Ū-LĀ-TIVE, *n.* That which stimulates.
 STIM/Ū-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who stimulates.
 STIM/Ū-LŪS, *n.*; *pl.* STIM/Ū-LĪ [*L.*] A spur; incitement; that which stimulates; a stimulant.
 STING, *v. a.* [*i.* *stung*; *pp.* *stinging, stung*.] To pierce or wound with a point or sting; to pain.
 STING, *n.* A sharp point:—any thing that gives pain:—remorse of conscience.
 STING'ER, *n.* Whatever stings or vexes.
 STING/Ī-NESS, *n.* Covetousness; niggardliness.
 STING/ING, *p. a.* Piercing with a sting; sharp.
 STING'Ō, *n.* Old, sharp, or strong beer. [*Vulgar.*]
 STING'Y, *a.* Covetous; niggardly; avaricious.
 STINK, *v. n.* [*i.* *stunk* or *stank*; *pp.* *stinking, stunk*.] To emit an offensive smell.
 STINK, *n.* An offensive smell; stench.
 STINK/ARD, *n.* A mean, stinking, paltry fellow.
 STINK/PÖT, *n.* A mixture offensive to the smell.
 STINT, *v. a.* To bound; to limit; to confine.
 STINT, *n.* A limit; a bound; a quantity assigned.

STINT'ER, *n.* Whatever or whoever stints.
STIPE, *n.* The stalk of a fern-leaf; a stein.
STIPEND, *n.* Wages; a settled pay; salary.
STIPEND, *v. a.* To pay by settled wages. [*R.*]
***STIPENDI-ARY** [sti-pen'de-a-re, *P. J. A. Sm.*;
 sti-pen'djer-e, *S.*; sti-pen'dyar-e, *E. F. K.*; sti-
 pen'de-a-re or sti-pen'dje-a-re, *W.*], *a.* Relating
 to a stipend; receiving pay.
***STIPENDI-ARY**, *n.* One who receives a stipend.
STIP-I-TATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Supported by a stipe.
STIPPLE, *v. a.* To engrave by means of dots.
STIPPLE, *n.* An instrument used in stippling.
STIPPLING, *n.* The act of engraving on copper
 by the use of dots.
STIPTIC, *a.* See **STYPTIC**.
STIPULATE, *v. n.* To contract; to settle terms.
STIPULATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having stipules.
STIPULATION, *n.* Act of stipulating; a contract;
 a bargain; terms; condition; article.
STIPULATOR, *n.* One who contracts or bargains.
STIPULE, *n.* [*stipula*, *L.*] (*Bot.*) A scale at the
 base of a petiole or a leaf-stalk.
STIR, *v. a.* To put in motion; to instigate; to
 move; to agitate; to incite; to raise.
STIR, *v. n.* To move; to be in motion.
STIR, *n.* Tumult; commotion; disturbance.
STIR-ABÖUT, *n.* A dish of oatmeal boiled in water.
STIR-RER, *n.* One who stirs; an instigator.
STIRRUP (stir'rup or stür'rup) [stir'rup, *S. W. P.*
J. E. K.; stür'rup, *F. Ja. Sm.*; stir'rup, *R. C.*], *n.*
 An iron for a horseman's foot to rest in.
STITCH, *v. a. & n.* To sew; to join; to unite; to
 work with a needle.
STITCH, *n.* A pass of a needle:—a sharp pain.
STITCHER-Y, *n.* Needlework. *Shak.* [*R.*]
STITHY, *n.* An anvil:—a disease in oxen.
STIVE, *v. a.* To stuff up; to press; to make hot.
STIVER, *n.* A Dutch coin;—value nearly a cent.
STÖAK, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To choke; to stop.
STÖAT, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind.
STÖCK, *n.* The trunk or body of a plant or tree; a
 log:—a close neckcloth; a cravat:—lineage;
 race:—cattle in general:—a store; a capital; a
 fund of money:—the frame of a gun; a handle.
STÖCK, *v. a.* To store; to fill sufficiently.
STÖCK-ADÉ, *n.* An enclosure of pointed stakes.
STÖCK-ADÉ, *v. a.* To fortify with pointed stakes.
STÖCK-BRÖKER, *n.* One who deals in stocks.
STÖCKDÖVE (stök'düv), *n.* A ringdove.
STÖCK-EXCHÄNGE, *n.* The system of effecting
 the purchase, sale, and transference of stock by
 brokers.
STÖCKFISH, *n.* Codfish dried hard, without salt.
STÖCKHÖLD-ER, *n.* An owner of stock; share-
 holder.
STÖCKING, *n.* A covering for the leg and foot.
STÖCKISH, *a.* Hard; blockish; stocky.
STÖCK-JÖB-BER, *n.* One who deals in stocks or
 public funds; stock-broker.
STÖCK-JÖB-BING, *n.* Speculation in stocks.
STÖCKS, *n. pl.* Prison for the legs:—public funds.
STÖCK-STILL, *a.* Motionless as logs; quite still.
STÖCK'Y, *a.* Stout; short and thick. [*Colloquial.*]
STÖIC, *n.* A philosopher of the sect of Zeno:—
 one who is stoical or unfeeling.
STÖIC, } *a.* Relating to the Stoics:—cold; want-
STÖIC-AL, } ing feeling or sensibility; austere.
STÖIC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a stoical manner; austere.
STÖIC-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being stoical.
STÖICISM, *n.* The system, doctrines, or manners
 of the Stoics:—insensibility.
STÖKER, *n.* One who attends to the fire in a
 brewhouse or steam-engine.
STÖLE, *n.* [*stola*, *L.*] A long vest; a robe; a vest-
 ment of a priest or matron.
STÖLE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A sucker; a sprout from the
 STÖLE, *i.* From *Steal*. [root of a plant.
STÖLEN (stöl'n), *p.* From *Steal*.
STÖ-LID'Y, *n.* Stupidity; want of sense.
STÖM'ACH, *n.* The ventricle in which food is di-
 gested:—appetite:—anger; temper:—pride.

STÖM'ACH, *v. a.* To receive or hold in the stom-
 ach:—to resent:—to put up with; to brook.
STÖM'A-CHER, *n.* An ornament for the breast.
STÖ-MÄCH'IC, *n.* A medicine for the stomach.
STÖ-MÄCH'IC, } *a.* Relating to or good for the
STÖ-MÄCH'IC-AL, } stomach.
STÖM'ACH-LESS, *a.* Having no stomach.
STONE, *n.* A concretion of some species of earth,
 as lime, clay, silex, &c., smaller than a rock and
 larger than gravel; a mineral not ductile or mal-
 leable:—a gem:—a concretion in the kidneys
 or bladder:—a weight of fourteen pounds:—a
 monument:—a case containing a kernel or seed.
STONE, *a.* Made or consisting of stone.
STONE, *v. a.* To beat or kill with stones.
STONE-BLIND, *a.* Completely blind.
STONE-COAL, *n.* Mineral or fossil coal.
STONE-CÜT-TER, *n.* One who hews stones.
STONE-ERÜT, *n.* Peaches, plums, apricots, &c.
STONE-HEÄRT-ED, } *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling;
STÖN'Y-HEÄRT-ED, } cruel.
STONE-HÖRSE, *n.* A horse not castrated; stallion.
STONE-PIT, *n.* A pit where stones are dug;
 quarry.
STÖN'ER, *n.* One who stones.
STONE'S-CÄST, *n.* The distance to which a stone
 may be thrown:—cast of a stone.
STONE-WARE, *n.* Ware made of flint and clay.
STONE-WORK (-würk), *n.* Work or masonry
 consisting of stone.
STÖN'Y-NESS, *n.* The state of being stony.
STÖN'Y, *a.* Made of or full of stones; hard.
STOOD (stüd), *i. & p.* From *Stand*.
***STÖÖK** [stök, *Ja. K. C.*; stük, *Wb.*], *n.* A shock
 of corn containing twelve sheaves.
***STÖÖK**, *v. a.* To set up in stocks.
STÖÖL, *n.* A seat without a back:—evacuation.
STÖÖM, *v. a.* To put bags of herbs, &c. into wine.
STÖÖP, *v. n.* To bend down; to bend forward:—
 to yield; to submit; to condescend.
STÖÖP, *n.* The act of stooping:—a vessel of
 liquor:—a porch with steps; door-steps.
STÖÖP-ER, *n.* One who stoops.
STÖP, *v. a.* To hinder from action or proceeding;
 to check; to hinder; to obstruct; to close up.
STÖP, *v. n.* To cease to proceed; to stay; to pause.
STÖP, *n.* A pause; a cessation:—obstruction; ob-
 stacle:—a mark or point in writing:—regula-
 tion in music.
STÖP-CÖCK, *n.* A pipe made to let out liquor.
STÖP-PAGE, *n.* Act of stopping; an obstruction.
STÖP-PER, *v. a.* To close with a stopper.
STÖP-PER, } *n.* That by which any hole or the
STÖP-PLE, } mouth of any vessel is filled up.
STÖR'AGE, *n.* Act of, or pay for, storing.
STÖRÄX, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant:—a resinous gum.
STÖRE, *n.* A large quantity; plenty; a stock ac-
 cumulated:—a magazine; a storehouse; a ware-
 house:—a retailer's shop.—*Military stores*, pro-
 visions, clothing, arms, ammunition, &c.
STÖRE, *v. a.* To furnish; to lay up; to hoard.
STÖRE-HÖUSE, *n.* A magazine; a warehouse.
STÖR'GE [stör'je, *Sm. Ash*; störj, *K. Wb.*], *n.* [*Gr.*]
 Natural affection; parental instinct.
STÖRIED (stör'id), *a.* Furnished with stories;
 adorned with historical pictures.
STÖRK, *n.* A large bird of passage.
STÖRM, *n.* A violent wind accompanied by rain,
 hail, or snow; a tempest; a high wind:—a violent
 assault:—tumult; bustle. See **WIND**.
STÖRM, *v. a.* To attack by open force or violence.
STÖRM, *v. n.* To raise tempests; to rage; to blow.
STÖRM-BEAT, *a.* Injured by storm.
STÖRM-FINCH, *n.* A bird; the petrel.
STÖRM'Y-NESS, *n.* Quality of being stormy.
STÖRM'Y, *a.* Tempestuous; windy; violent.
STÖRTI'ING (stört'ing), *n.* The parliament or
 legislative body of Norway.
STÖR'Y, *n.* A narration either true or false; a
 narrative; a tale:—a stage or floor of a building;
 a loft; a set of rooms. See **NOVEL**.

STÖRY-TËLL-ER, *n.* One who relates tales or stories.
 STÖÖP, *n.* A basin for holding holy water in a Catholic church:— a bucket; a pitcher. *Burns.*
 STÖÖT, *a.* Strong; fleshy; lusty; *robust*:— valiant brave; bold; obstinate:— proud.
 STÖÖT, *n.* A cant name for strong beer.
 STÖÖT'LY, *ad.* Lustily; boldly; obstinately.
 STÖÖT'NESS, *n.* Strength; valor; boldness.
 STÖVE, *n.* A hot-house:— a close place for a fire.
 STÖVE, *v. a.* To keep warm in a house heated.
 STÖVER, *n.* Fodder for cattle; hay; straw.
 STÖW (stō), *v. a.* To lay up; to reposit in order.
 STÖW'AGE, *n.* Act of stowing:— room; deposit.
 STRÄ'BİSH, *n.* Act of squinting; strabismus.
 STRÄ-BİS'MUS, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) An obliquity of the axis of the eye; a squinting.
 STRÄ'D'DLE, *v. n.* To walk wide and awkwardly.
 STRÄ'D'DLE, *n.* Divarication; stride.
 STRÄG'GLE, *v. n.* To wander; to rove; to ramble.
 STRÄG'GLER, *n.* A wanderer; a rover.
 STRÄIGHT (strät), *a.* Not crooked; direct; right.
Syn.— A straight line or road; direct course; right angle.
 STRÄIGHT (strät), *ad.* Immediately; directly.
 STRÄIGHT'EN (strät'n), *v. a.* To make straight.
 STRÄIGHT'EN-ER (strät'n-er), *n.* A director.
 STRÄIGHT'FÖR-WÄRD, *a.* Direct; upright.
 STRÄIGHT'LY (strät'le), *ad.* In a right line.
 STRÄIGHT'NESS (strät'nes), *n.* Rectitude.
 STRÄIGHT'WAY (strät'wä), *ad.* Immediately.
 STRÄIKS, *n. pl.* Plates of iron which serve for the rounds of the wheels of a gun-carriage.
 STRÄIN, *v. a.* To force through some porous substance; to purify by filtration; to filter:— to sprain:— to make tense; to force; to constrain.
 STRÄIN, *v. n.* To make violent efforts.
 STRÄIN, *n.* A violent effort; sprain:— a style of speaking:— a song; a note:— turn; tendency.
 STRÄIN'Ä-BLE, *a.* That may be strained.
 STRÄIN'ER, *n.* He or that which strains:— an instrument of filtration; a filter.
 STRÄIT, *a.* Narrow; close; strict; difficult.
 STRÄIT, *n.* A narrow pass or channel, as between two seas:— state of distress; difficulty.
 STRÄIT'EN (strät'n), *v. a.* To make narrow or close; to contract:— to confine; to distress.
 STRÄIT-JÄCK'ET, *n.* An apparatus to confine the limbs of a distracted person.
 STRÄIT'LÄCED (strät'läst), *a.* Stiff; strict; rigid.
 STRÄIT'LY, *ad.* Narrowly; strictly; closely.
 STRÄIT'NESS, *n.* Narrowness; rigor; distress.
 STRÄKE, *n.* The iron band or tire of a wheel:— a seam between two planks in a ship.
 STRÄM'ASH, *n.* A crash; a catastrophe. [*Local.*]
 STRÄ-MİN'E-OÜS, *a.* Strawy; light; chaffy.
 STRÄ-MÖ'Nİ-ÜM, *n.* [L.] Thorn-apple; stramonium.
 STRÄM'O-NY, *n.* [*stramonium*, L.] The thorn-apple, a narcotic plant, much used in medicine.
 STRÄND, *n.* Verge of the sea or a river; shore.
 STRÄND, *v. a.* To drive or force on the shallows.
 STRÄNGE, *a.* Foreign; unknown; odd; unusual.
 STRÄNGE'LY, *ad.* In a strange manner; oddly.
 STRÄNGE'NESS, *n.* Quality of being strange.
 STRÄN'GER, *n.* One unknown; a foreigner.
Syn.— *Stranger* is a person not known or not an inhabitant; *foreigner*, one from a foreign country; *alien*, a foreigner, who is a resident, in distinction from native citizens.
 STRÄN'GLE, *v. a.* To kill by intercepting the breath; to choke; to suffocate; to suppress.
 STRÄN'GLER, *n.* One who strangles.
 STRÄN'GLES, *n. pl.* Swellings in a horse's throat.
 STRÄN-GU-LÄ'TION, *n.* Act of strangling.
 STRÄN-GÜ'Rİ-OÜS, *a.* Relating to the strangury.
 STRÄN'GU-RY, *n.* A difficulty in discharging urine.
 STRÄP, *n.* A narrow, long strip of leather; a strap.
 STRÄP, *v. a.* To beat or sharpen with a strap.
 STRÄP-PÄ'DÖ, *n.* A chastisement with a strap.
 STRÄP'PING, *a.* Vast; large; bulky. [*Low.*]
 STRÄ'TÄ, *n. pl.* [L.] Beds; layers. See STRATUM.

STRÄT'Ä-GËM, *n.* A plan or scheme to obtain some advantage; an artifice in war; a manœuvre; a trick.
 STRÄT'E-GËT'ICS, *n. pl.* Tactics; strategy.
 STRÄT'E-QİST, *n.* One versed in strategy.
 STRÄT'E-QY, *n.* Military science; tactics.
 STRÄT-I-Fİ-CÄ'TION, *n.* Arrangement in layers.
 STRÄT'I-FÖRM, *a.* Formed like strata; stratified.
 STRÄT'I-FY, *v. a.* To range in beds or layers; to form into strata or like strata.
 STRÄ-TÖC'RA-CY, *n.* A military government.
 STRÄ-TÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of an army.
 STRÄ'TUM, *n.* *pl.* STRÄ'TÄ. [L.] A layer; a bed or layer of gravel, earth, stone, or rocks.
 STRÄW, *n.* The stalk of grain, as wheat, rye, &c.
 STRÄW, *v. a.* To scatter. See STREW and STREW.
 STRÄW'BER-RY, *n.* A plant and its fruit.
 STRÄW-BÜLT (sträw'bilt), *a.* Made of straw.
 STRÄW-CÖL-ÖR, *n.* The color of straw.
 STRÄW'-CÖL-ÖRED (sträw'kül-örd), *a.* Of the color of straw; light yellow.
 STRÄW'Y, *a.* Made of straw; like straw; light.
 STRÄY, *v. n.* To wander; to rove; to err; to deviate.
 STRÄY, *n.* An animal lost by wandering.
 STRÄY'ER, *n.* One who strays; a wanderer.
 STRÄK, *a.* A line of color; a long stripe; mark.
 STRÄK, *v. a.* To stripe; to variegate; to dapple.
 STRÄK'Y, *a.* Striped; variegated by hues.
 STRÄM, *n.* A running water; a current; course.
 STRÄM, *v. n.* To flow; to run; to issue forth.
 STRÄM'ER, *n.* An ensign; a flag; a pennon.
 STRÄM'LET (sträm'let), *n.* A small stream.
 STRÄM'Y, *a.* Abounding in streams; flowing.
 STRÄEK, *v. a.* To lay out a dead body. [*Local.*]
 STRÄET, *n.* A public way in a town or city; a way; a paved way between houses.
 STRÄET'-WÄLK-ER (strät'wä-kër), *n.* A prostitute.
 STRÄIGHT (strät), *n.* A passage. See STRAIT.
 STRÄNGTH, *n.* The active power of an animal body; power of endurance or resistance; intellectual power; power of any kind; muscular force; force; vigor; support.
 STRÄNG'THEN (sträng'thn), *v. a.* To make strong.
 STRÄNG'THEN (sträng'thn), *v. n.* To grow strong.
 STRÄNG'THEN-ER, *n.* He or that which strengthens.
 STRÄN'Ü-OÜS, *a.* Bold; active; ardent; zealous; earnest; urgent; vehement.
 STRÄN'Ü-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In a strenuous manner.
 STRÄN'Ü-OÜS-NESS, *n.* State of being strenuous.
 STRÄSS, *n.* Importance; weight; violence; force; emphasis; accent.
 STRÄTCH, *v. a.* To extend; to expand; to draw out.
 STRÄTCH, *v. n.* To be extended or drawn out.
 STRÄTCH, *n.* Extension; reach; effort; extent.
 STRÄTCH'ER, *n.* He or that which stretches.
 STREW (strü or strö) [strö, S. J. Ja. K. Sm. C.; strö, W. E. F.], *v. a.* [*i.* STREWED; *pp.* STREWING, STREWED or STREWN.] To spread; to scatter; to strow. See STROW.
 STRÄ'Æ, *n. pl.* [L.] Channels in the shells of cockles.— (*Arch.*) Fillets or rays in fluted columns.
 STRÄ'ATE or STRÄ'AT-ED, *a.* Formed in striae.
 STRICK'EN (strik'kn), *p. from* STRIKE. Afflicted; far gone:— advanced in years. [*Antiquated.*]
 STRİC'KLE, *n.* An instrument for whetting scythes; a rifle:— a levelling instrument.
 STRİCT, *a.* Exact; severe; rigorous; rigid.
Syn.— *Strict or rigorous discipline*; *exact account*; *severe punishment*; *rigid government*.
 STRİCT'LY, *ad.* Exactly; rigorously; severely.
 STRİCT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being strict; exactness; severity; rigor; austerity.
 STRİCT'YRE (strikt'yur), *n.* A stroke:— contraction:— a touch of criticism; a remark; a censure; *animadversion*.
 STRİDE, *n.* A long step; a straddle.
 STRİDE, *v. n.* [*i.* STRODE or STRID; *pp.* STRIDING, STRIDDEN or STRID.] To walk with long steps.
 STRİ'DÖR, *n.* [L.] A shrill, grating sound.
 STRİD'Ü-LOÜS, *a.* Making a small noise; creaking.
 STRİFE, *n.* Contention; contest; discord.

STRĪ-GŌSE', a. (*Lat.*) Covered with stiff hair.
STRIKE, v. a. [*i.* STRUCK; *pp.* STRIKING, STRUCK or STRICKEN.] To hit with a blow; to beat; to impress:—to contract; to lower, as colors.
STRIKE, v. n. To make a blow; to collide:—to cease from work in order to obtain higher wages.
STRIKE, n. A bushel; a dry measure:—strickle.
STRĪK'ER, n. A person or thing that strikes.
STRĪK'ING, p. a. Surprising; wonderful.
STRĪK'ING-LY, ad. So as to affect or surprise.
STRĪK'ING-NĒSS, n. The power of surprising.
STRING, n. A slender rope; cord; tendon; series.
STRING, v. a. [*i.* STRUNG; *pp.* STRINGING, STRUNG or STRINGED.] To furnish with strings; to put in tune:—to deprive of strings:—to file on a string.
STRINGED (stringd), a. Having strings.
STRĪNG'ENT, a. Binding; contracting; rigid.
STRĪNG'ER, n. One who makes strings.
STRĪNG'HĀLT, n. A disorder in horses; springhalt.
STRĪNG'J-NĒSS, n. Quality of being stringy.
STRĪNG'Y, a. Fibrous; filamentous; rosy.
STRIP, v. a. [*i.* STRIPPED; *pp.* STRIPPING, STRIPPED:—sometimes STRIPT.] To deprive of covering; to make naked; to divest; to rob.
STRIP, n. A long narrow shred or piece; a slip.
STRİPE, v. a. To variegate with lines:—to beat.
STRİPE, n. A colored streak; a blow; a lash.
STRĪPED, a. Having stripes or colored streaks.
STRĪP'LİNG, n. A young person; a youth; a lad.
STRĪP'PIŊGS, n. pl. After-milkings.
STRİVE, v. n. [*i.* STROVE; *pp.* STRIVING, STRIVEN.] To struggle; to labor; to contend; to vie.
STRİV'ER, n. One who strives or labors.
STRŌB'ILE, n. [*strobilus, L.*] (*Bot.*) The fruit or cone of the fir-tree:—a pericarp.
STRŌ'KĀL, n. An instrument, like a fire-shovel, used by glass-makers.
STRŌKE, n. A blow; a knock; a sound; a touch.
STRŌKE, v. a. To rub gently; to soothe.
STRŌK'ER, n. One who strokes.
STRŌKES'MAN, n. The hindmost rower in a boat, who gives the stroke which the others are to follow.
STRŌLL, v. n. To wander; to ramble; to rove.
STRŌLL, n. A ramble; a wandering; vagrancy.
STRŌLL'ER, n. A vagrant; a wanderer.
STRŌNG, a. Having strength; powerful; *cogent*; vigorous; mighty; hale; *robust*:—intoxicating.
STRŌNG'HŌLD, n. A fortress; a fortified place.
STRŌNG'LY, ad. With strength; powerfully.
STRŌNG-WĀ-TER, n. Distilled spirits.
STRŌN'TI-A (strŏn'shē-ā), n. (*Min.*) A white earth.
STRŌP, n. A piece of rope —a razor-strop; a strap.
STRŌP, v. a. To apply a strop to; to strap.
STRŌ'PHE, n. (*Poetry*.) A division of a Greek choral poem or ode; a stanza.
STRŌVE, i. From *Strive*.
STRŌW (strŏ), v. a. [*i.* STREWED; *pp.* STROWING, STROWED or STROWN.] To spread by scattering; to scatter; to strew.
STRŪCK, i. & p. From *Strike*.
STRŪCT'V-RĀL, a. Relating to structure.
STRŪCT'VRE (strŭkt'yŭr), n. Form:—an edifice.
STRŪG'GLE, v. n. To labor; to strive; to contest.
STRŪG'GLE, n. Labor; *effort*; contest; agony.
STRŪG'GLER, n. One who struggles; a striver.
STRŪ'MA, n. [*L.*] Glandular swelling; scrofula.
STRŪ-MŌSE', a. Having wens; strumous.
STRŪ'MOUS, a. Scrofulous; strumose.
STRŪM'PET, n. A lewd woman; a prostitute.
STRŪNG, i. & p. From *String*.
STRŪT, v. n. To walk with affected dignity.
STRŪT, n. An affected, stately walk:—support.
STRŪT'TER, n. One who struts.
STRŪCH'NI-A, n. An alkaline principle or substance.
STRŪCH'NINE, n. stance, used in medicine.
STŪB, n. A thick, short stock; a log; a block.
STŪB'BED, a. Truncated; short and thick.
STŪB'BED-NĒSS, n. State of being short and thick.
STŪB'BLE, n. Stalks of grain after reaping.
STŪB'BORN, a. Obstinate; inflexible; stiff.

STŪB'BORN-LY, ad. Obstinate; inflexibly.
STŪB'BORN-NĒSS, n. Obstinacy; contumacy.
STŪB'BY, a. Full of stubs; short and thick.
STŪB'NĀIL, n. A nail broken off; a short nail.
STŪC'CO, n. [*It.*] A kind of fine plaster for walls.
STŪC'CO, v. a. To plaster walls with stucco.
STŪCK, i. & p. From *Stick*.
STŪD, n. A piece of timber for a support; a post:—a knob; a nail:—a set of horses and mares.
STŪD, v. a. To adorn with studs or shining knobs.
STŪD'DİNG-SĀIL, n. (*Naut.*) A narrow sail set temporarily at the outer edge of the square-sail.
STŪ'DENT, n. One devoted to study; a scholar.
STŪD'HŌRSE, n. A breeding horse; stallion.
STŪD'JED (stŭd'jd), a. Learned; versed in study:—premeditated; precise; formal.
STŪ'DJ-Ō, n. [*It.*] An artist's workshop.
***STŪ'DJ-ŌUS [stŭ'dē-ūs, P. J. F. Ja. Sm. C.; stŭ'-jus, S.; stŭ'dyus, E. K.; stŭ'dē-ūs or stŭ'dē-ūs, W.] a.** Devoted to study; diligent; careful.
***STŪ'DJ-ŌUS-LY, ad.** With study; diligently.
***STŪ'DJ-ŌUS-NĒSS, n.** Addiction to study.
STŪD'Y, n. Application to books and learning; attention; meditation:—a room for study.
STŪD'Y, v. n. To think closely; to muse.
STŪD'Y, v. a. To consider attentively; to learn.
STŪ'FA, n. [*It.*] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth.
STŪFF, n. Any matter; materials; worthless matter:—cloth; fabric:—furniture; goods.
STŪFF, v. a. To fill very full; to swell out.
STŪFF, v. n. To feed gluttonously.
STŪFF'ING, n. Act of filling:—stuff; that by which any thing is filled.
STŪL-TI-FI-CĀ'TİŌN, n. Act of stultifying.
STŪL'Tİ-FY, v. a. To make or prove foolish.
STŪM, n. Must; new or unfermented wine.
STŪM, v. a. To renew or ferment by mixing with stum:—to fume with burning sulphur.
STŪM'BLE, v. n. To trip in walking; to slip; to err; to strike against something.
STŪM'BLE, n. A trip in walking; a failure.
STŪM'BLER, n. One that stumbles.
STŪM'BLİNG-BLŌCK, n. A cause of stumbling.
STŪM'BLİNG-STŌNE, n. error, or offence.
STŪMP, n. The part of a body left after amputation; the stub of a tree, &c. — *Stump* is used as a cant term in relation to electioneering or canvassing; as, a *stump* speech, &c.
STŪMP, v. a. To lop. — *v. n.* To walk clumsily.
STŪMP'Y, a. Full of stumps; short; stubby.
STŪN, v. a. To confound with noise or a blow.
STŪNG, i. & p. From *Sting*.
STŪNK, i. & p. From *Stink*.
STŪNT, v. a. To hinder from growth; to stint.
STŪPE, n. Medicated cloth, &c. for a sore.
STŪPE, v. a. To foment; to dress with stupes.
STŪ-PE-FĀC'TİŌN, n. Insensibility; stupidity.
STŪ-PE-FĀC'TİVE, a. Causing insensibility.
STŪ-PE-FĪ-ER, n. He or that which stupefies.
STŪ-PE-FY, v. a. To make stupid; to benumb.
STŪ-PĒN'DŌUS, a. Wonderful; astonishing; vast.
STŪ-PĒN'DŌUS-LY, ad. In a wonderful manner.
STŪ-PĒN'DŌUS-NĒSS, n. Wonderfulness.
STŪ'PID, a. Dull; insensible; sluggish; foolish.
STŪ'PID'ITY, n. Dullness; heaviness of mind.
STŪ'PID-LY, ad. In a stupid manner; dully.
STŪ'PID-NĒSS, n. Dullness; stupidity.
STŪ'PŌR, n. [*L.*] Numbness; insensibility.
STŪ'PRATE, v. a. To ravish; to violate. [*R.*]
STŪR'DI-LY, ad. Stoutly; obstinately; resolutely.
STŪR'DI-NĒSS, n. Stoutness; hardness.
STŪR'DY, a. Hardy; stout; obstinate; strong; sinewy; *robust*: firm; importunate.
STŪR'GEŌN (stŭr'jun), n. A large eatable fish.
STŪRK, n. A young ox or heifer. [*Local.*]
STŪT'TER, n. Hesitation in speech; stammer.
STŪT'TER, v. n. To speak badly; to stammer.
STŪT'TER-ER, n. One who stutters; stammerer.
STŪ, n. A pen for swine. — (*Med.*) A little tumor on the eyelid;—written also *stye*.

STÛ, *v. a.* To shut in a sty.

STÛ'Y-AN, *a.* Relating to the river Styx; infernal.

STÛ'LAR, *a.* Relating to the style of a dial.

STÛLE, *n.* An ancient pen or pencil used for writing on waxed tablets:—manner of writing or speaking; diction:—mode of painting:—appellation; title:—a graver:—the pin of a dial:—the stalk of a stigma; a filament:—mode of reckoning time; as, old *style*, or new *style*.

Syn.—*Style* (στυλος, Gr.), from its etymology, would be naturally applied only to written composition; and *diction* (dictio, L.), to what is spoken. They are, however, both applied to the manner both of writing and speaking with respect to language. See LANGUAGE.

STÛLE, *v. a.* To dignify or address by a title; to term; to call; to name; to entitle.

STÛ'LET, *n.* A small dagger; a stiletto.

STÛ'LYSH, *a.* Showy; modish; finical.

STÛ'LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* Art of writing with a style.

STÛ'PTIC, *n.* An astringent medicine or lotion.

STÛ'PTIC or STÛ'PTI-CAL, *a.* Very astringent.

STÛ'PTIC'ITY, *n.* The power of stanching blood.

†SUA'SI-BLE (swā'se-bl), *a.* Easy to be persuaded.

SUA'SI-ON (swā'zhun), *n.* Act of persuading.

SUA'SIVE (swā'siv), *a.* Able to persuade. [*R.*]

SUA'SO-RY (swā'so-re), *a.* Tending to persuade.

SUA'VITY (swā'v-e-te), *n.* Mildness; softness.

SUB, *a.* Latin prefix signifying under or below. In

composition, it denotes a subordinate degree.

SUB-ACID, *a.* Sour or acid in a small degree.

SUB-ACRID, *a.* Moderately acid or sharp.

SUB-AC'TION, *n.* Act of reducing to any state.

*SUB-AL-TERN or SUB-AL'TERN (süb'al-tern, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.*: sub-al'tern or sub-al'tern, *K.*: sub-al'tern, *C.*: sub-öl'tern, *Wb.*—Bailey, Johnson, Barclay, Fenning, Ash, and Richard son place the accent on the second syllable), *a.* Inferior; subordinate; lower than a captain.

*SUB-AL-TERN or SUB-AL'TERN, *n.* A subaltern officer, or one under the rank of captain.

SUB-AL-TÉR'NATE, *a.* Succeeding by turns.

SUB-AL-QUE-OUS, *a.* Lying under water:

SUB-AS'TRAL, *a.* Beneath the stars.

SUB-AU-DI'TION, *n.* An implied meaning.

SUB-BASE, *n.* (*Mus.*) The deepest pedal stop, or the lowest notes of the organ.

SUB-CHÄN'TER, *n.* An under-chanter.

SUB-COM-MIT'TEE, *n.* A subordinate committee.

SUB-CÖN'TRA-RY, *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree.

SUB-DÉA'CON (süb-dé'kn), *n.* An under-deacon.

SUB-DÉAN, *n.* The vicarage of a dean.

SUB-DÉAN'ER Y, *n.* Rank or office of subdean.

SUB-DI-VIDE', *v. a.* To divide again; to divide what has been already divided.

SUB-DI-VI'SION (süb-dé-vizh'un), *n.* Act of subdividing; division of a part.

†SUB-DÖ-LOUS, *a.* Cunning; subtle; sly.

SUB-DÜ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be subdued.

SUB-DÜCE' or SUB-DÜCT', *v. a.* To take away.

SUB-DÜCT'ION, *n.* Act of taking away.

SUB-DÜE', *v. a.* To bring under subjection; to subjugate; to crush; to vanquish; to conquer.

SUB-DÜER, *n.* One who subdues; a conqueror.

SUB-BÉR'IC, *a.* Relating to cork.

SI'BJ-Ö, [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Suddenly; quickly.

SUB-JÄ'CENT, *a.* Lying under.

SUB-JÉCT', *v. a.* To put under; to enslave, to subjugate:—to make liable; to expose.

SUB-JÉCT, *a.* Placed under the power of:—exposed, liable; obnoxious.

Syn.—Subject to parents, to authority:—subject or liable to sickness; exposed to danger; obnoxious to punishment.

SUB-JÉCT, *n.* One who lives under the dominion of another; opposed to ruler:—any topic or thing to be treated of; matter; a theme.—(*Gram.*) The nominative case to a verb.—(*Logic.*) The term or thing about which something is affirmed or denied. See OBJECT.

SUB-JÉCT'ION, *n.* Act of subjecting; state of being subject; submission; subjugation.

SUB-JÉCT'IVE, *a.* Relating to the subject; relating to the conscious subject; not objective. See OBJECTIVE.

SUB-JÉCT'IVE-LY, *ad.* In relation to the subject.

SUB-JÉCT'IV'ITY, *n.* State of being subjective.

SUB-JÖIN', *v. a.* To add to the end; to annex; to affix.

Süb jw'di-ce, [*L.*] Before the judge.

SUB-JÜ-GATE, *v. a.* To conquer; to subdue.

SUB-JÜ-GÄ'TION, *n.* Act of subduing; conquest.

SUB-JÜNC'TION, *n.* Act of subjoining; addition.

SUB-JÜNC'TIVE, *n.* Subjoined to something.—(*Gram.*) Noting a mood of a verb which implies doubt or condition.

SUB-LAP-SÄ'RI-AN, *n.* One of a class of Calvinists.

SUB-LAP-SÄ'RI-AN, *a.* Done after the fall.

SUB-LÄ'TION, *n.* The act of taking away.

SUB-LÉT', *v. a.* To underlet, as land.

SUB-LI'MA-BLE, *a.* That may be sublimed.

SUB-LI'MATE, *v. a.* To raise into vapor in a chemical vessel by heat; to convert to vapor; to exalt.

SUB-LI'MATE, *n.* A substance sublimated.

SUB-LI'MATE, *a.* Raised by sublimation or heat.

SUB-LI'MÄ'TION, *n.* Exaltation:—a chemical process of converting solids into vapor by heat.

SUB-LIME', *a.* Partaking of sublimity; high in place or style; lofty; grand, magnificent; splendid; superb; heroic.

Syn.—Sublime is the highest of these several epithets. A sublime style, idea, or character; lofty mountain; magnificent edifice; splendid talents; superb structure; grand design; heroic conduct.

SUB-LIME', *n.* A grand or lofty style; sublimity.

SUB-LIME', *v. a.* To raise; to exalt:—to subliminate; to raise into vapor by heat.

SUB-LIME'LY, *ad.* In a sublime manner; grandly.

SUB-LIME'NESS, *n.* Sublimity.

SUB-LIM'ITY, *n.* State of being sublime; grandeur; loftiness of style or sentiment.

SUB-LIN-E-A'TION, *n.* Act of underlining:—a line drawn under a word or other line.

SUB-LIN'GUAL, *a.* Being under the tongue.

SUB-LÜ'NAR, } *a.* Situated beneath the moon;

SUB-LÜ'NÄ-RY, } terrestrial; of this world.

SUB-MA-RINE', *a.* Lying or acting under the sea.

SUB-MERGE', *v. a.* To drown; to put under water.

—*n.* To go under water.

SUB-MÉRSE', *v. a.* To put under water; to submerge.

SUB-MÉR'SION, *n.* Act of submerging; a drowning.

SUB-MIN'IS-TRÄNT, *a.* Subservient. [*R.*]

†SUB-MISS', *a.* Humble; submissive. *Milton.*

SUB-MIS'SION (süb-mish'un), *n.* Act of submitting, compliance; resignation; obedience.

SUB-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Ready to yield submission; compliant; yielding; obedient; humble.

SUB-MIS'SIVE-LY, *ad.* With submission; humbly.

SUB-MIS'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Submissive disposition.

SUB-MIT', *v. a.* To resign; to yield; to refer.

SUB-MIT', *v. n.* To be subject; to surrender.

SUB-MIT'TER, *n.* One who submits.

SUB-MÜL'TI-PLE, *n.* An aliquot part of a number.

SUB-NÄS'CENT, *a.* Growing beneath something.

SUB-ÖR'DI-NÄ-CY, *n.* State of being subordinate

SUB-ÖR'DI-NÄTE, *a.* Inferior in order, authority, rank, nature, or power; subject

Syn.—Children are subject to their parents; an inferior officer must act in a subordinate capacity, though he should not be subservient to any base purpose.

SUB-ÖR'DI-NÄTE, *n.* One who is inferior in rank or authority; a subject.

SUB-ÖR'DI-NÄTE, *v. a.* To make subordinate.

SUB-ÖR'DI-NÄTE-LY, *ad.* In a subordinate manner.

SUB-ÖR'DI-NÄ'TION, *n.* Inferiority; subjection.

SUB-ÖRN', *v. a.* To procure by improper means.

SUB-ÖR-NÄ'TION, *n.* The act of suborning.

SUB-ÖRN'ER, *n.* One who suborns.

SŪB-Ō'VAL, *a.* Inclining to the form of an egg.
 SŪB-PŌ'NA (sŭb-pŏ'na), *n.* (*Law.*) A writ or process to check the attendance of a witness.
 SŪB-PŌ'NA, *v. a.* To serve with a subpoena.
 SŪB-PRĪ'OR, *n.* The vicegerent of a prior.
 SŪB-RĒC'TOR, *n.* A subordinate rector.
 SŪB-RĒP'TION, *n.* Fraud; surprise; surreption.
 SŪB-RĒP-TĪ'VĪOUS, *a.* See SURREPTITIOUS.
 Sŭb rŏ'sq, [*L.*] Under the rose; secretly.
 SŪB-SĀLT, *n.* A weak kind of salt.
 SŪB-SCRĪBE', *v. a.* To write or annex one's name to; to sign; — to consent to; to attest.
 SŪB-SCRĪBE', *v. n.* To give consent or promise.
 SŪB-SCRĪBE'ER, *n.* One who subscribes.
 SŪB-SCRIPT, *n.* Something underwritten. [*R.*]
 SŪB-SCRIPT'ION, *n.* Act of subscribing; that which is subscribed; a signature; an attestation.
 SŪB-SĒC'Ū-TĪVE, *a.* Following in train.
 SŪB-SĒ-QUĒNCE, *n.* State of following or being subsequent; consequence.
 SŪB-SĒ-QUĒNT, *a.* Following; not preceding; being later; posterior; consequent.
 SŪB-SĒ-QUĒNT-LY, *ad.* At a later time.
 SŪB-SĒRVE', *v. a.* To be subservient to; to promote; to serve instrumentally.
 SŪB-SĒR-VĪ-ENCE, } *n.* State of being subservient;
 SŪB-SĒR-VĪ-EN-CY, } instrumentality; fitness; use.
 SŪB-SĒR-VĪ-ENT, *a.* Useful as an instrument; subsidiary; instrumental; serviceable.
 SŪB-SĪDE', *v. n.* To sink down or to the bottom; to become lower; to settle; to abate; to tend downwards.
 SŪB-SĪDENCE, } *n.* Act of subsiding or sinking.
 SŪB-SĪD'EN-CY, }
 SŪB-SĪD'I-A-RY [sŭb-sĭd'ē-a-rē, *P. J. Ja.*; sŭb-sĭd'-yā-rē, *S. E. F. K. Sm.*; sŭb-sĭd'ē-a-rē or sŭb-sĭd'-yā-rē, *W.*], *a.* Assistant; aiding; helpful.
 SŪB-SĪ-DIZE, *v. a.* To furnish with a subsidy.
 SŪB-SĪ-DY, *n.* Aid in money to a foreign power to enable it to carry on a war; a supply; a tax.
Syn. — *Subsidy* is a periodical supply or payment to an ally for assistance; *tribute* is a tax paid to an enemy for forbearance.
 SŪB-SĪGN' (sŭb-sĭn'), *v. a.* To sign under.
 Sŭb sĭ-lēn'tĭ-ō (sē-lēn'shē-ō), [*L.*] In silence.
 SŪB-SĪST', *v. a.* To continue; to be; to have existence; to inhere; — to have means of living.
 SŪB-SĪST', *v. a.* To feed; to maintain.
 SŪB-SĪST'ENCE, *n.* Act of subsisting; real being; — means of support; maintenance.
 SŪB-SĪST'ENT, *a.* Having real being; inherent.
 SŪB-SŌIL, *n.* A layer of soil under the surface.
 SŪB-STANCE, *n.* Something existing; essential part; something real; body: — goods; estate.
 SŪB-STĀN'TIAL (sŭb-stān'shāl), *a.* Relating to substance; having substance; real; solid.
 SŪB-STĀN-TĪ-ĀL'I-TY (sŭb-stān shē-ā'l'ē-tē), *n.* State of being substantial; reality; materiality.
 SŪB-STĀN'TIAL-LY, *ad.* In substance; truly.
 SŪB-STĀN'TIAL-NESS, *n.* State of being substantial.
 SŪB-STĀN'TIALS, *n. pl.* Essential parts.
 SŪB-STĀN'TI-ATE (sŭb-stān'shē-ō), *v. a.* To establish by proof; to prove; to verify.
 SŪB-STĀN-TIVE, *n.* Anything that exists; a noun.
 SŪB-STĀN-TIVE, *a.* Betokening existence.
 SŪB-STĀN-TIVE-LY, *ad.* As a substantive.
 SŪB-STĪ-TŪTE, *v. a.* To put in the place of another; to exchange one for another.
 SŪB-STĪ-TŪTE, *n.* One put or acting in place of another; a person or thing substituted.
 SŪB-STĪ-TŪ'TION, *n.* Act of substituting; state of being substituted; thing substituted.
 SŪB-STĪ-TŪ'TION-AL, *a.* Relating to substitution.
 SŪB-STRĀCT', *v. a.* See SUBTRACT.
 SŪB-STRĀ'TŪM, *n.*; *pl.* SŪB-STRĀ'TA. [*L.*] A stratum lying under another stratum; subsoil.
 SŪB-STRŪCT'ION, *n.* A substructure.
 SŪB-STRŪCT'URE (sŭb-strŭkt'yūr), *n.* A structure or building under another; a foundation.

SŪB-STYLE, *n.* (*Dialing.*) The right line on which the style or gnomon is fixed.
 SŪB-SŪL'TIVE, *a.* Leaping; subsidiary.
 SŪB-SŪL'TO-RY or SŪB-SŪL'TO-RY [sŭb'sul-tŭr-ē, *S. W. E. F.*; sŭb-sul'tŭr-ē, *P. J. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.*], *a.* Moving by starts; bounding; leaping.
 SŪB-TĀN'GENT, *n.* (*Geom.*) The line of a curve which determines the intersection of a tangent.
 SŪB-TĒND', *v. a.* To be extended under.
 SŪB-TĒNSE', *n.* The chord of an arch.
 SŪB'TĒR, [*L.*] A Latin preposition, signifying under; as a prefix, equivalent to *sub*.
 SŪB-TĒR-FLŪ-ENT, } *a.* Flowing or running
 SŪB-TĒR-FLŪ-OŪS, } under.
 SŪB-TĒR-FŪGE, *n.* A shift, an evasion; a trick.
 SŪB-TĒR-RĀ'NE-AN, } *a.* Lying under the earth;
 SŪB-TĒR-RĀ'NE-OŪS, } placed below the surface.
 SŪB'TĪLE [sŭb'tĭl, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; sŭb'tĭl or sŭt'tl, *P. K.*], *a.* Thin; rare; fine: — acute: — artful; subtle. See SUBTLE.
 SŪB'TĪLE-LY, *ad.* In a subtle manner; thinly.
 SŪB'TĪLE-NESS, *n.* Fineness; subtlety.
 SŪB-TĪL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of subtilizing or making subtle; refinement.
 SŪB'TĪL-IZE [sŭb'tĭl-iz, *S. W. Ja. Sm.*; sŭt'tl-iz or sŭb'tĭl-iz, *P.*], *v. a.* To make thin; to refine.
 SŪB'TĪL-IZE, *v. n.* To refine in argument.
 SŪB'TĪL-TY, *n.* State of being subtle; thinness; fineness, nicety: — cunning. See SUBTLETY.
 SŪB'TLE (sŭt'tl), *a.* Sly; artful; cunning; acute.
 Sŭb Subtle and subtle are often confounded with each other both in orthography and pronunciation, and also in the sense of acute, as, "a subtle reasoner," or a "subtle reasoner." — In the sense of sly, artful, and cunning, subtle is the proper spelling; and subtle, in the sense of thin, fine, or rare.
 SŪB'TLE-TY (sŭt'tl-tē), *n.* State of being subtle; artfulness; evasion; cunning; acuteness.
 SŪB'TLY (sŭt'le), *ad.* Slyly; artfully; cunningly.
 SŪB-TRĀCT', *v. a.* To take a smaller number from a greater; to deduct; to withdraw.
 SŪB-TRĀCT'ER, *n.* One who subtracts.
 SŪB-TRĀCT'ION, *n.* Act of subtracting; deduction.
 SŪB-TRA-HĒND', *n.* The number to be subtracted.
 SŪB'URB, *n.* The out-part or confines of a city.
 SŪB-ŪRB'AN, *a.* Inhabiting or relating to a suburb.
 SŪB-VĀ-RĪ'E-TY, *n.* A subordinate variety.
 SŪB-VĒNT'ION, *n.* Act of coming under; aid.
 SŪB-VĒR'SION, *n.* Act of subverting; overthrow.
 SŪB-VĒR'SIVE, *a.* Tending to subvert; destructive.
 SŪB-VĒRT', *v. a.* To overthrow; to overturn; to invert; to upset; to destroy; to corrupt; to ruin.
 SŪB-VĒRT'ER, *n.* One who subverts; a destroyer.
 SŪB-VĒRT'Ī-BLE, *a.* That may be subverted.
 SŪB-WORK'ER (sŭb-wŭrk'ēr), *n.* An under-worker.
 SŪB-CE-DĀ'NE-OŪS, *a.* Acting as a substitute.
 SŪC-CE-DĀ'NE-ŪM, *n.* [*L.*] Something substituted; a substitute.
 SŪC-CĒED', *v. n.* To follow in order: — to prosper.
 SŪC-CĒED', *v. a.* To follow; to be subsequent to: — to prosper; to make successful.
 SŪC-CĒED'ER, *n.* One who succeeds; successor.
 SŪC-CĒSS', *n.* The happy termination of any affair; prosperity; good fortune; luck.
 SŪC-CĒSS'FUL, *a.* Prosperous; fortunate; lucky.
 SŪC-CĒSS'FUL-LY, *ad.* Prosperously; fortunately.
 SŪC-CĒSS'FUL-NESS, *n.* Happy conclusion; success; prosperity.
 SŪC-CĒSSION (sŭk-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of succeeding or following in order; order of events; a series; a lineage; an order of descendants.
 SŪC-CĒSSION-AL, *a.* Relating to succession.
 SŪC-CĒSS'IVE, *a.* Following in order; continuous.
 SŪC-CĒSS'IVE-LY, *ad.* In succession or order.
 SŪC-CĒSS'IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being successive.
 SŪC-CĒSS'OR [sŭk-sĕs'ŭr, *P. J. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; sŭk'ses-ŭr, *S. E. F.*; sŭk'ses-ŭr or sŭk-sĕs'ŭr, *W. R.*], *n.* One who follows another.
 SŪC-CĪNCT', *a.* Short; concise; brief; summary.
 SŪC-CĪNCT'LY, *ad.* Briefly; concisely; shortly.
 SŪC-CĪNCT'NESS, *n.* Brevity; conciseness.

SŪC-CĪN'IC, *a.* Derived from amber.
 SŪC/CĪ-NOŪS, *a.* Relating to amber.
 SŪC/COR, *v. a.* To help; to assist; to relieve.
 SŪC/COR, *n.* Aid; assistance; relief; help.
 SŪC/COR-ER, *n.* A helper; an assistant; a reliever.
 SŪC/COR-Y, *n.* A plant the root of which is used in adulterating coffee; chicory.
 SŪC/CO-TASH, *n.* Food made of unripe maize and beans boiled. [*An Indian word.*]
 SŪC/CŪ-BŪS, *n.* [L.] A pretended kind of demon.
 SŪC/CŪ-LENCE, *n.* Quality of being succulent;
 SŪC/CŪ-LĒN-CY, } juice; juiciness.
 SŪC/CŪ-LĒNT, *a.* Full of juice; juicy; moist.
 SŪC-CŪMB', *v. n.* To yield; to submit; to sink.
 SŪC-CŪS-SĀ'TION, *n.* A trot; succussion.
 SŪC-CŪS'SION, *n.* Act of shaking; a shaking.
 SŪCH, *a. & pron.* Of that kind; of the like kind:
 — the same; noting a person or thing.
 SŪCK, *v. a. & n.* To draw with the mouth; to imbibe; to draw the breast; to inhale.
 SŪCK, *n.* Act of sucking milk from the breast.
 SŪCK'ER, *n.* He or that which sucks: — embolus of a pump, &c.: — a shoot of a plant: — a fish.
 SŪC/KLE, *v. a.* To nurse at the breast.
 SŪC/KLING, *n.* A young creature fed by the pap.
 SŪC'TION, *n.* Act of sucking; a drawing in.
 SŪC-TŌRI-AL, *a.* Adapted to sucking.
 SŪ-DA'TION, *n.* Act of sweating; sweat. [R.]
 SŪ'DA-TO-RY, *a.* A hot-house; a sweating-bath.
 SŪD'DEN, *a.* Happening without notice; unexpected; hasty; precipitate.
 SŪD'DEN, *n.* An unexpected time; as, "on a sudden," *i. e.* suddenly.
 SŪD'DEN-LY, *ad.* Without notice; hastily.
 SŪD'DEN-NESS, *n.* State of being sudden.
 SŪ-DO-RĪF'ER-OŪS, *a.* Conveying and secreting sweat; sudorific.
 SŪ-DO-RĪF'IC, *a.* Provoking or causing sweat.
 SŪ-DO-RĪF'IC, *a.* A medicine promoting sweat.
 SŪDS, *n. pl.* Water impregnated with soap.
 SŪE (sū), *v. a.* To prosecute by law: — to follow
 SŪE, *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.
 SŪ'ET, *n.* Fat; hard fat about the kidneys.
 SŪ'ET-Y, *a.* Consisting of, or like, suet.
 SŪF'FER, *v. a.* To feel with a sense of pain; to bear; to undergo; to endure; to sustain; to tolerate: to allow; to permit.
 SŪF'FER, *v. n.* To endure pain of body or mind.
 SŪF'FER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be borne; tolerable.
 SŪF'FER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Tolerableness.
 SŪF'FER-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be endured.
 SŪF'FER-ANCE, *n.* Pain; patience; permission.
 SŪF'FER-ER, *n.* One who suffers or endures.
 SŪF'FER-ING, *n.* Pain suffered; endurance.
 SŪF-FICE' (suf-fiz', 66), *v. n.* To be enough; to be sufficient: to be equal to.
 SŪF-FICE' (suf-fiz'), *v. a.* To supply; to satisfy.
 SŪF-FICE'CIĒN-CY (suf-fish'en-se), *n.* State of being sufficient; enough; competence.
 SŪF-FICE'CIĒNT (suf-fish'ent), *a.* Equal to an end; adequate; competent; qualified for; enough.
 SŪF-FICE'CIĒNT-LY, *ad.* In a sufficient degree.
 SŪF-FIX, *n.* A letter or word annexed; affix.
 SŪF-FIX', *v. a.* To add or annex a letter or word.
 SŪF-FO-CĀTE, *v. a.* To kill by stopping respiration; to smother; to stifle: to choke.
Syn. — Suffocated and stifled by smoke; smothered by exclusion of air; choked by food.
 SŪF-FO-CĀTION, *n.* Act of suffocating; a choking.
 SŪF-FO-CĀ-TIVE, *a.* Having the power to choke.
 SŪF-FŌS'SION (suf-fōsh'un), *n.* A digging under.
 SŪF-FRA-GĀN, *n.* A subordinate or assistant bishop.
 SŪF-FRA-GĀN, *a.* Subordinate; assisting.
 SŪF-FRAGE, *n.* A vote; a voice given in a contest.
 SŪF-FRŪ'TI-CŌSE, } *a. (Bot.)* Noting a plant par-
 SŪF-FRŪ'TI-CŌUS, } tially shrubby, as the lavender.
 SŪF-FŪ-MI-GĀTE, *v. a.* To apply smoke under.
 SŪF-FŪ-MI-GĀTION, *n.* Act of suffumigating.
 SŪF-FŪSE', *v. a.* To spread over with something.
 SŪF-FŪ'SION (suf-fū'zhun), *n.* An overspreading.

SŪG'AR (shūg'ar, 92), *n.* A sweet substance; the concrete juice of the sugar-cane, &c.: — a salt.
 SŪG'AR (shūg'ar), *v. a.* To sweeten with sugar.
 SŪG'AR-CĀN'DY (shūg'ar-kān'de), *n.* Candy made of sugar; sugar candied or crystallized.
 SŪG'AR-CĀNE (shūg'ar-kān), *n.* A cane from the juice of which sugar is made.
 SŪG'AR-LOAF (shūg'-), *n.* A conical mass of sugar.
 SŪG'AR-OF-LEAD', *n.* An acetate of lead.
 SŪG'AR-PLŪM (shūg'ar-plūm), *n.* A sweetmeat.
 SŪG'AR-Y (shūg'ar-e), *a.* Sweet; tasting of sugar.
 *SŪG-GĒST' [sug-jest', W. P. J. F. R. C.; sud-jest', S. E. Ja. K. Sm.], *v. a.* To hint; to intimate.
 *SŪG-GĒST'ER, *n.* One who suggests or hints.
 *SŪG-GĒS'TION, *n.* Private hint; intimation.
 *SŪG-QĒS'TIVE, *a.* Making suggestions.
 SŪ-I-CĪ'DAL, } *a.* Relating to suicide; partak-
 SŪ-I-CĪ'D-AL, } ing of suicide.
 SŪ'I-CĪDE, *n.* Self-murder; a self-murderer.
 SŪ'ĭ gēn'g-ris, [L.] Of its own kind; singular.
 SŪIT (sūt), *n.* A set of the same kind, as clothes: — a petition; courtship: — prosecution: — retinue
 SŪIT, *v. n.* To agree; to accord.
 SŪIT, *v. a.* To fit; to adapt to; to agree with.
 SŪIT'A-BLE (sū'tā-bl), *a.* Fit; apt; meet; proper; seemly; agreeable; answerable; convenient.
 SŪIT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness; agreeableness.
 SŪIT'A-BLY, *ad.* Agreeably; according to.
 SŪITE (swēt) [swēt, S. W. J. F. K. Sm. C.], *n.* [Fr.] Retinue; a train of followers; series; a suit.
 SŪIT'OR, *n.* One who sues; a wooer; a lover.
 SŪL'CATE, } *a. (Zöhl.)* Having the surface fur-
 SŪL'CĀT-ED, } rowed; having furrows.
 SŪL'KI-LY, *ad.* In the sulks; morosely.
 SŪL'KI-NESS, *n.* Sullenness; moroseness.
 SŪLKS, *n. pl.* A state or fit of sullenness.
 SŪL'KY, *a.* Silently sullen; morose; sour; dull.
 SŪL'KY, *n.* A wheel-carriage for one person.
 SŪL'LEN, *a.* Morose; sour; gloomy; obstinate.
 SŪL'LEN-LY, *ad.* In a sullen manner; gloomily.
 SŪL'LEN-NESS, *n.* Moroseness; sluggish anger.
 SŪL'LY, *v. a.* To soil; to tarnish; to spot; to foul; to stain; to mar; to spoil.
 SŪL'PIATE, *n. (Chem.)* A salt or substance formed of sulphuric acid and an oxidized base.
 SŪL'PHUR, *n.* A mineral substance; brimstone.
 SŪL'PHŪ-RATE, *a.* Of or belonging to sulphur.
 SŪL'PHŪ-RĀTE, *v. a.* To combine with sulphur.
 SŪL'PHŪ-RĀTION, *n.* Act of dressing with sulphur.
 SŪL'PHŪ'RE-OŪS, } *a.* Containing sulphur; im-
 SŪL'PHŪ'RE-OŪS, } pregnated with sulphur.
 SŪL'PHŪ'RE-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In a sulphureous manner.
 SŪL'PHŪ'RE-OŪS-NESS, *n.* The state of being sulphureous.
 SŪL'PHŪ-RĒT, *n. (Chem.)* A combination of sulphur with an alkali, earth, or metal.
 SŪL'PHŪ-RĒT'ED, *a.* Holding sulphur in solution.
 SŪL'PHŪ'RIC (122), *a.* Relating to sulphur. — *Sulphuric acid*, a combination of sulphur and oxygen; oil of vitriol.
 SŪL'PHUR-Y, *a.* Partaking of sulphur.
 SŪL'TAN, *n.* The Turkish or Ottoman emperor, called the *Grand Sultan* and *Grand Seigneur*.
 SŪL-TĀ'NA or SŪL-TĀ'NA [sul-tā'na, S. W. P. J. F. Sm. C.; sul-tā'na, Ja. K.], *n.* A sultan's consort; the empress of the Turks.
 SŪL'TĀN-ESS, *n.* The same as *sultana*.
 SŪL'TRI-NESS, *n.* The state of being sultry.
 SŪL'TRY, *a.* Hot and close; hot, cloudy, and moist.
 SŪM, *n.* Whole amount; a quantity of money.
 SŪM, *v. a.* To compute; to cast up; to add.
 SŪMĀCH (shū'mak, 92), *n.* A tree or shrub used in medicine, dyeing, and tanning.
 SŪM'MA-RĪ-LY, *ad.* In a summary manner.
 SŪM'MA-RY, *a.* Short; brief; compendious.
 SŪM'MA-RY, *n.* A compendium; an abridgment.
 SŪM-MĀTION, *n.* Computation; addition.
 SŪM'MER, *n.* The warm season of the year, comprising June, July, and August. — (*Arch.*) A large piece of timber; a beam.
 SŪM'MER, *v. n.* To pass the summer.

SŪM'MER-FÄL-LÖW, *v. a.* To plough and let lie fallow for a time, as land.
 SŪM'MER-HÖÜSE, *n.* A pleasure-house; an arbor.
 SŪM'MER-SËT, *n.* A high leap. See SOMERSET.
 SŪM'MIT, *n.* The highest point; the top.
 SŪM'MIT-LËV'EL, *n.* The highest of a series of levels or elevations.
 SŪM'MON, *v. a.* To call with authority; to cite.
 SŪM'MON-ËR, *n.* One who cites or summons.
 SŪM'MONS, *n.*; *pl.* SŪM'MONŠ-ËŠ. A call of authority. — (*Law.*) A writ; a citation.
 SŪm'mynh bō'nyum, [*L.*] The greatest good.
 SŪMP'TER (sūm'tēr), *n.* A pack horse or mule.
 SŪMP'T'U A-RY (sūmt'yū-a-rē), *a.* Relating to expence; regulating the cost of living.
Syn. — *Sumptuary laws*; a *sumptuous* or *expensive* feast.
 SŪMP'T'U-OÜS (sūmt'yū-ūs), *a.* Costly; expensive; splendid; luxurious.
 SŪMP'T'U-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Expensively, splendidly.
 SŪMP'T'U-OÜS-NËSS, *n.* Expensiveness; costliness.
 SŪN, *n.* The luminary that enlightens and warms the earth and the other planets; — a sunny place.
 SŪN, *v. a.* To expose to, or warm in, the sun.
 SŪN'BEAM (sun'bēm), *n.* A ray of the sun.
 SŪN'BEAT, *p. a.* Shone on fiercely by the sun.
 SŪN'BIRD, *n.* A small, beautiful bird.
 SŪN'BRIGHT (sūn'brit), *a.* Bright, like the sun.
 SŪN'BURNT, *p. a.* Scorched by the sun; tanned.
 SŪN'DAY (sūn'dā), *n.* The Christian Sabbath.
 SŪN'DER, *v. a.* To part; to separate; to divide.
 SŪN'DER, *n.* Two parts, or a severance into two parts; as, "to cut in *sunder*."
 SŪN'DEW, *n.* A plant of the genus *drosera*.
 SŪN'DI-ÄL, *n.* A plate which shows the hour.
 SŪN'DOWN, *n.* Sunset; sunseting *Irving*.
 SŪN'DRIED (sūn'drid), *p. a.* Dried by the sun.
 SŪN'DRIES, *n. pl.* Several things.
 SŪN'DRY, *a.* Several; various; more than one.
 SŪN'FISH, *n.* A species of fish; the diond.
 SŪN'FLOW-ËR, *n.* A large plant and flower.
 SŪNG, *i. & p.* From *Sing*.
 SŪNK, *i. & p.* From *Sink*.
 SŪNK'EN (-kn), *p. a.* From *Sink*. Low; sunk.
 SŪN'LESS, *a.* Wanting sun; wanting warmth.
 SŪN'LIGHT (sun'lit), *n.* The light of the sun.
 SŪN'LIT, *a.* Lit or lighted by the sun.
 SŪN'NY, *a.* Bright; clear; exposed to the sun.
 SŪN'RISE, { *n.* The time of the rising of the
 SŪN'RIS-ING, { sun; morning: — the east.
 SŪN'SËT, *n.* The time of the setting of the sun; close of the day; evening: — the west.
 SŪN SËT'TING, *n.* The setting of the sun.
 SŪN'SHINE, *n.* The radiant light of the sun.
 SŪN'SHINE, SŪN'SHIN-Y, *a.* Bright with the sun.
 SŪN'STÖNE, *n.* (*JMa.*) A resplendent variety of felspar.
 SŪN'STRÖKE, *n.* A stroke or injury produced by the violent heat of the sun; insolation; *siriasis*.
 SŪ'ō jū're, [*L.*] (*Law.*) By his own right.
 SŪ'ō mār'te, [*L.*] By his own exertion.
 SŪP, *v. a.* To drink by sups. — *v. n.* To eat supper.
 SŪP, *n.* A small draught or quantity of liquor.
 SŪ'PER, *a.* A Latin preposition signifying *above*, *over*. In composition it denotes *excess* or *over*.
 SŪ'PER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be overcome; *vincible*; conquerable.
 SŪ'PER-A-BLE-NËSS, *n.* State of being conquerable.
 SŪ'PER-A-BLY, *ad.* So as may be overcome.
 SŪ'PER-A-BÖÜND', *v. n.* To abound exceedingly; to be exuberant.
 SŪ'PER-A-BÖÜND'ING, *p. a.* Very abundant.
 SŪ'PER-A-BÜN'DANCE, *n.* More than enough.
 SŪ'PER-A-BÜN'DANT, *a.* Being more than enough.
 SŪ'PER-A-BÜN'DANT-LY, *ad.* Excessively.
 SŪ'PER-ÄDD', *v. a.* To add over and above.
 SŪ'PER-ÄD-DI'TION, *n.* Act of superadding.
 SŪ'PER-ÄN-GËL'IC, *a.* Superior to the angels.
 SŪ'PER-ÄN'NÜ-ÄTE, *v. a.* To impair by age.
 SŪ'PER-ÄN'NÜ-ÄT-ED, *p. a.* Disqualified by age.
 SŪ'PER-ÄN'NÜ-Ä'TION, *n.* Disqualification by age.

SŪ-PËRB', *a.* Grand; pompous; august; stately.
 SŪ-PËRË'LY, *ad.* In a superb manner; grandly.
 SŪ-PËR-CÄR'GÖ, *n.* An officer in a merchant-ship who superintends the mercantile transactions of the voyage, and manages the sales and purchases.
 *SŪ-PËR-CIL'I-OÜS or SŪ-PËR-CIL'IÖUS [sū-per-sil'yus, *W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; sū-per-sil'ē-ūs, *P. J.*], *a.* Haughty; dictatorial; arbitrary.
 *SŪ-PËR-CIL'I-OÜS-LY, *ad.* In a supercilious manner; haughtily; dictatorially.
 *SŪ-PËR-CIL'I-OÜS-NËSS, *n.* Haughtiness.
 SŪ-PËR-DÖM'I-NÄNT, *n.* (*Mus.*) The sixth of the key in the descending scale.
 SŪ-PËR-ËM'I-NËNCE, *n.* Superior eminence.
 SŪ-PËR-ËM'I-NËNT, *a.* Eminent in a high degree.
 SŪ-PËR-ËM'I-NËNT-LY, *ad.* Very eminently.
 SŪ-PËR-ËR'O-GATE, *v. n.* To do more than duty.
 SŪ-PËR-ËR'O-GÄ'TION, *n.* Performance of more than duty requires.
 SŪ-PËR-ËR'O-GÄ-TÖ RY, *a.* Exceeding duty.
 SŪ-PËR-ËX'CEL-LENCE, *n.* Higher excellence.
 SŪ-PËR-ËX'CEL-LËNT, *a.* Uncommonly excellent.
 SŪ-PËR-FË-TÄ'TION, *n.* A second conception.
 SŪ-PËR-FICE, *n.* The outside; superficies. [*R.*]
 SŪ-PËR-FI'CIAL (sū-per-fish'al), *a.* Being on the surface; covering the surface; shallow; slight; not profound.
Syn. — *Superficial* covering, knowledge, &c.; *shallow* water, understanding, &c.; *slight* attention, performance.
 SŪ-PËR-FI'CIAL-LY (sū-per-fish'al-lē), *ad.* In a superficial manner; on the surface.
 SŪ-PËR-FI'CIAL-NËSS, *n.* Shallowness.
 SŪ-PËR-FI'CIËŠ (sū-per-fish'ēz), *n.* The exterior face of a body; outside; surface.
 SŪ-PËR-FINE', *a.* Eminently fine; very fine.
 SŪ-PËR-FLÜ'I-TY, *n.* More than enough; excess.
 SŪ-PËR-FLÜ OÜS, *a.* Exuberant; unnecessary.
 SŪ-PËR-FLÜ-OÜS-NËSS, *n.* The state of being superfluous; superfluity.
 SŪ-PËR-FÖ-LI-A'TION, *n.* An excess of foliage.
 SŪ-PËR-HÜ'MAN, *a.* Above what is human.
 SŪ-PËR-IN-PÖŠE', *v. a.* To lay upon something.
 SŪ-PËR-IN-CÜM'BENT, *a.* Lying or resting on.
 SŪ-PËR-IN-DÜCE', *v. a.* To bring in as an addition.
 SŪ-PËR-IN-DÜC'TION, *n.* Act of superinducing.
 SŪ-PËR-IN-TEND', *v. a.* To oversee; to manage.
 SŪ-PËR-IN-TEND'ENCE, { *n.* Act of superintend-
 SŪ-PËR-IN-TEND'EN-CY, { ing; direction; care.
 SŪ-PËR-IN-TEND'ENT, *n.* A director; a chief.
 SŪ-PËR-IN-TEND'ENT, *a.* Directing. [overseer
 SŪ-PËR-IN-TEND'ER, *n.* A superintendent.
 SŪ-PËR-IÖR, *a.* Higher; greater; preferable.
 SŪ-PËR-IÖR, *n.* One who is above another.
 SŪ-PËR-IÖR-I-TY, *n.* Preëminence; higher rank.
 SŪ-PËR-LÄ-TIVE, *a.* Implying the highest degree.
 SŪ-PËR-LÄ-TIVE LY, *ad.* In the highest degree.
 SŪ-PËR-LÄ-TIVE-NËSS, *n.* Superlative quality.
 SŪ-PËR-LÜ'NAR, { *a.* Above the moon; not of
 SŪ-PËR-LÜ'NÄ-RY, { this world.
 SŪ-PËR-NÄL, *a.* Placed above; celestial.
 SŪ-PËR-NÄ'TANT, *a.* Swimming on the top.
 SŪ-PËR-NÄ'TÜ-RÄL, *a.* Being above the powers of nature; miraculous. See PRETERNATURAL.
 SŪ-PËR-NÄ'TÜ-RÄL-IŠM, *n.* The doctrine of supernatural influence, agency, or power.
 SŪ-PËR-NÄ'TÜ-RÄL-IST, *n.* One who believes in supernatural influence or agency.
 SŪ-PËR-NÄ'TÜ-RÄL-LY, *ad.* Above nature's power.
 SŪ-PËR-NÜ'MERÄ-RY, *a.* Above a stated number.
 SŪ-PËR-NÜ'MERÄ-RY, *n.* A person or thing above the stated, usual, or required number.
 SŪ-PËR-RÖY'ÄL, *a.* Superior to royal; noting a kind of paper larger than royal.
 SŪ-PËR-SÄLT, *n.* A salt with an excess of acid.
 SŪ-PËR-SÄT'U-RÄTE, *v. a.* To saturate to excess.
 SŪ-PËR-SËRIBE', *v. a.* To write or subscribe on the outside; to direct or address, as a letter.
 SŪ-PËR-SËRIP'TION, *n.* A writing on the outside of a letter, or upon something; *direction*.
 SŪ-PËR-SËC'U LÄR, *a.* Being above the world.

SŪ-PĒR-SĒDE', *v. a.* To make void; to set aside.
 SŪ-PĒR-SĒ/DE-ĀS, *n.* [L.] (*Law.*) A writ containing a command to stay proceedings.
 SŪ-PĒR-SĒD'ŪRE, *n.* Act of superseding.
 SŪ-PĒR-ST'ITION (sū-per-stish'un), *n.* A false or spurious religion or worship; excessive exactness or rigor in religious opinions or practice; weak credulity.
 SŪ-PĒR-ST'ITION-ĪST, *n.* A superstitious person.
 SŪ-PĒR-ST'ITIOUS (sū-per-stish'us), *a.* Addicted to superstition; weakly superstitious.
 SŪ-PĒR-ST'ITIOUS-LY, *ad.* With superstition.
 SŪ-PĒR-ST'ITIOUS-NESS, *n.* Superstition.
 SŪ-PĒR-STRA'TUM, *n.* A stratum above another.
 SŪ-PĒR-STRŪCT', *v. a.* To build upon any thing.
 SŪ-PĒR-STRŪC'TION, *n.* An edifice raised on any thing; superstructure.
 SŪ-PĒR-STRŪCT'IVE, *a.* Built on something else.
 SŪ-PĒR-STRŪCT'URE (strŭkt'yur), *n.* That which is built on a foundation; an edifice.
 SŪ-PĒR-VĒNE', *v. n.* To come in unexpectedly.
 SŪ-PĒR-VĒN'ENT, *a.* Added; additional.
 SŪ-PĒR-VĒN'TION, *n.* The act of supervening.
 SŪ-PĒR-VĪ'SAL, *n.* Inspection; supervision.
 SŪ-PĒR-VĪSE', *v. a.* To overlook; to superintend.
 SŪ-PĒR-VĪ'SION (sū-per-vīzh'un), *n.* Inspection.
 SŪ-PĒR-VĪ'SOR, *n.* An overseer; an inspector.
 SŪ-PĒR-VĪ'SO-RY, *a.* Practising supervision.
 SŪ-PĒR-VĪVE', *v. n.* To overlive; to outlive. [R.]
 SŪ-PI-NĀ'TION, *n.* State of being supine.
 SŪ-PĒNE', *a.* Lying with the face upward; — negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy.
 SŪ-PINE, *n.* (*Lat. Gram.*) A kind of verbal noun.
 SŪ-PINE/LY, *ad.* With the face upward; drowsily.
 SŪ-PINE/NESS, *n.* The state of being supine.
 SŪPPER, *n.* One who sups: — the last meal of the day; the evening repast.
 SŪPPER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of supper.
 SŪP-PLĀNT', *v. a.* To displace by stratagem; to take the place of; to turn out; to set aside.
 SŪP-PLĀNT'ER, *n.* One who supplants.
 SŪP/PLE, *a.* Easily bent; pliant; flexible; yielding; soft; fawning.
 SŪP/PLE, *v. n.* To grow soft; to grow pliant.
 SŪP/PLE-MĒNT, *n.* An addition to supply defects.
 SŪP/PLE-MĒNT, *v. a.* To supply; to add.
 SŪP-PLE-MĒNT'AL, } *a.* Relating to or containing
 SŪP-PLE-MĒNT'A-RY, } a supplement; additional
 SŪP/PLE-NESS, *n.* Plianthness; flexibility; facility.
 SŪP/PLE-TO-RY, *a.* Supplementary.
 SŪP/PLI-ANT, *a.* Entreating; beseeching.
 SŪP/PLI-ANT, *n.* A petitioner; a supplicant.
 SŪP/PLI-ANT-LY, *ad.* In a submissive manner.
 SŪP/PLI-CĀNT, *n.* One who supplicates.
 SŪP/PLI-CĀNT, *a.* Entreating; petitioning.
 SŪP/PLI-CATE, *v. n.* To make a supplication; to implore; to entreat; to beg.
 SŪP-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* A humble petition; entreaty.
 SŪP/PLI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Petitionary; entreating.
 SŪP-PLI'ER, *n.* One who supplies.
 SŪP-PLŪ', *v. a.* To fill up; to afford; to furnish.
 SŪP-PLŪ', *n.* Relief of want; sufficiency; stock; store; fund: — a sum or something granted or furnished; grant; subsidy.
 SŪP-PŌRT', *v. a.* To sustain; to bear up; to endure; to uphold; to favor; to maintain.
 SŪP-PŌRT', *n.* A prop: — a maintenance; a supply.
 SŪP-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* Endurable; tolerable.
 SŪP-PŌRT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being tolerable.
 SŪP-PŌRT'ER, *n.* One who supports; a sustainer.
 SŪP-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be supposed.
 SŪP-PŌS'AL, *n.* Supposition. *Shak.* [R.]
 SŪP-PŌSE', *v. a.* To assume or admit without proof; to imagine; to believe; to think.
 SŪP-PŌSE', *n.* One who supposes.
 SŪP-PŌ-SĪ'TION (sū-pō-zish'un), *n.* Act of supposing; that which is supposed; conjecture; a guess; a surmise; hypothesis; opinion.
 SŪP-PŌ-SĪ'TION-AL, *a.* Implying supposition.
 SŪP-PŌS-I-TĪV'TIOUS (sū-pōz-e-tish'us), *a.* Not genuine; counterfeit; supposed; not real.

SŪP-PŌS-I-TĪV'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* By supposition.
 SŪP-PŌS-I-TĪV'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Spuriousness.
 SŪP-PŌS'ITIVE, *a.* Supposed; suppositional.
 SŪP-PŌS'ITIVE, *n.* A word implying supposition.
 SŪP-PŌS'ITIVE-LY, *ad.* Upon supposition.
 SŪP-PREŠS', *v. a.* To overpower and crush; to subdue; to quell: — to restrain; to stifle; to conceal.
 SŪP-PREŠS'ION (sūp-prēsh'un), *n.* Act of suppressing; the thing suppressed: — concealment.
 SŪP-PREŠS'IVE, *a.* Suppressing; concealing.
 SŪP-PREŠS'OR, *n.* One who suppresses.
 SŪP/PŪ-RATE, *v. a.* To generate pus or matter in.
 SŪP/PŪ-RATE, *v. n.* To generate or form pus.
 SŪP-PŪ-RĀ'TION, *n.* Act of suppurating; pus.
 SŪP-PŪ-RA-TIVE, *a.* Digestive; generating pus.
 SŪP/PŪ-RA-TIVE, *n.* A suppurating medicine.
 SŪ/PRA, [L.] A Latin preposition, used in composition, and signifying *above* or *before*.
 SŪ-PRA-MŪN'DANE, *a.* Above the world.
 SŪ-PRA-NĀT'U-RAL-ĪSM, *n.* Supernaturalism.
 SŪ-PRA-NĀT'U-RAL-ĪST, *n.* A supernaturalist.
 SŪ-PRA-ŌR'BI-TAL, *a.* Above the orbit.
 SŪ-PREM'ACY, *n.* State of being supreme; highest place; highest authority; sovereignty.
 SŪ-PREME', *a.* Highest in dignity and power.
 SŪ-PREME/LY, *ad.* In the highest degree.
 SŪ/RAL, *a.* Being in the calf of the leg.
 SŪR/BASE, *n.* (*Arch.*) A cornice or moulding above the base of a pediment, &c.; upper base.
 SŪR-BASE/MENT, *n.* (*Arch.*) The trait of an arch which describes a portion of an ellipse.
 †SŪR-CĒASE', *v. n.* To be at an end; to cease.
 SŪR-CHARGE', *v. a.* To overload; to overburden.
 SŪR-CHARGE', *n.* An excessive load or charge.
 SŪR-CHARG'ER, *n.* One who overburdens.
 SŪR/CIN-GLE, *n.* A girth; a girdle of a cassock.
 SŪR/CLE, *n.* A shoot; a twig; a sucker.
 SŪR/COAT, *n.* A short coat worn over the dress.
 SŪRD, *a.* (*Arith.*) Not expressed by any term; incommensurable; as, a *surd* number.
 SŪRD, *n.* An incommensurable or irrational number or quantity.
 *SŪRE (shŭr, 92) [shŭr, S. F. Ja. K. Sm.; shŭr, W. P. J. E.], *a.* Certain; unfailing; infallible; confident; undoubting; safe; firm; steady.
 *SŪRE (shŭr), *ad.* Certainly; without doubt.
 *SŪRE/FOOT-ED (shŭr'fŭt-əd), *a.* Not stumbling.
 *SŪRE/LY (shŭr'le), *ad.* Certainly; without doubt.
 *SŪRE/NESS (shŭr'nes), *n.* Certainty; surety.
 *SŪRE/TY (shŭr'te), *n.* State of being sure; certainty; safety: — security against loss or damage: — one who gives security; a hostage; a bail; guarantee; a pledge.
 *SŪRE/TY-SHIP, *n.* Office or state of a surety.
 SŪRF, *n.* The swell of the sea that breaks on the shore; a wave cresting into foam.
 SŪR/FACE, *n.* The superficies; the outside.
 SŪR/FEIT (sŭr'fit), *v. a.* To feed to excess; to cloy.
 SŪR/FEIT (sŭr'fit), *v. n.* To be fed to satiety.
 SŪR/FEIT (sŭr'fit), *n.* Excess in eating; satiety.
 SŪR/FEIT-ER (sŭr'fit-er), *n.* One who surfeits.
 SŪR/FEIT-WĀTER, *n.* Water that cures surfeits.
 SŪRGE, *n.* A swelling sea; a wave; a billow.
 SŪRGE, *v. n.* To swell; to rise high.
 SŪR/GEON (sŭr'jun), *n.* A professor of surgery; one who practises surgery. See *Physician*.
 SŪR/GEON-CY, *n.* Office of surgeon in the army.
 SŪR/GE-Y, *n.* That part of the healing art which relates to external diseases and their treatment; art of curing by hand, by instruments, or external applications.
 SŪR/QI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to surgery.
 SŪR/QY, *a.* Full of surges; rising in billows.
 SŪR/LI-LY, *ad.* In a surly manner.
 SŪR/LI-NESS, *n.* Moroseness; sour anger.
 SŪR/LŌIN, *n.* The loin of beef: — written also *sirlain*.
 SŪR/LŌY, *a.* Morose; rough; uncivil; sour; sulky.
 SŪR-MISE', *v. a.* To suspect; to conjecture; to fancy; to imagine: — to hint; to intimate.
 SŪR-MISE', *n.* An imperfect notion; a suspicion.
 SŪR-MĪSE', *n.* One who surmises.

SUR-MÖUNT', *v. a.* To rise above; to conquer; to overcome; to surpass; to exceed.
SUR-MÖUNT'ABLE, *a.* Conquerable; superable.
SUR-MÖUNT'ER, *n.* One who surmounts.
SUR-MÜL'LET, *n.* A fish, esteemed a delicacy.
SUR-NAME, *n.* The family name of a person.
SUR-NAME', *v. a.* To name by an appellation.
SUR-PASS', *v. a.* To excel; to exceed; to go beyond; to transcend; to outdo.
SUR-PASS'ABLE, *a.* That may be excelled.
SUR-PASS'ING, *p. a.* Excellent in a high degree.
SUR-PASS'ING-LY, *ad.* In a very excellent manner.
SUR'PLICE, *n.* A clergyman's white garment.
SUR'PLICE-FEES', *n. pl.* Fees paid to the clergy.
SUR'PLUS, *n.* An overplus; remaining part.
SUR'PLUS-AGE, *n.* Overplus; surplus.
SUR-PRIS'AL, *n.* Act of surprising; surprise.
SUR-PRISE', *n.* Act of surprising; act of taking unawares;—wonder; sudden confusion; astonishment; amazement.
SUR-PRISE', *v. a.* To take unawares;—to astonish; to impress with wonder.
SUR-PRIS'ING, *p. a.* Wonderful; astonishing.
SUR-PRIS'ING-LY, *ad.* In a surprising manner.
SUR'RE-BÜT, *v. n.* (*Law.*) To reply as a plaintiff to a defendant's rebuttal. [*butter.*]
SUR'RE-BÜTTER, *n.* (*Law.*) Answer to a rebuttal.
SUR'RE-JÖIN, *v. n.* (*Law.*) To reply as a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.
SUR'RE-JÖINDER, *n.* An answer to a rejoinder.
SUR-RÉN'DER, *v. a.* To give up; to deliver up; to relinquish; to abandon.
SUR-RÉN'DER, *v. n.* To lay down arms; to yield.
SUR-RÉN'DER, *n.* Act of surrendering; a yielding.
SUR-RÉN'DRY, *n.* Same as *surrender*.
SUR-REP'TION, *n.* A secret invasion or intrusion.
SUR-REP'T'ITIOUS (*sür-rep-tish'us*), *a.* Done by stealth; obtained or produced fraudulently.
SUR-REP'T'ITIOUS-LY, *ad.* By stealth; by fraud.
SUR-RO-GATE, *v. a.* To put in the place of another.
SUR-RO-GATE, *n.* A deputy; a delegate. —(*N. Y. & N. J.*) A judge of probate.
SUR-RÖUND', *v. a.* To encompass; to enclose.
Syn.—Surrounded by walls, by dangers, &c.; enclosed by walls; encompassed by dangers.
SUR-RÖUND'ING, *p. a.* Being on all sides.
SUR-SÖL'D, *n.* The fifth power of any number.
SUR-TÖUT' (*sür-töt'*), *n.* [Fr.] An outside coat.
SURVEILLANCE (*sür-väl'yäns'*), *n.* Act of inspecting; oversight; superintendence.
SUR-VEY' (*sür-vä'*), *v. a.* To view; to oversee.
SÜR'VEY (*sür'vä* or *sür-vä'*, 114) [*sür'vä*, *S. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; *sür-vä'*, *E. K.*; *sür-vä'* or *sür'vä*, *W.*], *n.* An attentive view; prospect;—act of surveying; result of surveying; mensuration.
SUR-VEY'AL (*sür-vä'al*), *n.* The same as *survey*.
SUR-VEY'ING (*sür-vä'ing*), *n.* The art or act of measuring land; survey.
SUR-VEY'OR (*sür-vä'ör*), *n.* One who surveys; an overseer;—a measurer of land.—*Surveyor-general*, a principal surveyor; a public officer.
SUR-VEY'OR-SHIP (*sür-vä'ör-ship*), *n.* Office of a surveyor.
SUR-VIV'AL, } *n.* State or act of outliving another.
SUR-VIV'ANCE, } other; survivorship.
SUR-VIVE', *v. a. & n.* To outlive; to remain alive.
SUR-VIV'ING, *p. a.* Outliving others.
SUR-VIV'OR, *n.* One who outlives or survives.
SUR-VIV'OR-SHIP, *n.* State of outliving another.
SUR-CËP-TI-BIL'ITY, *n.* State of being susceptible; sensibility; feeling.
SUS-CËP-TI-BLE, *a.* Capable of admitting; feeling; tender; sensitive; sensible.
SUS-CËP-TI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility.
SUS-CËP-TIVE, *a.* Susceptible; admitting.
SUS-CËP-TIV'ITY, *n.* Susceptibility. [*R.*]
SUS-CIP'I-ENT-CY, *n.* Reception; admission. [*R.*]
SUS-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* One who admits or receives.
SUS-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* Receiving; admitting. [*R.*]
†SUS-CI-TÄTION, *n.* Resuscitation.

SUS-PËCT', *v. a.* To have suspicion of; to mistrust; to think guilty; to apprehend; to doubt.
SUS-PËCT', *v. n.* To imagine guilt; to fear.
SUS-PËCT'ABLE, *a.* That may be suspected.
SUS-PËCT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being suspected.
SUS-PËCT'ER, *n.* One who suspects.
SUS-PËND', *v. a.* To hang; to interrupt; to delay; to hinder;—to keep in suspense or uncertainty;—to deprive of office or rank for a time.
SUS-PËND'ER, *n.* One who suspends or delays.—*Pl.* Straps to sustain a garment.
SUS-PËNSE', *n.* Uncertainty; indecision; a stop.
SUS-PËN'SION, *n.* Act of suspending; state of being suspended; a cessation; suspense;—a temporary privation of an office or station.
SUS-PËN'SIVE, *a.* Doubtful.
SUS-PËN'SO-RY, *a.* Suspending; doubtful.
SUS-PË'CIÖN (*süs-pish'ün*), *n.* Act of suspecting; want of confidence; jealousy; mistrust.
SUS-PË'CIÖUS (*süs-pish'us*), *a.* Inclined to suspect; liable to suspicion; causing suspicion; distrustful.
SUS-PË'CIÖUS-LY, *ad.* In a suspicious manner.
SUS-PË'CIÖUS-NESS, *n.* Tendency to suspicion.
SUS-PË'RAL, *n.* A breathing-hole; a ventiduct.
SUS-PË-RÄ'TION, *n.* The act of sighing; a sigh.
SUS-PËRE', *v. a.* To sigh; to fetch a deep breath.
SUS-TÄIN', *v. a.* To bear; to hold up; to uphold; to support; to maintain; to help; to endure.
SUS-TÄIN'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being sustained.
SUS-TÄIN'ER, *n.* One who sustains or supports.
SUS-TÄIN'MENT, *n.* Sustentation. [*Milton.* [*R.*]
SÜS'TE-NANCE, *n.* That which sustains life; subsistence; maintenance; food; victuals.
SÜS-TËN-TÄTION, *n.* Support; maintenance.
SÜ'TILE, *a.* Done by stitching; sewed.
SÜ'TLER, *n.* One who follows an army as a seller of provisions and liquor.
SÜT-TËE', *n.* (*India.*) A widow who is burnt on the funeral pile of her deceased husband;—the self-immolation of a widow.
SÜT-TËE'İŞM, *n.* The practice of burning wives on the funeral piles of their husbands.
SÜT'U-RAL, *a.* Relating to a suture or seam.
SÜ'TYRE-BRAND, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of lignite.
SÜT'YRE (*süt'yür*), *n.* A sewing up of wounds, &c.; a stitching; a seam;—a junction of bones.
SÜ'ZE-RÄIN, *n.* [Fr.] A feudal lord or baron.
SÜ'ZE-RÄIN-TY, *n.* [*süzerainté, Fr.*] Feudal authority or sovereignty; lordship.
SWAB (*swöb*), *n.* A kind of mop to clean floors.
SWAB (*swöb*), *v. a.* To clean with a mop.
SWAB'BER (*swöb'ber*), *n.* A sweeper of the deck.
SWAD'DLE (*swöd'dl*), *v. a.* To swathe; to bind.
SWAD'DLE (*swöd'dl*), *n.* Clothes bound tight.
SWAD'DLING-BÄND, } *n.* A cloth wrapped round
SWAD'DLING-CLÖTH, } an infant.
SWÄG, *v. n.* To sink down by its own weight; to sag.
SWÄG'È-BËLL-IED (*-lid*), *a.* Having a large belly.
†SWÄGE, *v. a.* To assuage. [*Milton.* See *ASSUAGE*.]
SWÄG'GER, *n.* An empty boast; a bluster.
SWÄG'GER, *v. n.* To bluster; to bully; to brag.
SWÄG'GER-ER, *n.* A blusterer; a turbulent fellow.
SWÄG'GY, *a.* Dependent by its weight.
SWÄIN, *n.* A young man; a pastoral youth; a rustic; a country laborer;—a lover.
SWÄLE, *n.* A low tract of land; a vale. [*Local.*]
SWÄLE, *v. n. & a.* To waste; to blaze away; to melt, as a candle; to consume.
SWAL'LÖW (*swöl'lö*), *n.* A small bird of passage;—the throat;—voracity;—a gulp.
SWAL'LÖW (*swöl'lö*), *v. a.* To take down the throat; to absorb; to take in; to engross.
SWÄM, *i.* From *Swim*.
SWAMP (*swämp*), *n.* A marsh; a bog; a fen.
SWAMP (*swämp*), *v. a.* To whelm or sink;—to embarrass; to entangle with difficulties.
SWAMP'Y (*swämp'pe*), *a.* Boggy; fenny; marshy.
SWAN (*swän*), *n.* A large water-fowl.
SWAN'S-DÖWN (*swönz'döwn*), *n.* A fine, soft, thin, woollen cloth.

SWAN'SKIN (swŏn'skĭn), *n.* A warm flannel: — a very thick, coarse woollen cloth.

SWAP (swŏp), *v. a.* To barter. See SWOP.

SWAP (swŏp), *n.* [TA blow]; exchange; swop.

SWAP (swŏp), *ad.* Hastily; with hasty violence.

SWARD, *n.* The grassy surface of land; turf.

†SWARE, *i.* From *Swear*. Swore. See SWEAR.

SWARM, *n.* A multitude of bees, &c.: — a crowd.

SWARM, *v. n. & a.* To rise, as bees: — to appear in multitudes: — to crowd; to press; to throng.

†SWART, { *a.* Black; brown; swarthy. *Shak.*

†SWARTH, {

SWARTH'-LY, *ad.* Blackly; dusky; tawnily.

SWARTH'-I-NĒSS, *n.* Darkness of complexion.

SWARTH'-Y, *a.* Dark of complexion; black; tawny.

SWASH (swŏsh), *n.* (*Arch.*) An oval figure: — a noise; a violent impulse of water.

SWASH (swŏsh), SWASH'-Y (swŏsh'-ē), *a.* Soft.

SWASH (swŏsh), *v. n.* To bluster; to splash.

SWASH'-BUCK-LER (swŏsh-), *n.* A bully. *Milton.*

SWASH'-ER (swŏsh'-er), *n.* A blusterer.

SWATH (swŏth) (swŏth, *P. K. Sm. Wb.*: swāth, *E.*; swāth, *Ja.*), *n.* A line of grass or corn, cut down with a scythe: — a band; fillet.

SWATHE, *n.* A bandage; a band; a fillet.

SWATHE, *v. a.* To bind with bands; to confine.

SWAY, *v. a.* To wield; to bias; to govern; to rule; to control; to direct.

SWAY, *v. n.* To have weight; to bear rule.

SWAY, *n.* Power; rule; influence; direction.

SWEAL, *v. a. & n.* To singe or burn, as hair: — to melt. See SWALE.

SWEAR (swār), *v. n.* [*i.* SWEAR; *pp.* SWEARING, SWORN.] To declare or promise upon oath.

SWEAR (swār), *v. a.* To bind by an oath.

SWEAR'-ER (swār'-er), *n.* One who swears.

SWEAR'-ING, *n.* Act of declaring upon oath.

SWEAT, *n.* Perspiration; a fluid: — labor; toil.

SWEAT (swēt), *v. n.* [*i.* SWEAT, SWET, or SWEATED; *pp.* SWEATING, SWEAT, SWET, or SWEATED.] To emit moisture; to perspire; to swelter: — to toil; to labor; to drudge.

SWEAT (swēt), *v. a.* To emit as sweat; to make to sweat; to swelter.

SWEAT'-ER (swēt'-er), *n.* One who sweats.

SWEAT'-I-NĒSS, *n.* State of being sweaty.

SWEAT'-Y, *a.* Covered or moist with sweat.

SWE'DISH, *n.* The language of the Swedes.

SWE'DISH, *a.* Relating to Sweden or the Swedes.

SWEEP, *v. a.* [*i.* SWEPT; *pp.* SWEEPING, SWEPT.] To move, clear, or clean with a broom; to brush: — to drive off at once.

SWEEP, *v. n.* To pass with violence or pomp.

SWEEP, *n.* The act of sweeping; a dash: — an engine for drawing water; swipe.

SWEEP'-ER, *n.* One who sweeps.

SWEEP'-ING, *p. a.* Driving or brushing away: — involving great number or extent.

SWEEP'-INGS, *n. pl.* Things swept away.

SWEEP'-STAKES, *n. sing.* (*Gaming or Horse-racing.*) One who wins all: — a prize in a horse-race, made up of several stakes.

SWEET, *a.* Pleasing to any sense; not sour; saccharine; fragrant: — mild; soft; gentle; grateful.

SWEET, *n.* Sweetness; something pleasing.

SWEET'-BREAD, *n.* The pancreas of a calf.

SWEET'-BRI-ER, *n.* A fragrant shrub; eglantine.

SWEET'-EN (swē'tn), *v. a.* To make sweet.

SWEET'-EN (swē'tn), *v. n.* To grow sweet.

SWEET'-EN-ER (swē'tn-er), *n.* Whatever sweetens.

SWEET'-EN-ING (swē'tn-ing), *n.* Act of making sweet: — that which sweetens.

SWEET'-FERN, *n.* A small, aromatic shrub.

SWEET'-HEART, *n.* A lover or mistress.

SWEET'-ING, *n.* A sweet, luscious apple.

SWEET'-ISH, *a.* Somewhat sweet.

SWEET'-LY, *ad.* In a sweet manner; gently.

SWEET'-MEAT, *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar.

SWEET'-NESS, *n.* Quality of being sweet.

SWEET'-PO-TĀ'TŌ, *n.* An esculent root.

SWEET'-WIL'-LIAM, *n.* A garden flower.

SWEET-WIL'-LŌW (swēt-wil'łō), *n.* A plant.

SWELL, *v. n.* [*i.* SWELLED; *pp.* SWELLING, SWELLED, SWOLLEN, or SWOLN.] To grow large or turgid: to tumefy; to look big; to be inflated.

SWELL, *v. a.* To make tumid; to heighten.

SWELL, *n.* An extension of bulk; an increase.

SWELL'-ING, *n.* Act of enlarging in bulk; inflation: — a morbid tumor; a protuberance.

SWELTER, *v. n.* To suffer heat; to sweat.

SWELTER, *v. a.* To parch, or oppress with heat.

SWELTRY, *a.* Suffocating with heat; sultry.

SWEPT, *i. & p.* From *Sweep*.

SWERVE, *v. n.* To wander; to deviate; to bend.

SWERV'-ING, *n.* A departure from rule or duty.

SWET, *i. & p.* From *Sweat*.

SWIFT, *a.* Quick; fleet; nimble; rapid; ready.

SWIFT, *n.* A bird like a swallow; a martlet: — a species of lizard; a small reptile. [*footed.*]

SWIFT'-FOOT (swift'fūt), *a.* Nimble; swift.

SWIFT'-FOOT-ED (fūt-ed), *a.* Swift of foot.

SWIFT'-LY, *ad.* Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly.

SWIFT'-NESS, *n.* Speed; nimbleness; celerity; rapidity; quickness.

SWIG, *v. n. & a.* To drink greedily. [*Low.*]

SWIG, *n.* A large draught. [*Vulgar.*]

SWILL, *v. a.* To drink grossly; to drench.

SWILL or SWILL'-INGS, *n.* Wash given to swine.

SWILL'-ER, *n.* A gross drinker; a drunkard.

SWIM, *v. n.* [*i.* SWAM or SWUM; *pp.* SWIMMING, SWUM.] To float on the water; to move in the water; to glide along: — to be dizzy.

SWIM, *v. a.* To pass by swimming.

SWIM, *n.* A motion in liquid; a sliding motion.

SWIMMER, *n.* One who swims.

SWIMMING, *n.* Act of floating on or in the water.

SWIMMING-LY, *ad.* With great success; smoothly.

SWINDLE, *v. a.* To cheat in trade; to defraud.

SWINDLER, *n.* One who swindles; a cheat.

SWINE, *n. sing. & pl.* A hog; a pig: — hogs collectively.

SWINEHERD, *n.* A keeper of hogs.

SWINE'-POX, *n.* (*Med.*) The chicken-pox.

SWINE'-STY, *n.* A sty or pen for swine; pigsty.

SWING, *v. n.* [*i.* SWUNG; *pp.* SWINGING, SWUNG.] To wave to and fro, hanging loosely; to vibrate; to oscillate.

SWING, *v. a.* To make to play loosely; to wave.

SWING, *n.* A waving motion; free course: — an apparatus for swinging.

SWINGE, *v. a.* To whip; to bastinate; to punish.

SWINGEL, *n.* That part of a flail which swings, or which beats out the grain; swipple.

SWINGER, *n.* One who swings; a hurler.

SWINGER, *n.* A great falsehood. [*Low.*]

SWING'-ING, *a.* Vibrating; waving to and fro.

SWIN'-GING (swin'jing), *a.* Great; huge.

SWIN'-GING-LY, *ad.* Vastly; greatly.

SWIN'-GLE, *n.* A wooden instrument or knife by which flax is beaten: — called also *swingling knife, staff, or wand.*

SWIN'-GLE, *v. a.* To beat, as flax.

SWIN'-GLE, *v. n.* To dangle.

SWIN'-GLE-TREE, *n.* Whippetree.

SWIN'-ISH, *a.* Befitting swine; gross; brutal.

SWIPE, *n.* An engine or long pole for drawing water; a sweep.

SWIPES, *n.* Bad small-beer. [*Local.*]

SWIP'-PLE, *n.* The part of a flail by which grain is struck; swingel. *Farm. Encyc.*

SWISS, *n.* A native of Switzerland: — the language of Switzerland.

Swiss, *a.* Of or belonging to Switzerland.

SWITCH, *n.* A small, flexible twig: — a movable rail or contrivance for transferring cars from one track of a railroad to another.

SWITCH, *v. a.* To lash; to whip; to jerk.

SWITCH, *v. n.* To walk with a kind of jerk.

SWITCHMAN, *n.* One who manages a switch.

SWIVEL (swiv'vl), *n.* A ring which turns upon a staple: — a small cannon, turning on a swivel.

SWÖB, *n. & v.* See SWAB.

SWÖL/LEN (swöl'ln), *p.* From *Swell*.
 SWÖON, *v. n.* To faint. — *n.* A fainting fit.
 SWÖOP, *v. a.* To seize at once; to catch up.
 SWÖOP, *n.* A seizing upon, as a bird of prey.
 SWÖP, *n.* An exchange; a barter. [*Low.*]
 SWÖP, *v. a.* To exchange; to barter.
 SWÖRD (sörd) [sörd, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. C.*; swörd or sörd, *Wb.*], *n.* A military weapon.
 SWÖRD-BELT, *n.* Belt for suspending a sword.
 SWÖRD/ED (sörd'ed), *a.* Girt with a sword.
 SWÖRD-FISH (sörd'fish), *n.* A fish with a long, sharp bone issuing from its head.
 SWÖRD-KNÖT (sörd'nö't), *n.* A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.
 SWÖRD-PLAY-ER (sörd'plä-er), *n.* A fencer.
 SWÖRDS/MAN (sördz'män), *n.* One who carries a sword; a soldier; a fighting man.
 SWÖRE, *v.* From *Swear*.
 SWÖRN, *p.* From *Swear*.
 SWÜM, *i. & p.* From *Swim*.
 SWÜNG, *i. & p.* From *Swing*.
 SYB-A-RIT/IC, } *a.* Relating to Sybaris; luxury.
 SYB-A-RIT/I-CAL, } *a.* rious; wanton.
 SYC/A-MINE, *n.* The sycamore.
 SYC/A-MÖRE, *n.* The plane-tree; the buttonwood.
 SY-CEE', *n.* (*China*.) Pure, native silver.
 SYC/O-PHAN-CY, *n.* Mean flattery; servility.
 SYC/O-PHANT, *n.* A mean flatterer; a parasite.
 SYC/O-PHÄNTIC, } *a.* Relating to or like a
 SYC/O-PHÄN/TI-CAL, } sycophant; flattering.
 SYL-LÄB/IC, } *a.* Relating to or consisting of
 SYL-LÄB/I-CAL, } syllables.
 SYL-LÄB/I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a syllabical manner.
 SYL-LÄB/I-CÄ'TION, *n.* Formation of syllables.
 SYL/LÄ-BLE, *n.* As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation.
 SYL/LÄ-BÜB, *n.* See *SILLABUB*.
 SYL/LÄ-BÜS, *n.* [*L.*] A compendium containing the heads of a discourse; an abstract.
 SYL-LEP'SIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Gram.*) A figure by which a word is referred to another word, to which it does not belong; substitution.
 SYL-LEP/TI-CAL, *a.* Relating to syllepsis.
 SYL/LO-GISM, *n.* (*Logic*.) An argument or form of reasoning, stated in logical form, and consisting of three propositions, the first two called the *premises*, the third, the *conclusion*.
 SYL-LO-GIS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to a syllogism;
 SYL-LO-GIS'TI-CAL, } consisting of a syllogism.
 SYL-LO-GIS'TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* With syllogism.
 SYL/LO-GIZE, *v. n.* To reason by syllogism.
 SYL/LO-GIZ-ER, *n.* One who reasons by syllogism.
 SYLPH, *n.* A fabled being of the air: — a moth.
 SYLPHID, *n.* A little sylph.
 SYL/VA, *n.* [*L., woods.*] A collection of poetical pieces: — the trees of a country collectively.
 SYL/VAN, *a.* Relating to woods; woody; shady.
 SYL/VAN, *n.* A fabled deity of the woods; a satyr.
 SYM/BOL, *n.* Type; emblem: — abstract; a compendium: — a religious creed or confession.
 SYM-BÖL/IC, } *a.* Relating to, or represented
 SYM-BÖL/I-CAL, } by, symbols; emblematical.
 SYM-BÖL/I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a symbolic manner
 SYM/BOL-ISM, *n.* An exposition of symbols.
 SYM-BOL-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* Act of symbolizing.
 SYM/BOL-IZE, *v. n.* To have a resemblance.
 SYM/BOL-IZE, *v. a.* To cause to represent.
 SYM-BÖL/O-GY, *n.* A treatise on symbols.
 SYM-MET'RI-AN, } *n.* One studious of symmetry
 SYM-MET-RI-ST, } or proportion.
 SYM-MET'RI-CAL, *a.* Having symmetry; harmonious; proportional in parts.
 SYM-MET-RI-ZE, *v. a.* To make proportionate.
 SYM-MET-TRY, *n.* A due proportion; harmony.
Syn. — *Symmetry* of features; *proportion* of limbs; *harmony* of parts.
 SYM-PA-THET/IC, } *a.* Having sympathy; hav-
 SYM-PA-THET/I-CAL, } ing a feeling in common.
 SYM-PA-THET/I-CAL-LY, *ad.* With sympathy.
 SYM/PA-THIZE, *v. n.* To feel with or for another; to feel sympathy; to feel mutually.

SYM/PA-THY, *n.* Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; mutual affection; tenderness; pity.
 SYM-PÊP'SIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Med.*) Concoction or ripening of an inflammatory humor.
 SYM-PHÖN-I-OÜS, *a.* Harmonious; musical.
 SYM-PHÖ-NIZE, *v. n.* To agree; to be in unison.
 SYM-PHÖ-NY, *n.* Harmony of mingled sounds.
 SYM-PHY-SIS, *n.* A growing together, as bones.
 SYM-PÖ/ŞI-ÄC, *a.* Making merry; convivial.
 SYM-PÖ/ŞI-ÜM, *n.* [*L.*] Act of drinking together; a banquet; a merry-making.
 SYMPTOM (süm'töm), *n.* An indication of the state of health or disease; sign; token.
 SYMP-TO-MÄT/IC, } *a.* Relating to, or contain-
 SYMP-TO-MÄT/I-CAL, } ing, symptoms; indicative.
 SYMP-TO-MÄT/I-CAL-LY, *ad.* By symptom.
 SYN/A-GÖGUE (sün'a-gög), *n.* An assembly of the Jews for worship: — a Jewish house of worship.
 SYN-A-LE/PHA, *n.* [*L.*] (*Gram.*) The elision of the final vowel of a word when the next word begins with a vowel; as, *ant' illum* for *ante illum*.
 SYN-AR-THÖRÖ/SIS, *n.* A conjunction of two bones.
 SYN-CHRO-NAL, *a.* Happening at the same time.
 SYN-CHRÖN/I-CAL, *a.* Synchrocal; synchronous.
 SYN-CHRO-NISM, *n.* Concurrence in time of two or more events; a happening together.
 SYN-CHRO-NIZE, *v. n.* To agree in regard to time.
 SYN-CHRO-NOÜS, *a.* Happening at the same time.
 SYN/CO-PÄTE, *v. a.* To contract, as a word.
 SYN-CO-PÄ'TION, *n.* Contraction of a word by syncope. — (*Mus.*) Interruption of the regular measure; inversion of the order of notes.
 SYN/CO-PÉ, *n.* The omission of one or more letters in the middle of a word. — (*Med.*) A fainting fit.
 SYN/CO-PIZE, *v. a.* Same as *syncope*. [*R.*]
 SYN-CRE-TISM, *n.* The blending of the tenets of different schools or sects into one system.
 SYN/DIC, *n.* A magistrate; a curator; a deputy.
 SYN/DI-CÄTE, *v. n.* To pass sentence; to judge.
 SYN/DRO-MÉ, *n.* A concurrence of symptoms.
 SYN-NEC'DO-CHÉ, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a part is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part; a sort of trope.
 SYN-EC-DÖCH/I-CAL, *a.* Implying a synecdoche.
 SYN-EC-DÖCH/I-CAL-LY, *ad.* With synecdoche.
 SYN-GE-NÉ/ŞI-A, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants.
 SYN-NEU-RÖ'SIS, *n.* (*Anat.*) A union of one bone with another, by means of membranes.
 SYN/OD, *n.* An ecclesiastical assembly; a convention; a council: — an assembly composed of two or more presbyteries.
 SYN/O-DAL, *a.* A payment to a bishop.
 SYN/O-DAL, *a.* Relating to a synod; synodic.
 SY-NÖD/IC, } *a.* Relating to a synod; trans-
 SY-NÖD/I-CAL, } acted in a synod.
 SY-NÖD/I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a synodical manner.
 SY-NÖN/Y-MÄ, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Names or words which signify the same thing; synonymes.
 SYN/O-NYME, *n.* A word of the same or similar meaning: — written also *synonym*.
Syn. — Words which agree in sound but differ in signification are *homonymes*. Words which have the same or similar signification are *synonymes*. *Happiness* and *felicity* are *synonymous*; the substantive *bear* and the verb *bear* are *homonymous*.
 SYN-O-NYM/I-CÖN, *n.* A dictionary of synonymes.
 SY-NÖN/Y-MIST, *n.* One who explains synonymes.
 SY-NÖN/Y-MIZE, *v. a.* To express or interpret by words of the same meaning.
 SY-NÖN/Y-MÖS, *a.* Relating to synonymes or synonymy; having the same or similar meaning.
 SY-NÖN/Y-MÖS-LY, *ad.* In a synonymous manner.
 SY-NÖN/Y-MY, *n.* The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.
 SY-NÖP'SIS, *n.* *pl.* SY-NÖP/ŞEŞ. A collective view of any subject; a general view; *abridgment*.
 SY-NÖP/TI-CAL, *a.* Affording a general view.
 SY-NÖP/TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a synoptical manner.
 SY-NÖ/VY-A, *n.* (*Anat.*) A fluid secreted from certain glands in the joints.
 SYN-TÄC/TI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to syntax.

SŸN'TAX, *n.* That part of grammar which teaches the proper construction of sentences; construction.
SŸN'THĒ-SIS, *n.*; *pl.* **SŸN'THĒ-SĒS**. Act of putting together different ingredients to form a compound; composition;—opposed to *analysis*. See *ANALYSIS*.
SŸN-THĒT'IC, } *a.* Relating to synthesis; com-
SŸN-THĒT'IC-CAL, } pounding; not analytic.
SŸN-THĒT'IC-LY, *ad.* By synthesis.
SŸPH'J-LIS, *n.* (*Med.*) The venereal disease.
SŸPH-I-LIT'IC, *a.* Contaminated with syphilis.
SŸPHON, *n.* A tube. See *SIPHON*.
SŸR'I-ĀC, *n.* The language of ancient Syria.
SŸR'I-ĀC, *a.* Relating to Syria or its language.
SŸ-RĪN'GA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs.
SŸR'INGE, *n.* A pipe to squirt liquid with.
SŸR'INGE, *v. a.* To spout or wash with a syringe.
SŸR-IN-GŌT'O-MŸ, *n.* (*Med.*) The art or act of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.
SŸR'TIS (*sŸr'tis*), *n.* [*L.*] A quicksand; a bog.

SŸS'TA-SŸS, *n.* [*Gr.*] Consistence; constitution.
SŸS'TEM, *n.* A combination of parts into a whole; a complete body; a method; scheme.
Syn.—A system of a science, and method in arrangement. A judicious scheme or plan.
SŸS-TE-MĀT'IC, } *a.* Relating to a system;
SŸS-TE-MĀT'IC-CAL, } regular; methodical.
SŸS-TE-MĀT'IC-CAL-LY, *ad.* In form of a system.
SŸS'TEM-A-TIST, } *n.* One who reduces things
SŸS'TEM-A-TĪZ-ER, } to any kind of system.
SŸS'TEM-A-TĪZ [*sŸs'tem-ā-tīz*, *P. Ja. K. Sm. R.*;
sŸs-tēm'a-tīz, *W.*], *v. a.* To reduce to a system;
to methodize; to regulate.
SŸS'TO-LĒ, *n.* (*Anat.*) A contraction of the heart.
—(*Rhet.*) The shortening of a long syllable.
SŸS'TYLE, *n.* (*Arch.*) An arrangement of columns so as to be two diameters apart.
SŸTHE, *n.* See *SCYTHE*.
SŸZ'Y-QŸ (*siz'e-je*), *n.* A conjunction of any two of the heavenly bodies.

T.

T a mute consonant, has always, at the beginning and end of words, the same sound, except when placed before *h*.—For the sound of *th*, see Principles of Pronunciation, 95.

TĀB'ARD, *n.* A short gown; a herald's coat.
TĀB'ARD-ER, *n.* One who wears a tabard.
TĀB-A-SHĒĒR, *n.* A white, porous, medicinal substance, obtained from the joints of the bamboo.
TĀB'BY, *n.* A kind of rich, waved silk.
TĀB'BY, *v. a.* To give a wavy appearance to.
TĀB'BY, *a.* Brindled; brindled; varied in color.
TĀB-E-FĀC'TION, *n.* Act of wasting away.
TĀB'E-FŸ, *v. n.* To waste away; to emaciate.
TĀB'ER-NĀ-CLE, *n.* A temporary habitation; a tent:—among the Israelites, a place of worship.
TĀB'ER-NĀ-CLE, *v. n.* To dwell; to house.
TĀB'ĒS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) Emaciation; consumption.
TĀB'ID, *n.* Wasted by disease; consumptive.
TĀB'ID-NĒSS, *n.* Consumptiveness; a wasting.
TĀB'LA-TŪRE, *n.* A painting on walls:—the use of letters or characters to express sounds.
TĀ'BLE, *n.* Any flat or level surface:—a piece of furniture used for bearing food, &c.:—fare; entertainment:—a board:—a tablet:—an index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a synopsis.
TĀ'BLE, *v. n.* To board.—*v. a.* To set down.
TABLEAU (*tāb-lō'*), *n.*; *pl.* **TABLEAUX** (*tāb-lōz'*). [*Fr.*] A picture; a representation; a table.
TĀ'BLE-BĒER, *n.* Beer for the table.
TĀ'BLE-BOOK (*-bōk*), *n.* A book in which any thing is written or engraved without ink.
TĀ'BLE-CLŌTH, *n.* Linen spread on a table.
TABLE D'HÔTE (*tā'bl-dōt'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] An ordinary.
TĀ'BLE-LĀND, *n.* Level, elevated land.
TĀ'BLER, *n.* One who tables or boards.
TĀ'BLES, *n. pl.* Draughts, a game.
TĀB'LET, *n.* A small table; a surface written on.
TĀB'LE-TĀLK (*tā'bl-tāwk*), *n.* Discourse at table.
TĀ'BLING, *n.* Formation of tables.
TĀ-BŌŌ', *n.* (*Polynesia*) A religious interdict.
TĀ-BŌŌ', *v. a.* To interdict; to prohibit.
TĀ'BOR, *n.* A drum beaten with one stick.
TĀ'BOR-ER, *n.* One who beats the tabor.
TĀB'OR-ĒT, *n.* A small tabor; a tabret.
TĀB-OŪR-INE', *n.* [*Fr.*] A tabor; a small drum.
TĀB'RET, *n.* A small tabor; a taboret.
TĀB'Ū-LAR, *a.* Relating to a table; being in the form of tables or synopses:—laminated.
TĀB'Ū-LĀTE, *v. a.* To reduce to tables; to flatten.
TĀB'Ū-LĀT-ĒD, *a.* Having a flat surface; tabular.
TĀC-A-MA-HĀC', *n.* A tree:—a resin.
TĀ-CHĪĀ'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of quick writing.
TĀC'IT, *a.* Silent; implied; not expressed.
TĀC'IT-LY, *ad.* Silently; without words.

TĀC'J-TURN, *a.* Silent; uttering little; reserved.
Syn.—One who does not speak on a particular occasion is *silent*; one who usually avoids speaking is *taciturn*. *Silence* describes the actual, *taciturnity* the habitual, disposition to say nothing.
TĀC'J-TURN'J-TŸ, *n.* Habitual silence or reserve.
TĀCK, *v. a.* To join; to unite:—to turn about.
TĀCK, *v. n.* To turn about, as a ship.
TĀCK, *n.* A small nail:—the course of a ship:—a rope; a weather-clew or corner of a sail.
TĀC'KLE, *n.* Rigging; instruments of action; a pulley or system of pulleys.
TĀC'KLE, *v. a.* To supply with tackle; to harness.
TĀCK'LING, *n.* Furniture of a mast, &c.; tackle.
TĀCT, *n.* Skill; nice discernment; expertness.
TĀC'TIC, **TĀC'T'IC-CAL**, *a.* Relating to tactics.
TĀC-TĪF'CIAN (*-tish'an*), *n.* One skilled in tactics.
TĀC'TICS, *n. pl.* The science of disposing military and naval armaments for battle; military and naval preparations and manœuvres.
TĀC'TILE, *a.* Susceptible of touch; tangible.
TĀC-TIL'J-TŸ, *n.* Perceptibility by the touch.
TĀC'TION, *n.* Act of touching; tangency.
TĀCT'Ū-AL, *a.* Relating to touch.
TĀD'PŌLE, *n.* A young unformed frog or toad.
TĀ'EN (*tān*). A poetical contraction of *taken*.
TĀ'FE-TŸ, *n.* A thin, smooth, glossy silk stuff:—written also *taffeta*.
TĀFF'RAIL, *n.* A rail round, or carved work on, a ship's stern:—written also *taffrel*.
TĀG, *n.* A point of metal at the end of a string:—a play of children; *tig*.
TĀG, *v. a.* To fit any thing with an end; to join.
TAGLIA (*tā'lye-ā*), *n.* [*It.*] (*Mechanics.*) A combination of pulleys.
TĀG'I-RĀG, *n.* The lowest people; the rabble.
TĀIL, *n.* The hinder part or appendage of an animal; end:—a catkin.—(*Law.*) A limited fee.
TĀIL'AGE (*tā'lye*), *n.* A piece.—(*Law.*) A toll or tax.
TĀILED (*tāld*), *a.* Furnished with a tail.
TĀI'LOR (*tā'lyr*), *n.* One who makes clothes.
TĀI'LOR, *v. n.* To perform the business of a tailor.
TĀI'LOR-ĒSS, *n.* A female tailor.
TĀIL'PIECE, *n.* A piece added; appendage.
TĀINT, *v. a.* To sully; to infect; to poison; to corrupt; to defile; to pollute; to contaminate.
TĀINT, *n.* A stain; infection; corruption; soil.
TĀINT'ŪRE (*tānt'yŸr*), *n.* Taint; defilement.
TAKE, *v. a.* [*2. TOOK*; *pp.* *TAKING*, *TAKEN*.] To receive:—to seize; to catch; to accept what is offered; correlative of *give*, and opposed to *refuse*:—to hold:—to copy:—to endure; to bear:—to admit; to suppose:—to hire:—to use, as an oath.
TAKE, *v. n.* To incline; to gain reception.

TĀ'KEN (tā'kn), *p.* From *Take*.

TĀ'KĒR, *n.* One who takes.

TĀK'ING, *n.* A seizure: — a portrait: — distress.

TĀK'ING, *p. a.* Pleasing: — infectious.

TĀK'ING-NĒSS, *n.* Quality of pleasing or taking.

TĀL'BOŦ, *n.* A hound; a sort of hunting-dog.

TĀL'BO-TYPE, *n.* A species of photographic picture.

TĀLC [tālk, *W. J. Sm. C.*; tāk, *S. P.*], *n.* (*Min.*) A

foliated, magnesian mineral, of pearly lustre.

TĀLCŦ'Y, *a.* Of the nature of talc; talcose.

TĀL-CŦSE', } *a.* (*Min.*) Relating to, or resembling,

TĀL-CŦUS, } talc; talky.

TĀLE, *n.* A narrative; a story; fable; *novel*: — a numeral account; a reckoning; a number.

TĀLE-BEAR-ĒR, *n.* An officious, malignant, or trifling informer; a telltale.

TĀLE-BEAR-ING, *n.* The act of informing.

TĀL'ENT, *n.* A weight anciently used for money:

— a faculty; gift; ability; *genius*.

TĀL'ENT-ĒD, *a.* Possessing talents or abilities.

TĀ'LES, *n. pl.* [*L.*] (*Law.*) Persons summoned to serve on a jury from by-standers or persons present in court: — called also *talesmen*.

TĀLES'MAN, *n.* (*Law.*) A person among the by-standers summoned to serve on a jury.

TĀL'IS-MĀN, *n.* A magical character or figure.

TĀL-IS-MĀN'IC, *a.* Relating to talismans; magical.

TĀLK (tāwk), *v. n.* To speak; to converse.

TĀLK (tāwk), *n.* Oral conversation; familiar discourse; chat; report; rumor.

TĀLK'A-TIVE (tāwk'a-tiv), *a.* Loquacious.

TĀLK'A-TIVE-NĒSS (tāwk'a-tiv-nēs), *n.* Loquacity.

Syn. — *Talkativeness* is less unbecoming than *loquacity*. *Garrulity* is a fault of old age.

TĀLK'ĒR (tāwk'ēr), *n.* One who talks; a prattler.

TĀL'KŦ (tāl'ke), *a.* See *TALCKV*.

TĀLL, *a.* High in stature; high; lofty; elevated.

Syn. — A tall man; high building; lofty spire; elevated mountain.

TĀL'LAŦE, *n.* An ancient tax. See *TALAGE*.

TĀL'NESS, *n.* Height of stature; procerity.

TĀL'LOW, *n.* A sort of animal fat; candle-grease.

TĀL'LOW (tāl'lo), *v. a.* To smear with tallow.

TĀL'LOW-CHĀND-LĒR, *n.* A maker of tallow candles.

TĀL'LOW-FĀCED (tāl'lo-fāst), *a.* Pale and sickly.

TĀL'LOW-ISH, *a.* Resembling tallow; tallowy.

TĀL'LOW-Y, *a.* Resembling tallow; greasy.

TĀL'LY, *v. a.* To make to fit; to fit; to suit.

TĀL'LY, *n.* Anything made to suit another: — a stick notched to keep accounts; an account.

TĀL'LY, *n.* To be fitted; to conform.

TĀL'LY-MĀN, *n.* One who keeps a tally or account: — a sort of trader or dealer.

TĀL'MUD, *n.* [*Heb.*] A book containing the traditions or unwritten laws of the Jews.

TĀL-MUD'IC or TĀL'MUD-IC [tāl-mūd'ik, *Ja. Sm. C.*; tālmūd-ik, *K. R. Wb.*], *a.* Belonging to the Talmud; talmudical.

TĀL-MUD'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to the Talmud.

TĀL'MUD-IST, *n.* One well versed in the Talmud.

TĀL-MUD-IST'IC, *a.* Relating to the Talmud.

TĀL'ON, *n.* The claw of a bird of prey.

TĀ'LUS, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The ankle-bone. — (*Fort.*) A slope in a rampart. — (*Min.*) A heap of fragments at the foot of a great rock.

TĀM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be tamed.

TĀM'A-RĪND, *n.* A tree bearing an acid fruit. — *Pl.* A preserve made of the seed-pods of the fruit.

TĀM'A-RĪSK, *n.* A flowering tree or shrub.

TĀM'BĀC, *n.* A medicinal wood: — a mixture of gold and copper.

TĀM'BŦUR (tām'bŦr) [tām'bŦr, *S. P. Ja. K. R.*; tām'bur, *Sm. C.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] A musical instrument; a tambourine; a little drum: — embroidery on a drum-like frame: — a lobby; a vestibule.

TĀM-BŦUR-RĪNE' (tām-bŦ-rēn'), *n.* A kind of drum.

TĀME, *a.* Not wild; domestic; accustomed to domestic life; gentle; subdued: — spiritless.

TĀME, *v. a.* To make gentle or tame; to reclaim.

TĀME'LY, *ad.* Not wildly: — meanly; spiritlessly.

TĀME'NESS, *n.* Quality of being tame.

TĀM'ER, *n.* One who tames; a subducer.

TĀM'I-NY, *n.* A sort of worsted stuff; tammy.

TĀM'IS, *n.* [*Fr. a bolter.*] A worsted cloth used for straining sauces.

TĀM'MY, *n.* A thin woollen stuff highly glazed: — a bolter or strainer.

TĀMP, *v. a.* To fill with brick-dust, &c., a hole bored in a rock for blasting.

TĀM'PIR, *v. n.* To meddle; to practise secretly.

TĀM'PI-ON or TĀM'KIN, *n.* See *TOMPION*.

TĀN, *v. a.* To convert skins into leather: — to make tawny; to embrown by the sun.

TĀN, *n.* Bark of the oak, &c. bruised; ooze.

TĀN'DEM, *n.* A two-wheeled pleasure-carriage, drawn by two horses, one before the other.

TĀNG, *n.* A strong taste; a relish: — a sea-weed.

TĀN'GEN-CY, *n.* Act of touching; taction.

TĀN'GENT, *n.* A right line touching a curve line.

TĀN-GI-BĪL'Y-ŦY, *n.* Quality of being tangible.

TĀN'GI-BLE, *a.* That may be touched.

TĀN'GLE (tāng'gl), *v. a.* To implicate; to entrap.

TĀN'GLE (tāng'gl), *v. n.* To be entangled.

TĀN'GLE, *n.* A knot of things interwoven.

†TĀN'IST, *n.* (*Ireland.*) A kind of captain. *Spenser*.

†TĀN'IS-ŦRY, *n.* (*Ireland.*) A tenure of lands.

TĀNK, *n.* A cistern or basin of water; a reservoir.

TĀNK'ARD, *n.* A drinking-vessel with a cover.

TĀN'NER, *n.* One who tans leather.

TĀN'NER-Y, *n.* A place for tanning; a tanyard.

TĀN'NIN, *n.* The substance which tans leather.

TĀN'NING, *n.* Process of preparing leather.

TĀN'PIŦ, *n.* A pit in which leather is tanned.

TĀN'SY, *n.* An odorous plant or herb.

TĀN'TA-LĪSM, *n.* Act of tantalizing.

TĀN-TĀ-LĪ-ŦM, *n.* (*Min.*) A rare metal.

TĀN-TA-LĪ-ZĀ'ŦION, *n.* Act of tantalizing.

TĀN'TA-LĪZE, *v. a.* To torment with false hopes (as was *Tantalus*); to tease; to provoke; to irritate.

TĀN'TA-LĪZ-ER, *n.* One who tantalizes.

TĀN'TA-MŦUNT, *n.* Equivalent; equal.

TĀN'TIV'Y or TĀN'TI-VY [tān-tiv'e, *P. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; tān'te-ve, *Ja. C.*], *ad.* At great speed.

TĀN'TRŦMS, *n. pl.* High airs or freaks; bursts of passion or ill-humor. [*Vulgar.*]

TĀN'YĀRD, *n.* A place for tanning; tannery.

TĀP, *v. a.* To touch lightly: — to pierce; to broach.

TĀP, *n.* A gentle blow: — a pipe; a spile.

TAPE, *n.* A narrow fillet or band of linen.

TĀP'ER, *n.* A wax candle; a small light.

TĀP'ER, *a.* Growing gradually smaller toward the end; regularly narrowed; conical; tapering.

TĀP'ER, *v. n.* To grow gradually smaller.

TĀP'ER, *v. a.* To make gradually smaller.

TĀP'ER-ING, *p. a.* Growing gradually smaller.

TĀP'ER-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being taper.

*TĀP'ES-ŦRY [tāp'es-tre, *P. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; tāps'tre, *S. J.*; tāps'tre or tāp'es-tre, *W.*], *n.* Ornamental, figured cloth for lining walls, &c.

*TĀP'ES-ŦRY, *v. a.* To adorn with tapestry.

TĀP'HŦUSE, *n.* House where liquors are retailed.

TĀP-I-Ŧ'CA, *n.* A glutinous and nutritious substance from the root of the cassava plant.

TĀP'IR, *n.* An animal resembling the hog.

TĀP'IS (tāp'e or tā'pis) [tāp'e, *Sm.*; tāp'e, *Ja. K.*; tā'pis, *C. Wb.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] Tapestry; a cloth for a table. — *On the tapis*, under consideration.

TĀP'IST, *n.* One who deals in or uses tape.

TĀP'PET, *n.* (*Steam-engine.*) A small lever.

TĀP'RŦŦT, *n.* The principal stem of a root.

TĀP'STER, *n.* One who draws beer, &c.

TĀR, *n.* A dark, liquid pitch: — a sailor.

TĀR, *v. a.* To smear over with tar.

TĀR-AN-TĒT'LA, *n.* [*It.*] A vulgar Italian dance.

TĀ-RĀN'TU-LĀ, *n.* A venomous sort of spider.

TĀR'DI-LY, *ad.* In a tardy manner; slowly.

TĀR'DI-NĒSS, *n.* Slowness; lateness; reluctance.

TĀR'DY, *a.* Slow; sluggish; dilatory; late.

TĀRE, *n.* A genus of plants; a vetch; a weed: — an allowance in weight for the cask, bag, &c.

†TĀRE, *i.* From *Tear*. *Tore*.

TÄR'GET, n. A kind of buckler or shield worn on the left arm; — a mark to be shot at.
TÄR-GET-IER', n. One armed with a target.
TÄR'GUM, n. [Heb.] A Jewish paraphrase on some portion of Scripture in Chaldee.
TÄR'GUM-IST, n. A writer in the Targums.
TÄR'IFF, n. A table or schedule of duties payable to government on merchandise.
TÄRN, n. A mountain lake; a fen; a pool. [*Local.*]
TÄR'NISH, v. a. To sully; to soil; to stain.
TÄR'NISH, v. n. To lose brightness; to be soiled.
TÄR-PAUL'ING, n. Tarred canvas; — a sailor: — written also *tarpauling* and *tarpaulin*.
TÄR'RA-GÖN, n. A plant, called *herb-dragon*.
TÄR'RAS, n. A sort of plaster or strong mortar.
TÄR'RY, v. n. To stay; to delay; to wait.
TÄR'RY, a. Consisting of tar; resembling tar.
TÄRT, a. Sour; acid; sharp; keen; severe.
TÄRT, n. A small pie made of fruit.
TÄR'TAN, n. A kind of checked woollen stuff: — a small coasting-vessel with one mast.
TÄR'TAR, n. An acid; a concrete salt: — a native of Tartary: — a person of irritable temper.
TÄR-TÄ'RE-AN, a. Infernal; tartareous.
TÄR-TÄ'RE-ÖUS, a. Consisting of tartar: — infernal; tartarean.
TÄR-TÄR-J-ZÄ'TION, n. Act of tartarizing.
TÄR'TÄR-IZE, v. a. To impregnate with tartar.
TÄR'TÄR-ÖUS, a. Consisting of, or like, tartar.
TÄRT'LY, ad. Sharply; sourly; with acidity.
TÄR'NESS, n. Sharpness; sourness; severity.
TÄR'TRATE, n. (*Chem.*) A salt composed of tartaric acid and a base.
TÄR-TÜFFE, n. [*tartufe*, Fr.] A hypocrite; a puritan, in contempt: — a morose person.
TÄR'-WÄ-TER, n. Water with an infusion of tar.
TASK, n. Employment; business imposed; something to be done; a lesson.
TASK, v. a. To impose on or burden as with a task.
TÄSK'ER, n. One who tasks; taskmaster.
TÄSK'MÄS-TER, n. One who imposes tasks.
***TÄS'SEL (tä's'sel or tö's'sl) [tä's'sel, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. C. Wb.; tö's'l, S. K.], n.** An ornamental bunch of silk, ribbon, &c.: — the flower or head of some plants, as of maize.
***TÄS'SEL, v. n.** To put forth a tassel, as maize.
***TÄS'SELLED (tä's'seld), a.** Adorned with tassels.
TÄS'SES, n. pl. Armor for the thighs.
TÄST'A-BLE, a. That may be tasted; savory.
TÄSTE, v. a. To perceive by the palate; to relish.
TÄSTE, v. n. To try by the mouth; to eat.
TÄSTE, n. Act of tasting; sense of tasting; a sensation made on the tongue and palate; flavor; relish: — intellectual discernment or relish for the works of nature or art.
Syn. — An agreeable or nauseous *taste*: fine *flavor*; *taste* or *flavor* of a peach; *taste* for the fine arts; *relish* for food or for books.
TÄST'ED, a. Having a particular relish or taste.
TÄSTE'FÜL, a. High-relished; savory; tasty.
TÄSTE'FÜL-LY, ad. In a tasteful manner.
TÄSTE'LESS, a. Having no taste; insipid.
TÄSTE'LESS-NESS, n. Insipidity; want of taste.
TÄST'ER, n. One who tastes: — a dram-cup.
TÄST'Y, a. Having taste; nice; fine; tasteful.
TÄT'TER, v. a. To tear; to rend.
TÄT'TER, n. A rag. — *Pl.* Rags; a ragged dress.
TÄT'TER-DE-MÄL'ION, n. A ragged fellow.
TÄT'TLE, v. n. To prate; to talk idly; to blab.
TÄT'TLE, n. Prate; idle chat; trifling talk.
TÄT'TLER, n. An idle talker; a prater.
TÄT-TÖÖ', n. A beat of drum: — a puncture, or a figure formed by punctures, on the body.
TÄT-TÖÖ', v. a. To form figures on the body by puncturing the skin and staining it.
TAUGHT (täwt), i. & p. From *Teach*.
TAUGHT (täwt), a. (*Naut.*) Stretched out; tense.
***TÄUNT (tänt ar täunt) [tänt, J. F. Sm. R. Wb.; täunt, S. P. E. K. C.; tänt or täunt, W. Ja.], v. a.**
 To reproach; to insult; to revile.
***TÄUNT (tänt), n.** Insult; sarcastic reproach.

***TÄUNT'ER, n.** One who taunts or reproaches.
***TÄUNT'ING-LY (tänt'ing-lē), ad.** With insult.
TAU-RI-CÖR'NOUS, a. Having horns like a bull.
TAU'RI-FÖRM, a. Having the form of a bull.
TAU'RUS, n. [L.] (*Astron.*) The Bull; the second sign in the zodiac.
TAU-TÖG', n. An American sea-fish.
TAU-TÖ-LÖQ'Í-CAL, a. Repeating the same thing.
TAU-TÖL'Ö-QÍST, n. One who uses tautology.
TAU-TÖL'Ö-QÍZE, v. n. To repeat the same thing.
TAU-TÖL'Ö-QY, n. Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.
TAU-TÖ-PHÖN'Í-CAL, a. Repeating the same sound.
TAU-TÖPH'Ö-NY, n. Repetition of the same sound.
TÄV'ERN, n. A house of entertainment; a public-house; an inn.
Syn. — In England, public-houses are the *hotel*, *inn*, *tavern*, and *alehouse*. A *hotel* receives guests to lodge; an *inn* receives them to lodge and feed; a *tavern*, only to feed; an *alehouse* sells beer. In this country these distinctions are not observed; yet with us *hotel* and *house* are commonly used to denote a higher order of public-houses than *tavern* and *inn*.
TÄV'ERN-ER, n. Same as *tavern-keeper*.
TÄV'ERN-ING, n. Act of feasting at taverns.
TÄV'ERN-KÉEP'ER, n. One who keeps a tavern.
TÄW, v. a. To dress white or alum leather.
TÄW, n. A marble to play with; a game.
TÄW'DRI-LY, ad. In a tawdry manner.
TÄW'DRI-NESS, n. Gaudy or ostentatious finery.
TÄW'DRY, a. Showy without elegance; finical.
TÄWED (täwd), p. a. Dressed and made white.
TÄW'ER, n. A dresser of white leather.
TÄW'ER-Y, n. Manufacture of white leather.
TÄW'NY, a. Dusky yellow, like things tanned.
TÄX, n. An impost; duty; a tribute: — censure.
Syn. — *Taxes* are levied by government on various kinds of property; *duties*, *customs*, and *imposts* on merchandise or imports: — *parish rates* or *rates*; *toll* for passing a bridge; *tribute* to an enemy or foreign power.
TÄX, v. a. To load with imposts; to charge: — to accuse; to censure.
TÄX'A-BLE, a. That may be taxed.
TÄX-Ä'TION, n. Act of taxing; impost; tax.
TÄX'ER, n. One who taxes.
TÄX'I-DÉR'MIC, a. Relating to taxidermy.
TÄX'I-DÉR-MIST, n. One versed in taxidermy.
TÄX'I-DÉR-MY, n. Art of arranging and preserving specimens of natural history, as skins, &c.
TEA (tē), n. A Chinese plant; liquor made of it.
TEACH (tēch), v. a. [i. TAUGHT; pp. TEACHING, TAUGHT.] To instruct; to *instruct*; to show.
TEACH (tēch), v. n. To give instruction.
TEACH'A-BLE, a. Willing or apt to learn; docile.
TEACH'A-BLE-NESS, n. Docility; aptness to learn.
TEACH'ER, n. One who teaches; an instructor.
TEACH'ING, n. Act of instructing; instruction.
TEA'CÜP, n. A small cup to drink tea from.
TEAGUE (tēg), n. An Irishman, in contempt.
TEAK, n. The East-Indian oak, a tree much valued for timber.
TEA'KÉT-TLE, n. A kettle for boiling water for tea.
TEAL, n. An aquatic wild-fowl of the duck kind.
TEAM, n. A number of horses or oxen harnessed together for drawing a carriage, &c.
TEAM'STER, n. A driver of a team.
TEA'PÖT, n. A vessel in which tea is made.
TEAR (tēr), n. Water from the eyes; moisture.
TEAR (tār), v. a. [i. TORE; pp. TEARING; TORN.]
 To pull in pieces; to rend; to laniate; to rack.
TEAR (tār), v. n. To fume; to rave; to rant.
TEAR (tār), n. A rent; fissure; laceration.
TEAR'ER (tār'er), n. One who rends or tears.
TEAR'FÜL (tār'fül), a. Full of tears; weeping.
TEAR'LESS, a. Destitute of tears.
TEASE (tēz), v. a. To comb; to scratch as cloth: — to vex with importunity; to annoy.
TEA'SEL (tē'zl) [tē'zl, P. E. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.;

tē'zel, *Ja.*, *n.* A prickly plant and its burr:—written also *teazle*.
 TEAS'ER (tēz'er), *n.* Whoever or whatever teases.
 TEA'SPOON, *n.* A spoon used in drinking tea.
 TEAT [tēt, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; tīt, *Kenrick, Nares*], *n.* A dug; a pap; a nipple.
 TĒA'-TĀ-BLE, *n.* A table at which tea is drunk.
 TEATHE, *v. a.* To feed on turnips, as sheep, &c.
 TĒA'ZLE, *n.* A prickly plant:—same as *teasel*.
 TEA'ZLE, *v. a.* To raise a nap on cloth; to tease.
 TĒ'BETH, *n.* The tenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, and fourth of the civil year.
 TECH'Y-LY, *ad.* Peevishly; fretfully; frowardly.
 TECH'Y-NĒSS, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness.
 TECH'Y-NĒ-CAL, *a.* Belonging to an art or science; not in common or popular use.
 TECH'Y-NĒ-CAL'I-TY, *n.* State of being technical.
 TECH'Y-NĒ-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a technical manner.
 TECH'Y-NCS, *n. pl.* Technical terms or arts.
 TECH'Y-NĒ-LŌQ'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to the arts.
 TECH'Y-NĒ-LŌQ'Y, *n.* A description of the arts; a treatise on the arts, or on terms used in the arts.
 TECH'Y, *a.* Peevish; fretful; irritable; touchy.
 TEC-TŌN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to building.
 TĒD, *v. a.* To spread abroad new-mown grass.
 TĒD'DER, *n. & v. a.* See TETHER.
 TĒ DĒ'ŪM, *n.* [L.] A hymn sung in the church.
 *TĒ'DIOUS (tē'dyus) [tē'dyus, *S. E. F. K.*; tē'dē-ūs, *J. Ja.*; tē'dē-ūs or tē'jē-ūs, *W. P. Sm.*], *a.* Wearisome; irksome; tiresome; prolix.
 *TĒ'DIOUS-LY, *ad.* In such a manner as to weary.
 *TĒ'DIOUS-NĒSS, *n.* Wearisomeness; prolixity.
 TĒ'DI-ŪM, *n.* [L.] Irksomeness; weariness.
 TĒĒM, *v. n.* To be pregnant; to be full.
 TĒĒM, *v. a.* To bring forth; to produce.
 TĒĒM'ER, *n.* One that brings young. [twenty.
 TĒĒNS, *n. pl.* The years between twelve and
 TĒĒTH, *n.*; *pl.* of *Tooth*.
 TĒĒTH, *v. n.* To breed teeth.
 TĒĒ-TŌ'TAL-ER, *n.* An advocate for teetotalism.
 TĒĒ-TŌ'TAL-ISM, *n.* Total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. [*Modern*.]
 TĒĒG'MEN, *n.*; *pl.* TĒĒG'MI-NA. [L.] A tegument; a covering.
 TĒG'Y-LAR, *a.* Relating to, or like, tiles.
 TĒG'Y-MĒNT, *n.* A natural covering; the skin.
 TĒG'Y-MĒNT'A-RY, *a.* Relating to teguments.
 TĒ-HĒĒ, *v. n.* To laugh; to titter:—*n.* A laugh.
 TĒLL, *n.* The lime or linden tree.
 TĒINT (tīnt), *n.* Color; shade. See TINT.
 TĒ-LA-RY [tē'la-rē, *P. Ja. Sm. R.*; tē'la-rē, *K. C. Wb.*], *a.* Relating to spinning; spinning.
 TĒL'E-GRĀPH, *n.* A machine or contrivance to convey intelligence to a distance by signals; styled the *electric* or *electro-magnetic* telegraph.
 TĒL'E-GRĀPH'IC, *a.* Relating to a telegraph.
 TĒ-LĒG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art or practice of communicating intelligence by telegraph.
 TĒ-LE-ŌL'Ō-QY, *n.* The doctrine of final causes.
 TĒL'E-SCOPE, *n.* An optical instrument for viewing distant objects.
 TĒL'E-SCŌP'IC, *a.* Belonging to a telescope;
 TĒL'E-SCŌP'I-CAL, *a.* seeing at a distance.
 TĒL'ĒSM, *n.* A magical charm; talisman.
 TĒ-LĒS'TICH, *n.* A poem, of which the final letters of all the lines make up a name.
 TĒL'IC, *a.* Relating to the end; final.
 TĒLL, *v. a.* [*i.* TOLD; *pp.* TELLING, TOLD.] To make known by words; to disclose; to utter; to express; to relate; to inform; to betray; to count.
 TĒLL, *v. n.* To give an account; to speak:—to have effect; to be useful or effective.
 TĒLL'ER, *n.* One who tells:—an officer of a bank who receives and pays money.
 TĒLL'ING, *p. a.* That tells; producing effect.
 TĒLL'TALE, *n.* An officious talebearer.
 TĒLL'TALE, *a.* Blabbing; telling tales. [*lurium*.
 TĒL-LŪ'RIC (122), *a.* Relating to the earth or tell.
 TĒL-LŪ'RI-ŪM, *n.* (*Min.*) A rare kind of metal.
 TĒM-E-RĀ'RI-ŌUS, *a.* Rash; heady; adventurous.
 TĒ-MĒR'I-TY, *n.* Rashness; extreme boldness.

TĒM'PER, *v. a.* To mingle; to modify; to soften; to form to a proper hardness, as metals.
 TĒM'PER, *n.* Due mixture of contrary qualities; disposition of mind; moderation; state of a metal as to hardness:—passion; irritation.
 TĒM'PER-A-MĒNT, *n.* Constitution; medium; due mixture; disposition; temper.
 TĒM'PER-A-MĒNT'AL, *a.* Constitutional. [*R.*]
 TĒM'PER-ANCE, *n.* Moderation, especially in drink; sobriety; abstinence:—calmness.
 TĒM'PER-ANCE, *a.* Enjoining or practising abstinence in the use of spirituous liquors; as, *temperance societies*.
 TĒM'PER-ATE, *a.* Moderate in drink and food; abstinent; abstemious; not excessive; calm.
 TĒM'PER-ATE-LY, *ad.* Moderately; calmly.
 TĒM'PER-ATE-NĒSS, *n.* Freedom from excess.
 TĒM'PER-A-TIVE, *a.* Having power to temper.
 TĒM'PER-A-TŪRE, *n.* Constitution of nature; state of the air as to heat and cold.
 TĒM'PERED (tēm'perd), *a.* Disposed; softened.
 TĒM'PEST, *n.* A very violent wind, often attended with rain, hail, or snow; a violent storm; a hurricane:—a commotion. See WIND.
 TĒM'PEST-TŌST, *a.* Driven about by storms.
 TĒM'PEST'Y-ŌUS (tēm-pest'yū-ūs), *a.* Abounding in tempests; stormy; turbulent.
 TĒM'PEST'Y-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* In a stormy manner.
 TĒM'PEST'Y-ŌUS-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being tempestuous.
 TĒM'PLAR, *n.* A student in the law (*London*.)—The Knights Templars were a religious military order, instituted in the 12th century, for the defence of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.
 TĒM'PLATE, *n.* A thin plate; temple.
 TĒM'PLE, *n.* An edifice appropriated to religious worship; fane.—(*Anat.*) The upper part of the side of the head, where the pulse is felt.
 TĒM'PLET, *n.* A piece of timber in a building.
 TĒM'PO-RAL, *a.* Measured by time; not eternal; secular; not spiritual:—placed at the temples.
 TĒM-PO-RĀL'I-TY, *n.* Secular possessions.
 TĒM'PO-RAL-LY, *ad.* With respect to this life.
 TĒM'PO-RAL-NĒSS, *n.* Secularity; worldliness.
 TĒM'PO-RĀLS, *n. pl.* Secular possessions.
 TĒM'PO-RAL'TY, *n.* The laity; temporality.
 TĒM'PO-RĀ-RI-LY, *ad.* For a limited time.
 TĒM'PO-RĀ-RI-NĒSS, *n.* State of being temporary.
 TĒM'PO-RĀ-RY, *a.* Lasting only for a limited time; not permanent; transitory; transient.
 TĒM-PO-RĀ-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of temporizing.
 TĒM'PO-RIZE, *v. n.* To comply with the times; to yield to circumstances; to comply meanly.
 TĒM'PO-RIZ-ER, *n.* One who temporizes.
 TĒMPT (tēmt), *v. a.* To entice to ill; to allure.
 TĒMPT'A-BLE (tēm'ta-bl), *a.* Liable to temptation.
 TĒM-TĀ'TION (tēm-tā'shun), *n.* Act of tempting; state of being tempted; enticement.
 TĒMPT'ER (tēm't'er), *n.* One who entices to ill.
 TĒMPT'ING (tēm't'ing), *p. a.* Enticing; alluring.
 TĒMPT'ING-LY, *ad.* So as to tempt or entice.
 TĒMPT'RESS (tēm'tres), *n.* She that tempts.
 TĒN, *a. & n.* Twice five; the decimal number.
 TĒN'A-BLE [tēn'a-bl, *W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.*; tēn'a-bl, *S. Ja. Nares*], *a.* That may be maintained or held; defensible.
 TĒ-NĀ'CIOUS (tē-nā'shus), *a.* Grasping hard; holding fast; retentive:—obstinate:—cohesive.
 TĒ-NĀ'CIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a tenacious manner.
 TĒ-NĀ'CIOUS-NĒSS (tē-nā'shus-nēs), *n.* Tenacity.
 TĒ-NĀC'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being tenacious.
 TĒN'AN-CY, *n.* The state of a tenant.
 TĒN'ANT, *n.* One who holds lands or tenements belonging to another; an occupant.
 TĒN'ANT, *v. a.* To hold as a tenant.
 TĒN'ANT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be tenanted.
 TĒN'ANT-RY, *n.* A body of tenants.
 TĒNCH, *n.* A gold-colored, fresh-water fish.
 TĒND, *v. a.* To watch; to guard; to attend.
 TĒND, *v. n.* To move towards; to incline.
 TĒN'DANCE, *n.* Attendance; act of waiting.

TĒN'DEN-CY, *n.* State of tending; inclination; drift; aim; direction; course; *scope*.

Syn. — *Tendency* of an opinion; *inclination* of a person; *drift* of a discourse; *aim* of an author; *direction* of affairs; *course* of events; ample or free *scope*.

TĒN'DER, *a.* Soft; kind; easily pained; delicate. **TĒN'DER**, *v. a.* To offer; to exhibit; to propose.

TĒN'DĒR, *n.* One who tends: — a small vessel or ship: — an offer; a proposal.

TĒN'DER-HEART'ED, *a.* Compassionate; gentle.

TĒN'DER-HEART'ED-NĒSS, *n.* Compassionateness; tenderness. [fondling.]

TĒN'DER-LĪNG, *n.* The first horn of a deer: — a

TĒN'DER-LŌIN, *n.* A tender part of beef; the under part of the surloin.

TĒN'DER-LY, *ad.* In a tender manner; gently.

TĒN'DER-NĒSS, *n.* The state of being tender; kindness; *benevolence*; *humanity*.

TĒN'DI-NOŪS, *a.* Containing tendons; sinewy.

TĒN'DON, *n.* A sinew; a ligature of joints.

TĒN'DRIL, *n.* The clasp or clasper of a vine, &c.

TE-NĒ'BRI-OŪS, *a.* Gloomy; tenebrous.

TĒN'E-BROŪS, *a.* Dark; gloomy; obscure.

TĒN'E-MĒNT, *n.* Any thing held by a tenant, as a house, land, &c.: — a house; a habitation.

Syn. — A house is a distinct dwelling; a *tenement* is a whole house, or only a part of a house, appropriated to another family. A large house; a snug *tenement*.

TĒN'E-MĒNT'AL, *a.* Held by certain tenure.

TĒN'E-MĒNT'Á-RY, *a.* That is or may be leased.

TE-NĒS'MUS, *n.* [L.] An inclination to go to stool.

TĒN'ET [tĒn'et, *W. P. J. E., Sm. R. Wh.*: tĒn'et, *S. J. K.*; tĒn'et or tĒn'et, *F.*], *n.* A position; a principle; a doctrine: an opinion; dogma.

TĒN'FOLD, *a.* Ten times increased.

TĒN'NIS, *n.* A play with a racket and ball.

TĒN'NIS-BÁLL, *n.* A ball used to play at tennis.

TĒN'ON, *n.* The end of a timber fitted into another.

TĒN'OR, *n.* Constant mode; purport; drift: — the mean or middle part in music.

TĒN'PINS, *n.* A kind of game; ninepins.

TĒNSE, *n.* A variation of the verb to denote time.

TĒNSE, *a.* Drawn tight; stretched; stiff; not lax.

TĒNSE-NĒSS, *n.* State of being tense; tension.

TĒN'SI-BLE, { *a.* Capable of being extended.

TĒN'SILE, {

TĒN'SION, *n.* Act of stretching; distention.

TĒN'SI-TY, *n.* State of being tense.

TĒNS'URE (tĒn'shŭr), *n.* Tension. *Bacon.* [R.]

TĒNT, *n.* A soldier's movable lodge or pavilion; shelter: — a roll of lint: — a species of red wine.

TĒNT, *v. n.* To lodge. — *v. a.* To probe.

TĒN'TA-CLE, *n.* A feeler of an insect.

TĒN-TÁO'Ū-LŪM, *n.*: *pl.* **TĒN-TÁO'Ū-LÁ**. [L.]

A feeler of an insect or animal; tentacle.

TĒN'TA-TIVE, *a.* That tries; trying; essaying.

TĒN'TĒD, *a.* Covered with tents.

TĒN'TĒR, *n.* An iron hook to stretch things on.

TĒN'TĒR, *v. a.* To hang or stretch by hooks.

TĒNTH, *a.* First after the ninth; ordinal of ten.

TĒNTH, *n.* The tenth part; a tithing.

TĒNTH'LY, *ad.* In the tenth place. [ness.]

TE-NŪ'L-TY, *n.* Thinness; slenderness; minute-

TĒN'Ū-OŪS, *a.* Thin; small; minute. [R.]

TĒN'ŪRE (tĒn'yŭr or tĒn'hŭr) [tĒn'hŭr, *W. J. F.*;

tĒn'yŭr, *S.*; tĒn'yŭr, *P.*; tĒn'yŭr, *E. K. C.*; tĒn'yŭr, *Ja. Sm.*], *n.* Manner of holding lands, &c.

TĒP-E-FÁC'TION, *n.* Act of making tepid.

TĒP'ID, *a.* Lukewarm; warm in a small degree.

TE-PID'Á-TY, *n.* State of being tepid.

TĒP'Í-FY, *v. a.* To make tepid.

TĒP'ÖR, *n.* [L.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat.

TĒR'Á-PHIM, *n. pl.* [Heb.] Rendered in the common

version of the Bible, idols; by Bryant, lunar

amulets, or types of the ark in the form of crescents.

TĒR'Á-PIN, *n.* See **TERRAPIN**.

TĒR'Á-TŌL'Ō-GY, *n.* A branch of physiology that

treats of malformations and monstrosities.

TĒRCE, *n.* A vessel. See **TIERCE**.

TĒRCE'—MĀ-JŌR, *n.* The sequence of the three best cards: — written also *tierce-major*.

TĒR'Ē-BINE, *n.* A modified oil of turpentine.

TĒR'Ē-BĪNTH, *n.* The turpentine-tree.

TĒR'Ē-BĪN'THINE, *a.* Relating to turpentine.

TĒR'Ē-BRĀTE, *v. a.* To bore; to perforate. [R.]

TĒR'Ē-BRĀ'TION, *n.* Act of boring or piercing.

TĒR-RĒTE'Á, *a.* Long and round; tapering.

TĒR-GĒM'Í-NOŪS, *a.* Threefold.

TĒR'Ġ-VER-SĀTE, *v. n.* To shift; to use eva-

sion or evasive expressions. [R.]

TĒR-Ġ-VER-SĀ'TION, *n.* A shift; evasion;

change; fickleness of conduct.

TERM, *n.* A limit; a boundary: — the time which

any thing lasts; a limited time: — a word; an

expression. — *Pl.* Conditions; articles.

Syn. — *Term* of life; *limits* of an empire; *bous-*

sdary of a country. — *Technical terms*; *words* of a

language; appropriate *expressions*.

TERM, *v. a.* To name; to call; to designate.

TĒR'NA-GĀN-CY, *n.* Turbulence; furiousness.

TĒR'NA-GĀNT, *a.* Turbulent; scolding; furious.

TĒR'NA-GĀNT, *a.* A scolding, brawling woman.

TĒR'NER, *n.* One who holds for a term of years.

TĒR'NĒS, *n.*; *pl.* **TĒR'NĒ-TĒS**. [L.] A large ant.

TĒR'NĒ-NA-BLE, *a.* Limitable; admitting bounds.

TĒR'NĒ-NĀL, *a.* Relating to a term or end.

TĒR'NĒ-NĀTE, *v. a.* To limit; to put an end to.

TĒR'NĒ-NĀTE, *v. n.* To end; to close; to cease.

TĒR'NĒ-NĀ'TION, *n.* A limit; end; conclusion.

TĒR'NĒ-NĀ'TION-AL, *a.* Relating to termination.

TĒR'NĒ-NĀ-TIVE, *a.* Directing termination.

TĒR'NĒ-NŌL'Ō-QY, *n.* The doctrine or explana-

tion of terms used in the sciences; nomenclature.

TĒR'NĒ-THUS, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A painful tumor.

TĒR'NĒ-NŪS, *n.*; *pl.* **TĒR'NĒ-NĒ**. [L.] A bound-

ary; a limit: — a column; a sort of statue.

TĒR'NĒ-TĒS, *n. pl.* [L.] A species of large white

ants. See **TERMES**.

TĒR'NA-RY, *a.* Relating to three.

TĒR'NA-RY or **TĒR'NĒ-ON**, *n.* The number three.

TĒR'RACE, *n.* A small grassy bank: — a balcony.

TĒR'RA-CŌT'TÁ, *n.* [It.] Baked earth or clay:

— a name given to statues, figures, vases, &c.,

modelled in a paste made of pipe or potter's clay

TĒR'RA-PĪN, *n.* A species of land-tortoise.

TĒR-RÁ-QUE-OŪS, *a.* Composed of land and water.

TĒR-RĒNE, *a.* Earthly; terrestrial.

TĒR-RĒNE, *n.* The surface of the whole earth.

TĒR-RĒS'TRĒ-AL, *a.* Consisting of earth; earthly.

TĒR-RĒS'TRĒ-AL-LY, *ad.* After an earthly manner.

TĒR'RĒ-BLE, *a.* Dreadful; formidable; frightful.

TĒR'RĒ-BLE-NĒSS, *n.* Formidableness.

TĒR'RĒ-BLY, *ad.* Dreadfully; formidably.

TĒR'RĒ-ER, *n.* A dog that follows his game into

holes: — a survey of lands: — an anger.

TĒR-RĒF'IC, *a.* Dreadful; causing terror; fearful.

TĒR'RĒ-FY, *v. a.* To fright; to shock with fear.

TĒR'RĒ-TŌ'RĒ-AL, *a.* Belonging to a territory.

TĒR'RĒ-TŌ-RY, *n.* Land; country: — a district of

country under a temporary government.

TĒR'RŌR, *n.* Great fear; dread; alarm; fright.

TĒR'RŌR-ĪSM, *n.* Government by terror.

TĒR'RŌR-ĪST, *n.* One who proclaims danger.

TĒRSE, *a.* Neatly written; elegant; polished.

TĒRSE'LY, *ad.* With terseness; neatly.

TĒRSE-NĒSS, *n.* Smoothness or neatness of style.

TĒR'TIAL (tĒr'shál), *n.* A large feather found in

the wing of some birds.

TĒR'TIAN, *a.* Occurring every other or third day.

TĒR'TIAN, *n.* An ague intermitting but one day.

TĒR'TIÁ-RY (tĒr'shĕ-á-rĕ), *a.* (*Geol.*) Third;

TEST, v. a. Examination; trial; a standard; a proof.
TEST, v. a. To put to a test; to compare with a standard; to try; to prove.

TĒS-TA-BLE, a. That may be devised by will.

TĒS-TĀ'CE-Ā (tes-tā'she-ā), *n. pl.* (*Conch.*) Molluscous animals, having a shelly covering.

TĒS-TĀ'CE-ĀN (tes-tā'shan), *n.* A shell-fish.

TĒS-TĀ'CE-ĀN (tes-tā'shan), *a.* Relating to shells;

TĒS-TĀ'CEOYS (tes-tā'shūs), *a.* consisting of shells.

TĒS-TĀ-CE-ŌL'Q-GY, n. The science of testaceous vermes, shells, or shell-fish; conchology.

TĒS-TĀ-MĒNT, n. A witnessed will:—the name of each of the general divisions of the Holy Scriptures.

TĒS-TĀ-MĒNT'AL, a. Testamentary.

TĒS-TĀ-MĒNT'Ā-RY, a. Relating to a testament; given by will.

TĒS-TĀ-MĒN-TĀ'TION, n. Act of giving by will.

TĒS-TĀTE, a. Having made a will.

TĒS-TĀTOR, n. One who makes or leaves a will.

TĒS-TĀTRIX, n. A woman who leaves a will.

TĒST'ED, p. a. Tried by a test; witnessed.

TĒST'ER, n. The head, top, or cover of a bed.

TĒST'ICLE, n. An organ of seed in animals.

TĒS-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, n. Act of testifying.

TĒS-TI-FI-ER, n. One who testifies.

TĒS-TI-FY, v. a. To witness; to certify; to prove.

TĒS-TI-FY, v. n. To bear witness; to give proof.

TĒS-TI-LY, ad. Fretfully; peevishly; morosely.

TĒS-TI-MŌ'NI-AL, n. A certificate; attestation.

TĒS-TI-MŌ'NI-AL, a. Containing testimony.

TĒS-TI-MO-NY, n. The declaration of a witness; that which is testified; evidence; proof; witness; attestation; profession.

TĒS-TI-NESS, n. Moroseness; peevishness.

TĒS-TŌON', n. A silver coin of Italy or Portugal.

TĒS-TŪ'DI-NĀL, a. Relating to the tortoise.

TĒS-TŪ'DIN'E-OCS, a. Like the shell of a tortoise.

TĒS-TŪ'DŌ, n. [*L.*] A tortoise:—a screen for securing troops:—an encysted tumor.

TĒS-TY, a. Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry.

TĒT'Ā-NŪS, n. [*L.*] (*Med.*) Trismus; lockjaw.

TE-TAUG', n. A fish. See *TAUTOC*.

TĒTE (tāt), *n.* [*Fr., head.*] False hair; a lady's wig.

TĒTE-Ā-TĒTE (tāt'ā-tāt'), *ad.* [*Fr.*] Face to face; in private; cheek by jowl.—*n.* A private interview.

TĒTH'ER, n. A rope or restraint for horses, &c.

TĒTH'ER, v. a. To confine with a tether.

TĒT'RA-ĒHÖRD, n. (*Mus.*) The interval of a fourth:—a series of four tones.

TĒT'RAD, n. The number four; four things.

TĒT'RA-GŌN, n. A square; a four-sided figure.

TE-TRĀG'Q-NĀL, a. Having four angles.

TĒT-RA-HĒ'DRON, n. A sold figure that has four equal, triangular faces.

TE-TRĀM'E-TER, n. A verse consisting of four feet.

TE-TRĀM'E-TER, a. Having four metrical feet.

TĒT-RA-PĒT'Ā-LOŪS, a. Having four petals.

TĒT-TRĀPH'YL-LOŪS, a. Having four leaves.

TĒT'TRĀRCH [tĕ'trärk, *S. F. J. E. F. K. C.*; tĕ'trärk or tĕ'trärk, *W. Ja.*: tĕ'trärk, *Sm.*], *n.* A Roman governor of a tetrarchy or tetrarchate.

TE-TRĀRCH'ĀTE, n. The fourth part of a province.

TE-TRĀRCH'Ī-CĀL, a. Belonging to a tetrarchy.

TĒT'RAR-ĒHY [tĕ'trär-ke, *S. W. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.*; tĕ'trär-ke, *P. K.*], *n.* A tetrarchate.

TE-TRĀS'TICH, n. An epigram, stanza, or poem consisting of four lines.

TĒT'RA-STYLE [tĕ'trā-sul, *Sm. Wb.*; te-träs'til, *Ja.*], *n.* A building with four pillars in front.

TĒT-RA-SYL-LĀB'IC, a. Consisting of four

TĒT-RA-SYL-LĀB'Ī-CĀL, a. syllables.

TĒT-RA-SYL-LĀ-BLE, n. A word of four syllables.

TĒT'TER, n. An eruptive disease of the skin; herpes; a scab; a scurf; a ringworm.

TEŪ-TŌN'IC, a. Relating to the Teutones.

TEŪ (tū), v. a. To tease; to tumble; to pull.

TEŪ'EL (tū'el), *n.* An iron pipe in a forge.

TEXT, n. An original writing:—that on which a

comment is written:—a sentence of Scripture.

TEXT'-BOOK (tĕkst'būk), *n.* A book or manual of general principles, used by students.

TEXT'-HĀND, n. A kind of large handwriting.

TEXT'-ILE, n. Woven; capable of being woven.

TEX-TŌ'RĪ-AL, a. Relating to weaving.

TEX'TRINE, a. Relating to weaving; textile.

TEXT'U-Ā-RY or TEXT'U-ĀL, a. Serving as a text.

TEXT'U-Ā-RY, n. A divine well versed in Scrip-

TEXT'U-ĀL-IST, n. ture; one ready to quote texts.

TEXT'URE (tĕkst'yūr), *n.* Disposition or combination of parts of any body; a web; manner of weaving; thing woven.

THACK, n. Thatch. [*Local, Eng.*]

THĀN, conj. A particle used in comparison.

THANE, n. An old English title of honor.

THANE'SHIP, n. Office and dignity of a thane.

THĀNK, v. a. To express gratitude to for a favor.

THĀNKFŪL, a. Full of gratitude; grateful.

THĀNKFŪL-LY, ad. In a thankful manner.

THĀNKFŪL-NESS, n. Grateful acknowledgment of benefits; gratitude.

Syn.—"Gratitude is rather the feeling, and thankfulness the expression of the feeling."

THĀNKLESS, a. Unthankful; ungrateful.

THĀNKLESS-NESS, n. Ingratitude.

THANKS, n. pl. Expression of gratitude.

THANKS-GIV-ER, n. A giver of thanks.

THANKS-GIV-ING, n. A giving of thanks; a day or season of giving thanks.

THĀNK'WOR-THY (-wür'the) *a.* Meritorious.

THĀT, pron. a. Not this, but the other; the former thing; the more distant thing.

THĀT, pron. relative. Used for which, who, or whom.

THĀT, conj. Because; noting a consequence.

THĀTCH, n. Straw laid upon the top of a house.

THĀTCH, v. a. To cover, as with straw or thatch.

THĀTCH'ER, n. One who covers with thatch.

THĀU-MA-TŪR'GIC, a. Working wonders;

THĀU-MA-TŪR'GĪ-CĀL, a. exciting wonder.

THĀU-MA-TŪR-GY, n. Act of performing wonders.

THĀW, v. n. & a. To grow liquid; to melt.

THĀW, n. Liquefaction; a melting.

THE or THE. The definite article, prefixed to nouns both in the singular and plural number, to indicate what particular thing or things are meant.

THE'Ā-CHY, n. Same as *theocracy*. [*R.*]

THE'Ā-TRE (thĕ'ā-ter), *n.* A house or building for the representation of dramatic spectacles, shows, plays, &c.; a play-house; a stage; a place for any public performance.

THE-ĀT'RIC, a. Relating to a theatre; suited

THE-ĀT'RI-CĀL, a. to the theatre; scenic.

THE-ĀT'RI-CĀL-LY, ad. In a theatrical manner.

THE'Ā, n.; pl. THE'ĀÆ. [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A case; a sheath; an envelope.

THEĒ, pron. The objective case singular of *Thou*.

THEFT, n. The act of taking privately and feloniously the property of another; act of stealing; the thing stolen.

THE'INE, n. (*Chem.*) The principle of tea.

THEIR (thār), *pron. a.* Belonging to them.

THEIRS (thārz), *pron. pos.* From *They*.

THE'ISM, n. The belief in the existence of a God, opposed to *atheism*; *deism*.

Syn.—*Deism*, as commonly used, implies a disbelief in revealed religion; *theism* does not.

THE'IST, n. One who believes in a God.

THE-ĪS'TIC, a. Belonging to theism or theists;

THE-ĪS'TI-CĀL, a. adhering to theism.

THEM, pron. pl. The objective case of *They*.

THEME, n. The first or radical state of a thing:—a subject; a topic:—a short dissertation.

THEM-SĒLVES, pron. The very persons.

THĒN, ad. At that time; afterwards:—for this reason; therefore; in that case.

THĒNCE, ad. From that place; for that reason.

THĒNCE-FÖRTH', ad. From that time.

THĒNCE-FÖR'WARD, ad. On from that time.

THE-ÖC'RĀ-CY, n. A government directed by God.

THE-Ö-CRĀT'IC, a. Relating to, or partak-

THE-Ö-CRĀT'Ī-CĀL, a. ing of, a theocracy.

THE-ÖD'Q-LITE, *n.* An instrument used by surveyors for measuring heights and distances.
 THE-ÖG'Q-NY, *n.* The generation of the gods.
 THE-Ö-LÖ'G-I-AN, *n.* One versed in theology; a professor of theology; a learned *divine*.
 THE-Ö-LÖQ'IC, } *a.* Relating to theology; di-
 THE-Ö-LÖQ'I-CAL, } vine; sacred.
 THE-Ö-LÖQ'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* According to theology.
 THE-ÖL'Q-GIST, } *n.* A theologian; a
 THE-Ö-LÖGUE (thē'ö-lög), } *a.* divine.
 THE-ÖL'Q-GIZE, *v. a.* To render theological.
 THE-ÖL'Q-GY, *n.* The science which treats of the existence and attributes of God, and of his relations to man; divinity.
 THE-ÖM'A-CHY, *n.* A fight against the gods.
 THE-ÖM'A-THY, *n.* Divine sympathy.
 THE-ÖPH'A-NY, *n.* Manifestation of God.
 THE-Ö-PI-LÄN'THRO-PİSM, *n.* The love of God and man.
 THE-ÖR'BÖ, *n.* A musical instrument; a large lute.
 THE'Ö-REM, *n.* A truth or position proposed to be proved; a proposition. — A *theorem* is to be proved, a *problem* to be solved.
 THE-Ö-RE-MÄT'IC, } *a.* Relating to theorems;
 THE-Ö-RE-MÄT'I-CAL, } comprised in theorems.
 THE-Ö-REM'IC, }
 THE-Ö-RÉT'IC, } *a.* Relating to theory; specu-
 THE-Ö-RÉT'I-CAL, } lative; not practical.
 THE-Ö-RÉT'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* Speculatively.
 THE'Ö-RIST, *n.* One who forms theories.
 THE'Ö-RIZE, *v. n.* To form theories; to speculate.
 THE'Ö-RY, *n.* The abstract principles of any science; hypothesis; a speculation; a system.
Syn. — A *theory* is founded on inferences drawn from principles which have been established by evidence; an *hypothesis* is a proposition or principle assumed, or taken for granted, to account for certain phenomena. A sound *theory*; an assumed *hypothesis*; fanciful *speculation*; a regular *system*.
 THE-Ö-SÖPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to divine wis-
 THE-Ö-SÖPH'I-CAL, } dom; divinely wise.
 THE-ÖS'Q-PHİSM, *n.* Divine illumination.
 THE-ÖS'Q-PHY, *n.* Divine wisdom; theosophism.
 THE-Ä-PEÜ'TIC, } *a.* Relating to therapeu-
 THE-Ä-PEÜ'TI-CAL, } tics; curative.
 THE-Ä-PEÜ'TICS, *n. pl.* Art of curing diseases.
 THÈRE (thär), *ad.* In that place. — It is used in composition with prepositions, as in the following words, most of which are now growing obsolete or quaint, unless used technically.
 THÈRE'A-BÖÜT, } *ad.* Near that place.
 THÈRE'A-BÖÜTS, }
 THÈRE-ÄF'TER, *ad.* After that.
 THÈRE-ÄT', *ad.* At that; at that place.
 THÈRE-BY', *ad.* By that.
 THÈRE-FÖRE (thēr'fōr or thär'fōr) [thēr'fōr, S. W. F. K. Sm. R. Wb.; thär'fōr, J. E. Ja.; thär'fōr, P.], *ad. & conj.* For that; for this; for this reason; consequently; for that purpose.
 THÈRE-FRÖM', *ad.* From that.
 THÈRE-IN', *ad.* In that; in this.
 THÈRE-IN-TÖ', *ad.* Into that.
 THÈRE-ÖF', *ad.* Of that; of this.
 THÈRE-ÖN', *ad.* On that.
 THÈRE-ÖÜT', *ad.* Out of that.
 THÈRE-TÖ' or THÈRE-ÜN-TÖ', *ad.* To that.
 THÈRE-ÜN'DER, *ad.* Under that.
 THÈRE-UP-ÖN', *ad.* Upon that.
 THÈRE-WITH', *ad.* With that.
 THÈR'RI-XC [thēr're-äk, Sm. Wb. Todd; the-rī'äk, Ja. K.], *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy against poisons.
 THÈR'RI-A-CAL, *a.* Medicinal; physical.
 THÈR'MÄL, *a.* Relating to heat; hot; warm.
 THÈR-MÖ-È-LEC-TRIC'I-TY, *n.* Electricity developed by the unequal distribution of heat.
 THÈR-MÖ-GÈN, *n.* The matter of heat; caloric.
 THÈR-MÖM'E-TÈR, *n.* An instrument for measuring the variations of heat or temperature.
 THÈR-MÖ-MÉT'RI-CAL, *a.* Relating to a thermometer.
 THÈR-MÖ-MÉT'RI-CAL-LY, *ad.* By a thermometer.

THÈR'MÖ-SCÖPE, *n.* A sort of thermometer.
 THÈSE, *pron. a. : pl. of This.* Opposed to *those*.
 THÈSIS, *n. : pl. THÈSÈS.* [L.] Something laid down affirmatively or negatively; a position; proposition; theme. — (*Mus.*) The depression of the hand in marking or beating time.
 THÈS'PI-AN, *a.* Relating to tragedy or acting.
 THÈT'I-CAL, *a.* Laid down; positive. [R.]
 THÈ-ÜR'GIC, } *a.* Relating to theurgy; magi-
 THÈ-ÜR'G-I-CAL, } cal.
 THÈ'ÜR-GY, *n.* The power of doing supernatural things; the art of magic.
 THÈY (thä), *pron.* The plural of *He, She, or It*.
 THİ'BLE, *n.* A slice; a scumner; a spatula.
 THICK, *a.* Not thin; dense; gross; — not clear; muddy; turbid; — frequent; close; compact; crowded; — dull; — having depth; as, two feet *thick*.
 THICK, *n.* The thickest part; a thicket.
 THICK, *ad.* Frequently; fast; closely.
 THICK'EN (thik'kn), *v. a.* To make thick.
 THICK'EN (thik'kn), *v. n.* To grow thick.
 THICK'ET, *n.* A close knot or cluster of trees.
 THICK'LY, *ad.* Densely; deeply; closely.
 THICK'NESS, *n.* State of being thick; density.
 THICK'SÈT, *a.* Close planted; thick as to body.
 THICK'SÈT, *a.* A thick sort of velvet.
 THICK-SKINNED (thik'skind), *a.* Having a thick skin; not sensitive.
 THICK-SKÜLL, *n.* A dolt; a blockhead.
 THICK-SKÜLLED (thik'sküld), *a.* Dull; stupid.
 THİEF (thēf), *n. : pl. THİEVEŠ.* One guilty of theft; one who steals; a purloiner.
 THİEVÈ, *v. n.* To practise theft; to steal.
 THİEV'ER-Y, *n.* The practice of stealing; theft.
 THİEV'ISH, *a.* Addicted to theft; secret; sly.
 THİEV'ISH-LY (thēv'ish-le), *ad.* Like a thief.
 THİEV'ISH-NESS, *n.* A disposition to steal.
 THİGH (thī, 76), *n.* A limb or part of the body between the knee and the hip-joint or trunk.
 THİLL, *n.* The shaft of a carriage.
 THİM'BLE, *n.* A metal cap for the needle finger.
 THİM'BLE-BÈR-RY, *n.* The black raspberry.
 THİME (tim), *n.* See *THYME*.
 THİN, *a.* Not thick; rare; lean; slim; slender.
 THİN, *ad.* Not thickly; thinly.
 THİN, *v. a.* To make thin; to attenuate.
 THİNE, *pron. pos.* Belonging or relating to thee.
 THİNG, *n.* Whatever is not a person; any matter.
 THİNK, *v. n.* [I. THOUGHT; pp. THINKING, THOUGHT.] To employ the mind; to have ideas; to reason; to cogitate; to meditate; to fancy; to muse.
 THİNK, *v. a.* To imagine; to conceive; to believe.
 THİNK'ER, *n.* One who thinks.
 THİNK'İNG, *n.* Imagination; idea; judgment.
 THİNK'İNG, *p. a.* Having thought; reflecting.
 THİN'LY, *ad.* In a thin manner; not thickly.
 THİN'NESS, *n.* State of being thin; tenuity.
 THİN-SKINNED (-skind), *a.* Having a thin skin; irritable; irascible; sensitive.
 THİRD, *a.* The first after the second.
 THİRD, *n.* A third part; — the sixtieth part of a second; — a widow's portion. See *THİRDS*.
 THİRD'LY, *ad.* In the third place.
 THİRDS, *n. pl.* (*Law.*) A widow's portion, or third of her deceased husband's estate.
 THİRST, *n.* A painful want of drink; thirstiness; dryness; eager desire.
 THİRST, *v. n.* To feel want of drink; to be dry.
 THİRST'Y-NESS, *n.* The state of being thirsty.
 THİRS'TY, *a.* Suffering want of drink; very dry.
 THİR'TÈEN, *a.* Ten and three.
 THİR'TÈENTH, *a.* The third after the tenth.
 THİR'TI-ETH, *a.* The ordinal of thirty.
 THİR'TY, *a. & n.* Thrice ten; ten and twenty.
 THİS, *pron. a. : pl. THİSÈ.* The one which is present; not that; the last part.
 THİS'TLE (thīs'sl), *n.* A prickly weed or plant. — It is the emblem of Scotland, as the *rose* is of England, the *leek* of Wales, and the *shamrock* of Ireland.
 THİS'TLY (thīs'lē), *a.* Overgrown with thistles.

THÛH'ER, *ad.* To that place or point.
THÛH'ER-WÄRD, *ad.* Towards that place.
THÖLE, *n.* [*tholus*, L.] A roof: — a wooden pin.
THÖNG, *n.* A strap or string of leather.
THÖ-RÄC'IC, *a.* Relating to the thorax or breast.
THÖRÄL, *a.* Relating to the bed.
THÖRÄX, *n.* [L.] The breast; the chest.
THÖRN, *n.* A prickly tree; a spine: — a trouble.
THÖRN'BÄCK, *n.* A sea-fish with a spinous body.
THÖRN'HEDGE, *n.* A hedge made of thorns.
THÖRN'Y, *a.* Spiny; prickly; difficult; perplexing.
†THÖR'OUGH (*thür'ö*), *prep.* Through. *Shak.*
THÖR'OUGH (*thür'ö*, 76), *a.* Going through; reaching from side to side; complete; full; perfect.
THÖR'OUGH-BÄSS (*thür'ö-bäs*), *n.* (*Mus.*) An accompaniment to a continued bass by figures.
THÖR'OUGH-FÄRE (*thür'ö-fär*), *n.* A passage through; a place much passed through.
THÖR'OUGH-LY (*thür'ö-le*), *ad.* Completely.
THÖR'OUGH-PÄCED (*thür'ö-päst*), *a.* Complete.
THÖR'OUGH-SPED (*thür'ö-späd*), *a.* Finished.
THÖR'OUGH-WÖRT (*würt*), *n.* A medicinal plant.
THÖSE, *pron. a.*; *pl.* of *That*. Not these.
THÖT, *pron.* The second personal pronoun; the person spoken to.
THÖU, *v. n.* To use *thou* and *thee* in conversation. — *v. a.* To treat with familiarity.
THÖUGH (*thö*), *conj.* Although; if; in case that.
THÖUGHT (*thäwt*, 77), *i. & p.* From *Think*.
THÖUGHT (*thäwt*), *n.* Act of thinking; result of thinking; that which is thought; idea; sentiment; fancy; reflection; care; concern.
THÖUGHT'FUL (*thäwt'fül*), *a.* Full of thought; reflecting; considerate; attentive; careful.
THÖUGHT'FUL-LY (*thäwt'fä-le*), *ad.* With thought.
THÖUGHT'FUL-NÉSS (*thäwt'fä-näs*), *n.* Reflection.
THÖUGHT'LESS (*thäwt'les*), *a.* Gay; careless.
THÖUGHT'LESS-LY (*thäwt'les-le*), *ad.* Carelessly.
THÖUGHT'LESS-NÉSS, *n.* Want of thought.
THÖ'SÄND, *a. & n.* Ten hundred.
THÖ'SÄNDTH, *a.* The ordinal of a thousand.
THÖRAL'DOM, *n.* Slavery; servitude; bondage.
†THRÄP'PLE, *n.* The windpipe of an animal.
THRÄSH, *v. a.* To beat and clean from chaff, as corn; to drub; to beat: — written also *thresh*.
THRÄSH'ER, *n.* One who thrashes; threshers.
THRA-SÖN'I-CÄL, *a.* Like *Thraso*: boastful; brag.
THRA-SÖN'I-CÄL-LY, *ad.* Boastfully. [*ging*.]
THREÄD (*thräd*), *n.* A small twist of flax, silk, cotton, or wool; a small line or string; a filament: — any thing continued in a course.
THREÄD (*thräd*), *v. a.* To pass through; to pierce.
THREÄD'BARE, *a.* Deprived of the nap; trite.
THREÄD'EN (*thräd'dn*), *a.* Made of thread.
THREÄD'Y (*thräd'e*), *a.* Like thread; slender.
THREAT (*thrät*), *n.* A menace; denunciation of ill.
THREAT'EN (*thrät'tn*), *v. a.* To menace; to denounce evil upon; to terrify.
THREAT'EN-ER (*thrät'tn-er*), *n.* A menacer.
THREAT'EN-ING, *p. a.* Foreboding evil; *imminent*.
THREË, *a. & n.* Two and one. [*three*.]
THREË'FÖLD, *a.* Thrice repeated; consisting of *THREË'PEN-CE* (*thrë'pëns* or *thrip'ëns*) [*thrip'ëns*, S. F. *Ja. Wb.*; *threp'ëns*, W. P.; *thre'pëns* or *thrip'ëns*, *Sm.*], *n.* The sum of three pennies.
THREË'PEN-NY (*thrip'ënn-ë* or *thre'pënn-ë*), *a.* Worth threepence; of little value.
THREË'SCÖRE, *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.
THREN'O-DY, *n.* A song of lamentation.
THRESH, *v. a.* To beat corn to free it from chaff; to beat: — written also *thresh*.
THRESH'ER, *n.* One who threshes corn: — a fish.
THRESH'ING-FLOOR (*-flör*), *n.* An area on which *THRESH'ING-FLOOR* (*-flör*), } corn is beaten out.
THRESH'OLD, *n.* The ground or step under a door; a door-sill: — an entrance; a door; a vestibule.
THREW (*thrü*), *i.* From *Throw*. [*tibule*.]
THRICE, *ad.* Three times.
THRID, *v. a.* To slide or pass through; to thread.
THRIFT, *n.* A thriving state; prosperity; profit; frugality; good husbandry; economy.

THRIF'TI-LY, *ad.* Frugally; prosperously.
THRIF'TI-NÉSS, *n.* Frugality; good husbandry.
THRIFT'LESS, *a.* Wanting thrift; extravagant.
THRIFT'Y, *a.* Using good management; economical; frugal; sparing; thriving; careful.
THRILL, *v. a.* To pierce; to bore; to penetrate.
THRILL, *v. n.* To feel a sharp, tingling sensation.
THRILL, *n.* A breathing-hole; a sharp sound.
THRIVE, *v. n.* [*i.* *THROVE*; *pp.* *THRIVING*, *THRIVEN*.] To prosper; to grow rich; to flourish; to grow.
THRIVEN (*thriv'vn*), *p.* From *Thrive*.
THRIV'ER, *n.* One who prospers or thrives.
THRIV'ING, *p. a.* Growing; flourishing.
THRÖAT (*thröt*), *n.* The fore part of the neck.
THRÖB, *v. n.* To heave; to beat; to palpitate.
THRÖB, *n.* A beat; a strong pulsation.
THRÖE (*thrö*), *n.* The pain of travail; a pang.
THRÖM'BUS, *n.* (*Med.*) A small tumor.
THRÖNE, *n.* The chair of state of a king, emperor, or sovereign; the seat of a bishop.
THRÖNE, *v. a.* To enthrone. *Milton.* [*R.*]
THRÖNG (*21*), *n.* A multitude pressing against each other; a crowd.
Syn. — A great number of persons pressing against each other is a *crowd* or a *throng*; any great number, a *multitude*.
THRÖNG, *v. n.* To crowd; to come in multitudes.
THRÖNG, *v. a.* To oppress with crowds.
THRÖS'TLE (*thrös'sl*), *n.* The thrush: — a spindle.
THRÖT'TLE, *n.* The windpipe; the larynx.
THRÖT'TLE, *v. a.* To choke; to suffocate.
THROUGH (*thrä*, 76), *prep.* From end to end; throughout; by means of.
THROUGH (*thrä*), *ad.* From end to end, or from side to side; to the end; throughout.
†THROUGH'LY (*thrä'le*), *ad.* Thoroughly.
THROUGH-ÖÜT' (*thrä-öüt'*), *prep.* Quite through.
THROUGH-ÖÜT' (*thrä-öüt'*), *ad.* In every part.
THRÖVE, *i.* From *Thrive*.
THRÖW (*thrö*), *v. a.* [*i.* *THREW*; *pp.* *THROWING*, *THROWN*.] To send to a distance by projectile force; to fling; to cast; to hurl: — to twist.
THRÖW (*thrö*), *v. n.* To make a cast; to cast dice.
THRÖW (*thrö*), *n.* A cast: — a pang. See *THRÖE*.
THRÖW'ER, *n.* One who throws; a throwster.
THROWN (*thrön*), *p.* From *Throw*.
THRÖW'STER (*thrö'ster*), *n.* One who twists or throws silk, *i. e.* prepares it for the weaver.
THRÜM, *n.* The ends of a weaver's threads.
THRÜM, *v. a.* To weave; to knot; to fringe: — to play coarsely, as on a harp.
THRÜSH, *n.* A small singing-bird; thrush: — a disease common to infants.
THRÜST, *v. a.* [*i.* *THRUST*; *pp.* *THRUSTING*, *THRUST*.] To push with force; to drive; to urge; to stab.
THRÜST, *v. n.* To make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon: — to press; to throng.
THRÜST, *n.* A hostile attack; an assault; a stab.
THRÜST, *n.* One who thrusts.
THÜMB (*thüm*), *n.* The short, thick finger.
THÜMB (*thüm*), *v. a.* To handle awkwardly.
THÜMB'SCREW (*-skrü*), *n.* A screw for a window-sash: — an instrument of torture.
THÜMB'STÄLL, *n.* A case for the thumb.
THÜM'MIM, *n. pl.* [*Heb.*] Perfections.
THÜMP, *n.* A hard, heavy, dull blow; a knock.
THÜMP, *v. a.* To beat with dull, heavy blows.
THÜMP, *v. n.* To fall or strike with a heavy blow.
THÜMP'ER, *n.* A person or thing that thumps.
THÜMP'ING, *a.* Great; huge. [*Low.*]
THÜN'DER, *n.* The noise produced by the explosion of lightning; a loud, rumbling noise.
THÜN'DER, *v. n.* To discharge the electric fluid in the air; to make a loud or terrible noise.
THÜN'DER, *v. a.* To emit with noise and terror.
THÜN'DER-BÖLT, *n.* Lightning; fulmination.
THÜN'DER-CLÄP, *n.* An explosion of thunder.
THÜN'DER-ER, *n.* He or that which thunders.
THÜN'DER-ING, *p. a.* Loud; noisy; terrible.
THÜN'DER-SHÖW-ER, *n.* A rain with thunder.
THÜN'DER-STÖRM, *n.* A storm with thunder.

THÜN'DER-STRIKE, *v. a.* [*i. & p.* THUNDER-STRUCK.] To blast with lightning; to astonish; to frighten.

THÜ'R-I-BLE, *n.* A pan to burn incense in; a censor.

THÜ-RÍ-FER-OÜS, *a.* Bearing frankincense.

THÜ-RÍ-FÍ-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act of burning incense.

THÜRS'DAY, *n.* The fifth day of the week.

THÜS, *ad.* In this manner; to this degree; so.

THWÁCK, *v. a.* To strike; to thresh; to bang.

THWÁCK, *n.* A heavy, hard blow; a thump.

THWÁRT, *a.* Transverse: — [† perverse, *Shak.*]

THWÁRT, *ad.* Obliquely; across.

THWÁRT, *v. a.* To cross; to oppose; to traverse.

THWÁRT, *v. n.* To be in opposition to.

THWÁRT-SHÍPS, *ad.* (*Naut.*) Across the ship.

THÍ (thí or the) [thí, *S. P. J. E. F. Ja. Wb.*; thí or thē, *W. i.* the, *Sm.*], *pron.* Of thee; belonging to thee.

THÝ'INE-WOOD (-wúð) [thý'in-wúð, *F. Sm.*; thý'in-wúð, *S.*; thē'in-wúð, *W.*], *n.* A precious wood; the wood of cypress.

*THÝME (tím) [tím, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; thím, *Wb.*], *n.* An aromatic plant.

*THÝMY (týme), *a.* Abounding with thyme.

THÝ'RÓID, *a.* Noting a cartilage of the throat.

THÝ-SÉLF, *pron. reciprocal*, used for emphasis.

TÍ-Á'RA [tí-á'ra, *W. J. E. K. Sm.*; tí-á'ra, *P.*; tí-á'ra, *Ja.*], *n.* A dress for the head; a diadem.

TÍB'-I-A, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) The larger of the two bones which form the second segment of the leg: — a pipe.

TÍB'-I-AL, *a.* Relating to a pipe or to the tibia.

TÍC DOULOUREUX (tik'dó'ló-rú'), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Med.*) A painful neuralgia in the face.

TICK, *n.* A score; trust; a debt: — a ticket: — the house of sheep: — a case for a bed; ticking: — a noise made by ticking, as by a watch.

TICK, *v. n.* To run on score; to trust: — to make a slight noise, as a watch.

TICK, *v. a.* To note by a regular vibration.

TICK'EN, *n.* A case for a bed; a tick; cloth for

TICK'ING, *a.* A bed-case.

TICK'ET, *n.* A token of a right, privilege, or debt; a marked card or slip of paper.

TICK'ET, *v. a.* To distinguish by a ticket.

TICK'LE, *v. a.* To cause to laugh; to please.

TICK'LE, *v. n.* To feel titillation; to titillate.

TICK'LER, *n.* One who tickles.

TICK'LING, *n.* Act of one who tickles; titillation.

TICK'lish, *a.* Easily tickled: — difficult to be touched; tottering; unfixed.

TICK'lish-NÉSS, *n.* State of being ticklish.

TÍD, *a.* Tender; soft; nice. [*R.*]

TÍDAL, *a.* Relating to the tides.

TÍD'BIT, *n.* A dainty; a delicate piece; titbit.

TÍDE, *n.* The ebb and flow of the sea; course.

TÍDE, *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated.

TÍDE'GÁTE, *n.* A passage for the tide into a basin.

TÍDE'LESS, *a.* Having no tide.

TÍDES'MAN, *n.* A custom-house officer, who

TÍDE'WÁTER, *n.* watches the landing of goods.

TÍ'DI-LÝ, *ad.* In a tidy manner; neatly.

TÍ'DI-NÉSS, *n.* State of being tidy; neatness.

TÍ'DINGS, *n. pl.* News; intelligence.

TÍ'DY, *a.* Neat; clean; nice; spruce.

TÍ'DÝ, *n.* An apron for a child; a covering.

TÍE (tí), *v. a.* [*i.* TIED; *pp.* TYING, TIED.] To fasten with a knot; to bind; to fasten; to confine.

TÍE (tí), *n.* A knot; a fastening; a bond.

TÍER (tér), *n.* A row; a rank; a series of things.

TÍER, *n.* One who ties: — a child's apron.

TÍERCE (tér or térs) [tér, *P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; térs, *S. W. F.*], *n.* A third part of a pipe; forty-two gallons: — a thrust. (*Mus.*) A third.

TÍER'CET (tér'set), *n.* A triplet; three lines.

TÍFF, *n.* Liquor; drink: — a fit of peevishness.

TÍFF, *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel. [*Local.*]

TÍF'E-Á-NÝ, *n.* Gauze or very thin silk.

TÍG, *n.* A play of children: — called also *tag*.

TÍGE (tėj), *n.* [*Fr.*] The shaft of a column.

TÍ'GER, *n.* A fierce animal of the feline genus.

TÍGHT (tít), *a.* Tense; tenacious; close; not loose: — hard: — not leaky: — neat; snug: — adroit.

TÍGHT'EN (tít'in), *v. a.* To make tight; to close.

TÍGHT'LY (tít'le), *ad.* In a tight manner; closely; not loosely: — neatly.

TÍGHT'NESS (tít'nes), *n.* Closeness: — neatness.

TÍ'GRESS, *n.* The female of the tiger.

TÍ'GRISH, *a.* Resembling a tiger; fierce.

TÍKE, *n.* A dog; a cur: — a clown. [*Local.*]

TÍL-BU-RÝ, *n.* A two-wheeled pleasure-car.

TÍL'BÜRGH, *n.* riage; a sort of chaise.

TÍLE, *n.* A piece of burnt clay, or broad thin brick, used to cover houses, or for paving.

TÍLE, *v. a.* To cover with tiles; to cover as with tiles.

TÍL'ER, *n.* One who covers houses with tiles.

TÍL'ING, *n.* A roof covered with tiles; tiles.

TÍLL, *n.* A money-box in a shop; a tiller.

TÍLL, *prep.* To the time of; to; until.

TÍLL, *ad. or conj.* To the time when; until.

TÍLL, *v. a.* To cultivate; to husband; to prepare.

TÍLL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be tilled; arable.

TÍLL'AGE, *n.* Act of ploughing or tilling; culture.

TÍLL'ER, *n.* A ploughman: — handle of a rudder.

TÍLT, *n.* A cover of a boat: — a military game.

TÍLT, *v. a.* To cover; to point; to turn up.

TÍLT, *v. n.* To fight; to rush, as in combat.

TÍLT'ER, *n.* One who tilts; one who fights.

TÍLT'H, *n.* That which is tilled; culture; tillage.

TÍLT'-HÁM-MÉR, *n.* A large hammer used in iron-

works; a trip-hammer.

TÍM'BAL, *n.* A kettle-drum; tymbal.

TÍM'BÉR, *n.* Wood fit for building; a beam.

TÍM'BÉR, *v. a.* To furnish with timber; to support.

TÍM'BREL, *n.* A kind of musical instrument.

TÍME, *n.* The measure of duration; degree of duration; a space of time; season; age; interval; a period: — measure of sound: — repetition.

Syn.—Ancient or modern times: time of the day; season of the year; present or past age; short interval; regular period.

TÍME, *v. a.* To adapt to the time; to regulate.

TÍME'KEEP-ER, *n.* That which keeps time; a watch or clock.

TÍME'LESS, *a.* Unseasonable; immature.

TÍME/LI-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being timely.

TÍME'LY, *a.* Seasonable; sufficiently early.

TÍME'SÉRV-ER, *n.* One who meanly complies with the times; a temporizer.

TÍME'SÉRV-ING, *n.* Mean compliance with power.

TÍME'SÉRV-ING, *a.* Temporizing; servile.

TÍME'-WÖRN, *a.* Worn by long use.

TÍM'ID, *a.* Wanting courage; easily frightened; fearful; timorous; not bold; afraid.

TÍ-MÍD'I-TÝ, *n.* Fearfulness; fear; timorousness.

TÍM'IST, *n.* One who keeps time: — a timeserver.

TÍMÖC'RA-CÝ, *n.* A government exercised by men of wealth or property.

TÍM'O-ROÜS, *a.* Fearful; full of fear; timid.

TÍM'O-ROÜS-LÝ, *ad.* Fearfully; with much fear.

TÍM'O-ROÜS-NÉSS, *n.* Fearfulness; timidity.

TÍN, *n.* A common, whitish metal, very malleable: — a thin plate of iron covered with tin.

TÍN, *v. a.* To cover with tin.

TÍN'CAL (tíng'kal), *n.* A mineral; crude borax.

TÍNC-TÖ'RÍ-AL, *a.* Relating to tincture.

TÍNC'TURE (tíngkt'yur), *n.* Color or taste super-added by something: — essence; extract of drugs.

TÍNC'T'URE (tíngkt'yur), *v. a.* To imbue; to tinge.

TÍN'DER, *n.* Any thing very inflammable.

TÍN'DER-BÖX, *a.* A box for holding tinder.

TÍNE, *n.* Spike of a fork, harrow, &c.; a prong.

TÍNEÐ (tínd), *a.* Having a tine or tines.

TÍN'FÖL, *n.* Tin formed into a very thin leaf.

TÍNG, *v. n.* To ring; to sound as a bell.

TÍNG, *n.* A sharp sound; as, the *ting* of a bell.

TÍNGE, *v. a.* To impregnate; to imbue; to dye.

TÍNGE, *n.* A color; stain; tint.

TÍN'-GLÁSS, *n.* A term applied to bismuth.

TÍN'GLE (tíng'gl), *v. n.* To feel a quick pain.

TIN'GLING, *n.* A thrilling sensation or noise.
TINK, *v. n.* To make a shrill noise; to tinkle.
TINK'ER, *n.* A mender of old brass vessels, &c.
TINK'ER, *v. a. & n.* To mend old brass vessels.
TIN'KLE (tingk'kl), *v. n.* To make a sharp, quick noise; to clink; to tink.
TIN'KLE, *v. a.* To cause to clink.
TIN'KLE, *n.* A clink; a quick, sharp noise.
TINK'LING, *n.* A small, quick, sharp noise.
TIN'MAN, *n.* A manufacturer of, or dealer in, tin.
TIN'NER, *n.* One who works in tin-mines.
TIN'NY, *a.* Abounding with tin; like tin.
TIN'-PLATE, *n.* A thin sheet of iron covered on both sides with tin: — an alloy of iron and tin.
TIN'SEL, *n.* Any thing showy and of little value.
TIN'SEL, *a.* Specious; showy; superficial.
TIN'SEL, *v. a.* To decorate, as with tinsel.
TINT, *n.* A dye; a color. — *v. a.* To dye; to color.
TIN-TIN-NÄB'U-LÄ-RY, *a.* Sounding as a bell.
TIN'Y [tī'ne, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; tī'n'æ, *Wb.*], *a.* Little; small; puny.
TIP, *n.* The top; end; point; extremity.
TIP, *v. a.* To top; to cover on the end; to tap.
TIP'PET, *n.* Something worn about the neck.
TIP'PLE, *v. n. & a.* To drink to excess. — *n.* Drink.
TIP'PLER, *n.* One who tips; a drunkard.
TIP'PLING, *n.* Act of drinking to excess.
TIP'PLING-HOUSE, *n.* A public drinking-house.
TIP'STÄFE, *n.* An officer and his staff of justice; a constable: — a staff tipped with metal.
TIP'SY, *a.* Drunk; overpowered with drink.
TIP'TOE (tīp'tō), *n.* The end of the toe.
TIP'TOP, *n.* The highest degree; the summit.
TIR-ÄDE', *n.* [Fr.] A strain of invective or censure; violent declamation.
TIRE, *n.* Furniture; apparatus: — the iron of a wheel: — a tier; a row: — attire.
TIRE, *v. a.* To fatigue; to make weary; to weary.
TIRE, *v. n.* To become weary or fatigued.
TIRED (tīrd), *p. a.* Fatigued; weary.
TIRED'NESS (tīrd'nes), *n.* State of being tired.
TIRE/SOME (tīr'sum), *a.* Wearisome; tedious.
TIRE/SOME-NESS, *n.* Quality of being tiresome.
TIRE'WOMAN (tīr'wūm-an), *n.* A milliner.
TIR'ING-RÖÖM, *n.* A room in which players dress.
TIR'Ö, *n.* A beginner; a novice. See **Tyro**.
TIR-RÖ'NI-AN, *a.* Relating to Tiro, a Roman; — applied to *notes* which were the short-hand of the ancient Romans.
TIS (tiz), *Contracted for it is.*
TIS'IC, *n.* [corrupted from *phthisic*.] Consumption.
TIS'IC or **TIS'I-CAL**, *a.* Phthisical.
TIS'SUE (tish'ū), *n.* Cloth interwoven with gold or silver; texture: — membranous texture: — in animals, the substance of which systems of organs are composed.
TIS'SUE (tish'ū), *v. a.* To interweave; to variegate.
TIT, *n.* A small horse: — a titmouse; a little bird.
TIT-ÄNI-ÜM, *n.* (*Mnn.*) A rare, hard metal.
TIT'BIT, *n.* A nice bit; nice food. See **TIDBIT**.
TITH'A-BLE, *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes.
TITHE, *n.* The tenth part of any thing: — the tenth part of produce, paid to the clergy: — a small part.
TITHE, *v. a.* To tax: to levy the tenth part.
TITHE'-FRÉE, *a.* Exempt from payment of tithes.
TITH'ER, *n.* One who gathers tithes.
TITH'ING, *n.* A decenary; part of a parish.
TITH'ING-MÄN, *n.* A petty parish or peace officer.
TIT-HÖN'IC, *a.* Relating to those rays of light which produce chemical effects.
TIT'IL-LATE, *v. n.* To feel tickling; to tickle.
TIT'IL-LÄ'TION, *n.* Act of tickling; slight pleasure.
TIT'LE, *n.* An appellation of honor; a name; an inscription: — a title-page: — a claim of right.
TIT'LE, *v. a.* To entitle; to name; to call.
TIT'LE-PÄGE, *n.* The page of a book containing the title.
TIT'MÖUSE, *n.* A small bird; a tit.
TIT'TER, *v. n.* To laugh with restraint; to giggle.
TIT'TER, *n.* A restrained laugh.

TIT'TLE, *n.* A small particle; a point; a dot.
TIT'TLE-TÄT'TLE, *n.* Idle talk; prattle; gabble.
TIT'U-LAR, *a.* Existing only in name or title; nominal; titular; as, a *titular* bishop.
TIT'U-LÄR-LY, *ad.* Noninally; by title only.
TIT'U-LÄ-RY, *n.* One who has a title or right.
TIT'U-LÄ-RY, *a.* Relating to a title; titular.
TÖ or **TO**, *ad.* A particle used before a verb in the infinitive mood. — *To and fro*, backward and forward. — *To-day*, on this day. — *To-night*, on this night.
TÖ or **TÖ** [tō, *W. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; tū, *S.*; tū or tō, *P. F.*], *prep.* Noting motion towards: — opposed to *from*; in the direction of; as far as.
TÖÄ (töd), *n.* An animal resembling a frog.
TÖÄ'EAT-ER, *n.* A servile scyophant.
TÖÄ'FISH, *n.* A species of sea-fish.
TÖÄ'FLÄX, *n.* A plant of several varieties.
TÖÄ'STÖNE, *n.* A species of trap or amygdaloid.
TÖÄ'STÖÖL, *n.* A sort of mushroom.
TÖÄST, *v. a.* To dry at the fire: — to wish health to.
TÖÄST (töst), *v. n.* To give a health to be drunk.
TÖÄST (töst), *n.* Bread toasted: — a health proposed: — a lady much toasted or complimented.
TÖ-BÄC'CÖ, *n.* An American plant, the dried leaves of which are used for smoking, chewing, and for making snuff.
TÖ-BÄC'Q-NIST, *n.* A dealer in tobacco.
TÖ-CÖL'Q-Y, *n.* The science of obstetrics.
TÖC'SIN, *n.* A public alarm-bell.
TÖD, *n.* Twenty-eight pounds of wool: — a fox.
TÖD'DLE, *v. n.* To saunter about feebly; to tottle.
TÖD'DY, *n.* A tree: — the juice or sap of the cocoa-nut palm: — a mixture of spirits and water.
TÖ-DÖ', *n.* Bustle; stir; ado. [*Colloquial.*]
TÖE (tö), *n.* An extremity of the foot.
TÖFT, *n.* A place where a message has stood.
TÖ'GA, *n.* [L.] The Roman outer garment.
TÖ'GA-TED, *a.* Wearing a toga; gowned.
TÖ'ga vi-r'i-lis, [L.] The Roman gown of manhood.
TÖ'GED (tö'ged or tögd), *a.* Togated.
TÖ-GE'HER, *ad.* In company; not apart.
TÖIL, *v. n.* To labor; to work; to be busy.
TÖIL, *n.* Labor; *work*; fatigue: — a net; a snare.
TÖIL'ER, *n.* One who toils or labors.
TÖI'LET, *n.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dressing-table.
TÖIL'FUL, *a.* Full of toil; laborious; toilsome.
TÖIL/SOME (töil'sum), *a.* Laborious; weary.
TÖIL/SOME-NESS, *n.* Wearisomeness.
TÖISE, *n.* [Fr.] A measure of six French feet.
TO-KÄY' (to-kä'), *n.* A kind of Hungarian wine.
TÖ'KEN (tö'kn), *n.* A sign; a mark; a memorial.
TÖ'KEN (tö'kn), *v. a.* To make known. *Shak.*
TÖLD, *v. & p.* From *Tell*.
TÖLE, *v. a.* To draw; to allure. See *Toll*.
TO-LÉ'DÖ, *n.* A sword of the finest temper.
TÖL'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be tolerated; passable; endurable; not excellent.
TÖL'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being tolerable.
TÖL'ER-A-BLY, *ad.* Supportably; passably.
TÖL'ER-ANCE, *n.* Power of enduring; toleration.
TÖL'ER-ANT, *a.* Disposed to tolerate; enduring.
TÖL'ER-ATE, *v. a.* To suffer; to permit; to allow.
Syn. — A person *tolerates* a thing when he does not hinder it, though he had power to do so; he *permits* or *allows* it, when he authorizes it by express consent. Different religions are *tolerated*: things of little importance are *allowed*, *permitted*, or *suffered* to be done without resistance.
TÖL'ER-Ä'TION, *n.* Act of tolerating; allowance; sufferance; permission.
TÖLL, *n.* A tax paid for some privilege, as for crossing a bridge, &c.: — an excise on goods: — the sound of a bell.
TÖLL, *v. n.* To pay toll: — to sound, as a bell.
TÖLL, *v. a.* To cause to sound, as a bell; to ring: — to take toll of: — to allure. See *Tole*.
TÖLL, *v. a.* (*Law.*) To vacate; to annul.
TÖLL'NÖÖTH, *n.* A prison: — a custom-house.
TÖLL'-DISH, *n.* A vessel in which toll is taken.
TÖLL'ER, *n.* A toll-gatherer: — one who tolls a bell.

support the royal prerogative and ecclesiastical authority: — opposed to *Whig*: — one who, in the American Revolution, supported the British government.

TŌRY, a. Relating to the Tories.

TŌRY-ISM, n. The principles of a Tory.

TŌSS, v. a. [t. *TOSS*ED; *pp.* *TOSSING*, *TOSS*ED or *TOST*.] To throw; to agitate; to disquiet.

TŌSS, v. n. To fling; to winch; to be tossed.

TŌSS, n. The act of tossing; a cast; a jerk.

TŌSSEL, n. A knot of ribbon. See *TASSEL*.

TŌSS'ER, n. One who throws or flings.

TŌSS'POT, n. A toper; a tippler; a drunkard.

TŌ'TAL, a. Whole; complete; full; not divided.

TŌ'TAL, n. The whole sum; the whole.

TO-TĀL-TY, n. The whole quantity or sum.

TŌ'TAL-LY, ad. Wholly; fully; completely.

TŌTE, v. a. To carry; to bear. [*Southern States*.]

TŌ'ti-dēm vēr'bis, [L.] In just so many words.

TŌ'ti-ēs quō'ti-ēs [L.] *shē-ēs kwō'shē-ēs*, [L.] (Lat.) As often as the thing shall happen.

TŌ'tō cō'lō, [L.] "By the whole heavens": — as opposite as the poles.

TŌ'T'ER, v. n. To shake so as to threaten a fall.

TŌ'T'ER-ING, a. Shaking; threatening to fall.

TŌ'T'LE, v. n. To totter; to toddle; to topple.

TŌUCH (tūch), v. a. To perceive by the sense of feeling; to handle; to join; to affect; to try.

TŌUCH (tūch), v. n. To be in contact.

TŌUCH (tūch), n. The sense of feeling; contact: — a test; proof; a hint; a feature: — a single act of the pencil; a stroke: — a slight essay.

TŌUCH'A-BLE (tūch'a-bl), a. Tangible.

TŌUCH'HŌLE (tūch'hōl), n. A hole for firing a gun.

TŌUCH'I-NĒSS (tūch'e-nēs), n. Peevishness.

TŌUCH'ING (tūch'ing), prep. With respect to.

TŌUCH'ING (tūch'ing), a. Pathetic; affecting.

TŌUCH'ING-LY (tūch'ing-le), ad. With emotion.

TŌUCH'-ME-NŌT (tūch'mē-nōt), n. A plant.

TŌUCH'STŌNE (tūch'stōn), n. A stone used as a test for metals, &c.; a test; a criterion.

TŌUCH'WOOD (tūch'wōd), n. Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from a flint.

TŌUCH'Y (tūch'e), a. Peevish; irritable; techy.

TŌUGH (tūf), a. Not brittle; firm; strong; stiff.

TŌUGH'EN (tūffn), v. n. To grow tough.

TŌUGH'EN (tūffn), v. a. To make tough.

TŌUGH'NESS (tūf'nes), n. State of being tough.

TŌU-PĒĒ, n. [*toupet*, Fr.] A curl. See *TOUPEE*.

TŌu-pe' (tō-pā, tō-pe', or tō-pēt') [tō-pe', S. P. J. F.; tō-pēt, W. Ja.; tō-pā, K. Sm.], n. [Fr.] An artificial lock of hair; a curl.

TŌUR (tōr), n. A ramble; a roving journey.

TŌUR'IST (tōr'ist), n. One who makes a tour.

TŌUR'MA-LINE (tōr'ma-lin), n. A mineral; a gem.

TŌURN (tōrn), n. A sheriff's turn, or court.

TŌUR'NA-MĒNT (tōr'na-mēnt or tōr'na-mēnt) [tōr'na-mēnt, S. P. F. K. R.; tōr'na-mēnt, E. Ja.; tūr'na-mēnt, J. Sm.; tōr'na-mēnt or tūr'na-mēnt, W.], n. A tilt; a joust; a military mock encounter.

***TŌUR'NEY, v. n.** To tilt in the lists.

***TŌUR'NEY [tōr'ne, S. K. R.; tōr'ne, Ja.; tōr'ne or tūr'ne, W.; tūr'ne, Sm.], n.** A tournament.

TŌUR'N-QUĒT (tōr'ne-kēt), n. [Fr.] (*Med.*) A bandage used in amputations to prevent hemorrhage, tightened by a screw.

TŌUR-NŪRE', n. [Fr.] A turn; an outline: — a part of a lady's dress, called a *bishop*.

TŌŪSE, v. a. To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag.

TŌŪ'SLE (tōū'zl), v. a. To tumble; to tangle.

Tout ensemble (tōt'ang-sām'bl), [Fr.] The whole taken together.

TŌW (tō), n. The coarse part of flax or hemp.

TŌW (tō), v. a. To draw on the water by a rope.

TŌW'AGE, n. Act of towing; price of towing.

TŌW'ARD or TŌW'ARDS [tō'ardz, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; tō'ardz or w-wardz, P.], prep. In a direction to; with tendency to: near to.

TŌW'ARD [tō'ard, P. Jt. K. Sm. R.; tō'ward, S. W. F.], a. Docile; not forward; towardly.

TŌW'ARD-LI-NĒSS (tō'ard-le-nēs), n. Docility.

TŌW'ARD-LY (tō'ard-le), a. Ready to do or learn.

TŌW'ARD-NĒSS (tō'ard-nēs), n. Docility.

TŌW'-BOAT, n. A boat used for towing vessels.

TŌW'EL, n. A cloth for wiping the hands, &c.

TŌW'ER, n. A high building: — a fortress; a citadel.

TŌW'ER, v. n. To soar; to fly or rise high.

TŌW'ERED (tōū'erd), a. Adorned with towers.

TŌW'ER-ING, p. a. Very high; soaring; lofty.

TŌW'ER-Y, a. Adorned or guarded with towers.

TŌW'-LINE, n. A rope or chain used in towing.

TŌWN, n. Any large collection of houses; a large village; a city; township: — the metropolis and its inhabitants, as opposed to the country.

Syn. — *Town* is regarded as ranking below a *village* and above a *village*; and a *village* is larger than a *hamlet*. In England, a *town* is a village or place which has a regular market; a *city*, a corporate town, which is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral; as, the *city* of York, the *town* of Liverpool. — In the New England States, *town* is often used for *township*.

TŌWN'-CLERK (tōū'n'klark or -klērk), n. An officer who keeps the records of a town.

TŌWN'-CRI-ER, n. The public crier of a town.

TŌWN'-HŌŪSE, n. A hall for public business.

TŌWN'SHIP, n. Corporation or district of a town.

TŌWN'SMAN, n. One of the same town.

TŌWN'TALK (tāwk), n. The common talk.

TŌW'-PĀTH, n. A path for a horse in towing.

TŌW'-ROPE, n. A rope for towing; tow-line.

TŌX-I-CŌ-LŌG'I-CAL, a. Relating to toxicology.

TŌX-I-CŌLŌ-GY, n. A treatise on poisons.

TŌY, n. A trifle; a plaything; a bawble: — sport

TŌY, v. n. To trifle; to dally; to play.

TŌY'ER, n. One who toys or is full of tricks.

TŌY'ISH, a. Trifling; wanton; playful.

TŌY'ISH-NĒSS, n. Nugacity; wantonness.

TŌY'MAN, n. One who deals in toys.

TŌY'SHŌP, n. A shop where toys are sold.

TRACE, n. A mark left by anything passing; a mark; footstep; track. — *Pl.* Harness.

TRACE, v. a. To follow by the footsteps; to follow with exactness: — to mark out.

TRACE'A-BLE, a. That may be traced.

TRAC'ER, n. One who traces.

TRAC'ER-Y, n. Ornamental stone-work.

TRĀ'CHE-A or TRĀ'CHĒ'A [trā'ke-a, Sm. Brande; trā-kē'a, K. Wb.], n. (*Anat.*) The windpipe.

TRĀ'CHE-ŌT'O-MY, n. The operation of making an opening into the windpipe or trachea.

TRĀ'CHYTE, n. A species of volcanic rock.

TRĀCK, n. A mark left by the foot; footstep: — a road; a path: — the course of rails on a railroad.

TRĀCK, v. a. To follow by footsteps left; to trace.

TRĀCK'AGE, n. Act of drawing or towing a boat on a canal or river.

TRĀCK'LESS, a. Untrodden; not marked out.

TRĀCT, n. A region; a quantity of land: — a continuity; a course: — a short treatise; *essay*; a small book or pamphlet.

TRĀCT'A-BLE, n. State of being tractable.

TRĀCT'A-BLE, a. Manageable; docile; compliant.

TRĀCT'A-BLE-NĒSS, n. Docility; tractability.

TRĀCT'A-BLY, ad. In a tractable manner; gently.

TRĀCTĀTE, n. A treatise; *essay*; a tract; a small book. [*tile*.]

TRĀCT'TILE, a. Capable of being drawn out; ductile.

TRĀC-TĪL-I-TY, n. Quality of being tractile.

TRĀCT'ION, n. Act of drawing; attraction.

TRĀCT'IVE, a. That draws; attractive.

TRĀCT'ORS, n. pl. (*Med.*) An instrument.

TRĀCTŌ-RY, n. A sort of curve line.

TRADE, n. Exchange of goods for other goods or for money; traffic; *commerce*; the business of buying and selling: — occupation; calling: — persons engaged in trade. — *The trade*, booksellers collectively.

TRADE, v. n. To traffic; to deal; to barter.

TRAD'ER, n. One engaged in trade; a merchant.

TRĀDES'MAN, n. A shopkeeper; a trader.

TRĀDE'-WIND, *n.* A periodical wind between the tropics; monsoon.

TRA-DI'TION (trā-dish'un), *n.* Act of transmitting; the delivery of facts to posterity by oral report, not in writing; an oral account transmitted from age to age.

TRA-DI'TION-AL (trā-dish'un-al), *a.* Relating to tradition; delivered by tradition.

TRA-DI'TION-AL-LY, *ad.* By tradition.

TRA-DI'TION-AR-Y (trā-dish'un-ā-rē), *a.* Delivered by tradition; traditional.

TRA-DI'TION-ER, } *n.* One who adheres to tra-
TRA-DI'TION-IST, } dition.

TRĀD-I'TIVE, *a.* Traditional; transmitted from age to age.

TRA-DUCE', *v. a.* To censure; to calumniate; to vilify; to decry; to *disparage*; to revile.

TRA-DUCE'MENT, *n.* Censure; obloquy. *Shak.* [R.]

TRA-DUC'ER, *n.* One who traduces; a vilifier.

TRA-DUC'TION, *n.* Propagation; conveyance.

TRA-DUC'TIVE, *a.* Derivable; deducible.

TRĀF'IC, *n.* Exchange of commodities; *commerce*; trade; barter.

TRĀF'IC, *v. n.* [I. *TRAFFICKED*; *pp.* *TRAFFICKING*, *TRAFFICKED*.] To practise commerce; to trade.

TRĀF'IC, *v. a.* To exchange in traffic; to barter.

TRĀF'ICK-ER, *n.* A trader; a merchant.

TRĀG'A-CĀNTH, *n.* A plant; a gum; gum-dragon.

TRĀ-Q'ED-AN, *n.* A writer or actor of tragedy.

TRĀG'E-DY, *n.* A species of drama in which the catastrophe is melancholy or affecting; — any mournful or dreadful event, occurrence, or deed.

TRĀG'IC, } *a.* Relating to tragedy; mournful;
TRĀG'IC-AL, } calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful.

TRĀG'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a tragical manner.

TRĀG'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* State of being tragical.

TRĀG-I-COM'E-DY, *n.* A drama partaking both of tragedy and comedy.

TRĀG-I-COM'IC, } *a.* Relating to or partaking
TRĀG-I-COM'IC-AL, } of tragicomedy.

TRĀG-I-COM'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a tragicomical manner.

TRĀIL, *v. a.* To draw; to drag; to draw along the ground; — to hunt by track.

TRAIL, *v. n.* To be drawn out in length; to drag.

TRAIL, *n.* A track; any thing drawn behind.

TRAIN, *v. a.* To draw; to allure; to educate; to bring up; to exercise or discipline.

TRAIN, *n.* Artifice; — part of a gown trailing behind; tail of a bird: — a process; a method: — a company moving in order; a succession of carriages or cars; a series; a retinue; a *procession*: — a line of powder.

TRAIN'ABLE, *a.* That may be trained.

TRAIN'BAND, *n.* A trained band; militia.

TRAIN-BEAR-ER, *n.* One who holds up a train.

TRAIN'ER, *n.* One who trains up; an instructor.

TRAIN'ING, *n.* Act of training; a military review.

TRAIN'OIL, *n.* Oil drawn from the fat of whales.

TRĀIPSE, *v. n.* To walk carelessly or idly. [*Low.*]

TRĀIT (trāt or trā) [trā, *S. P. J. K. Sm. R. C.*; trāt, *E. Wb.*; trā or trāt, *W. F. Ja.*], *n.* [Fr.] A stroke; a touch; a characteristic; a feature.

TRĀI'TOR, *n.* One who, being trusted, betrays; one guilty of perfidy or treachery.

TRĀI'TOR-OUS, *a.* Treacherous; perfidious.

TRĀI'TOR-OUS-LY, *ad.* Perfidiously; treacherously.

TRĀI'TOR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Perfidiousness; treachery.

TRĀITRESS, *n.* A woman who betrays.

†TRĀI'ECT (114), *n.* A ferry; a passage. *Shak.*

†TRĀ-JECT', *v. a.* To cast through; to throw.

TRĀ-JEC'TION, *n.* A throwing through; emission.

TRĀ-JEC'TO-RY, *n.* A curve: — orbit of a comet.

TRĀ-L-A-TI'TION, *n.* A kind of metaphor.

TRĀ-L-A-TI'TIOUS, *a.* Metaphorical; not literal.

TRĀ-LŪCENT, *a.* Clear. See *TRANSLUCENT*.

TRĀM, *n.* A sort of wagon or car; a coal-wagon.

TRĀM-MEL, *n.* A net; shackles: — an iron hook for suspending pots and kettles.

TRĀM-MEL, *v. a.* To catch; to shackle.

*TRA-MŌN'TANE or TRĀM'ON-TĀNE [trā-mŏn'-tan, *Ja. C. Wb. Todd*; trām'on-tān, *Sm. R.*], *n.* A foreigner; a stranger.

*TRA-MŌN'TANE, *a.* Foreign; barbarous; northern.

TRĀMP, *v. a.* To tread. — *v. n.* To travel on foot.

TRĀMP, *n.* A journey or travel on foot; a ramble.

TRĀMP'ER, *n.* A stroller; a vagrant; a beggar.

TRĀM'PLE, *v. a.* To tread under foot.

TRĀM'PLE, *v. n.* To tread hard or in contempt.

TRĀM'PLER, *n.* One who tramples.

TRĀM'-ROAD, } *n.* A road prepared for the transit
TRĀM'-WAY, } of trams or wagons.

TRĀNCE, *n.* A temporary view of the spiritual world; an ecstasy; a rapture.

TRANCED (trānt), *a.* Lying in a trance or ecstasy.

TRĀN'QUIL, *a.* Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed.

TRĀN'QUIL-LY, *n.* State of being tranquil; quiet; calmness; composure; *peace* of mind.

TRĀN'QUIL-LIZE, *v. a.* To render calm or tranquil; to compose; to quiet; to soothe.

TRĀN'QUIL-LY, *ad.* In a tranquil state or manner.

TRĀN'QUIL-NESS, *n.* The state of being tranquil.

TRĀNS, *prep.* [L.] Beyond: — used as a prefix.

TRĀNS-ACT', *v. a.* To manage; to conduct; to do.

TRĀNS-ACT', *v. n.* To conduct matters; to treat.

TRĀNS-ACT'ION, *n.* Dealing; management; *affair*.

TRĀNS-ACT'OR, *n.* One who transacts or manages.

TRĀNS-ĀL'PINE, *a.* Situated beyond the Alps.

TRĀNS-AT-LĀN'TIC, *a.* Being beyond the Atlantic.

TRĀNS-SCEND', *v. a.* To pass; to surpass; to exceed; to outdo; to go beyond; to surmount.

TRĀNS-SCEND'ENCE, } *n.* Preëminence; high ex-
TRĀNS-SCEND'EN-CY, } cellence; supereminence.

TRĀNS-SCEND'ENT, *a.* Excellent; preëminent.

TRĀNS-SCEN-DENTAL, *a.* Preëminent; very excellent; surpassing; extraordinary: — being beyond the bounds of experience; abstruse.

TRĀNS-SCEN-DENTAL-ISM, *n.* State of being transcendental: — transcendental philosophy; an abstruse species of metaphysics.

TRĀNS-SCEN-DENTAL-IST, *n.* One who adheres to transcendentalism.

TRĀNS-SCEND'ENT-LY, *ad.* Supereminently.

TRĀNS-SCEND'ENT-NESS, *n.* Supereminence.

†TRĀNS-CO-LĀTE, *v. a.* To strain through.

TRĀNS-SCRIBE', *v. a.* To write over again, or in the same words; to copy; to write from.

TRĀNS-SCRIB'ER, *n.* One who transcribes.

TRĀNS-SCRIPT, *n.* A copy from an original.

TRĀNS-SCRIP'TION, *n.* The act of copying.

TRĀNS-SCRIP'TIVE-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a copy.

†TRĀNS-CŪR', *v. n.* To run or rove to and fro.

†TRĀNS-CŪR'SION, *n.* A ramble; a passage through.

TRĀNS-EL-E-MENT-ĀTION, *n.* A change of elements; transubstantiation.

TRĀN'SEPT, *n.* (*Arch.*) The cross part of a cathedral, between the nave and choir; a cross aisle.

TRĀNS-FER', *v. a.* To convey from one person or place to another; to make over; to carry; to remove.

TRĀNS-FER' (114), *n.* Act of transferring; a transference; a removal; a change of property.

TRĀNS-FER'ABLE, *a.* That may be transferred.

TRĀNS-FER-RĒE', *n.* One to whom a transfer is made.

TRĀNS-FER'RENCE, *n.* Act of transferring.

TRĀNS-FER'ER, *n.* One who transfers.

TRĀNS-FIG-U-RĀTION, *n.* Change of form or figure; change of personal appearance.

TRĀNS-FIG'URE (trāns-fig'yur), *v. a.* To change to the figure or form of; to transform.

TRĀNS-FIX', *v. a.* To pierce through.

TRĀNS-FÖRM', *v. a.* To change the form or substance of; to transmute; to metamorphose.

TRĀNS-FÖRM', *v. n.* To be metamorphosed.

TRĀNS-FÖR-MĀTION, *n.* Act of transforming; change of form; metamorphosis.

TRĀNS-FÖRM'ING, *p. a.* Tending to transform.

TRĀNS-FŪSE', *v. a.* To pour out of one into another: — to inject, as blood into the veins.

TRÄNS-FÜ'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be transfused.
 TRÄNS-FÜ'SION, *n.* The act of transfusing.
 TRÄNS-GRĒSS', *v. a.* To pass over; to pass beyond: — to violate; to break; to *infringe*.
 TRÄNS-GRĒSS', *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.
 TRÄNS-GRĒS'SION (trän'grĕsh'un), *n.* Act of transgressing; violation; offence.
 TRÄNS-GRĒSS'IVE, *a.* Apt to transgress; faulty.
 TRÄNS-GRĒSS'OR, *n.* One who transgresses.
 TRÄNS'SIENT (trän'shent), *a.* Short; momentary; soon past; hasty; fleeting; *transitory*.
 TRÄNS'SIENT-LY (trän'shent-lĕ), *ad.* Hastily.
 TRÄNS'SIENT-NĒSS (trän'shent-nĕs), *n.* State of being transient; shortness of continuance.
 TRÄNS-SIL'IENCE (trän-sil'yens), *n.* Act of TRAN-SIL'IENT-CY (trän-sil'yen-se), *n.* leaping.
 TRÄNS'SIT, *n.* Act of passing, as a planet across the sun's disk, or as goods through a country.
 TRÄNS-SI'TION (trän-sizh'un) [trän-sizh'un, *J. Ja. K. Sm.*; trän-sish'un, *S. E.*; trän-sizh'un or trän-sish'un, *W. F.*], *n.* Passage or change from one state to another; change.
 TRÄNS-SI'TION, *a. (Geol.)* Noting change from one state to another, as *transition* rocks.
 TRÄNS-SI'TION-AL, *a.* Relating to transition.
 TRÄNS-SI-TIVE, *a.* Passing over. — (*Gram.*) Acting upon some object, as a verb; active.
 TRÄNS-SI-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a transitive manner.
 TRÄNS-SI-TO-RI-LY, *ad.* With short continuance.
 TRÄNS-SI-TO-RI-NĒSS, *n.* State of being transitory.
 TRÄNS-SI-TO-RY, *a.* Quickly vanishing; of short continuance; transient; fleeting; passing quickly; momentary.
Syn. — *Transitory* pleasure; *transient* or *momentary* feeling or view; *fleeting* days; *temporary* measure. [lated.]
 TRÄNS-LÄ'T-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being trans-
 TRÄNS-LÄ'TE', *v. a.* To remove; to transfer: — to change into another language; to interpret.
 TRÄNS-LÄ'TION, *n.* Act of translating; a translated book or work; a version: — removal.
 TRÄNS-LÄ'TIVE, *a.* Taken from others.
 TRÄNS-LÄ'TOR, *n.* One who translates.
 TRÄNS-LÄ'TO-RY [träns-lä'tur-e, *W. P. K. Sm.*; trän'lä'tür-e, *S.*], *a.* Transferring.
 TRÄNS-LÖ-CÄ'TION, *n.* A change from one place to another; a removal; a substitution.
 TRÄNS-LÜ'CEN-CY, *n.* Diaphaneity; transparency.
 TRÄNS-LÜ'CENT, *a.* Pervious to light; semitransparent; diaphanous.
 TRÄNS-LÜ'CID, *a.* Translucent. [*R.*]
 TRÄNS-MA-RINE', *a.* Lying or found beyond sea.
 TRÄNS-MI-GRÄNT, *a.* Migrating; passing.
 TRÄNS-MI-GRÄTE, *v. n.* To pass to another place.
 TRÄNS-MI-GRÄ'TION, *n.* Act of transmigrating; passage from one state or place into another.
 TRÄNS-MI-GRÄ-TOR, *n.* One who transmigrates.
 TRÄNS-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be transmuted.
 TRÄNS-MIS'SION (träns-mish'un), *n.* Act of transmitting; thing transmitted; a sending.
 TRÄNS-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Transmitted; sent.
 TRÄNS-MIT', *v. a.* To send from one person or place to another; to send.
 TRÄNS-MIT'TAL, *n.* The act of transmitting.
 TRÄNS-MIT'TER, *n.* One who transmits.
 TRÄNS-MIT'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be transmitted.
 TRÄNS-MIT'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be transmuted.
 TRÄNS-MIT'TA-BLY, *ad.* With capacity of change.
 TRÄNS-MÜ-TÄ'TION, *n.* Act of transmuting; change of substance; alteration.
 TRÄNS-MÜTE', *v. a.* To change from one nature or substance to another; to change; to alter.
 TRÄNS-MÜT'ER, *n.* One who transmutes.
 TRÄNS'SOM, *n. (Arch.)* A horizontal timber running across a double window; a cross-beam or lintel over a door: — a cross-staff.
 TRÄNS-PAR'EN-CY, *n.* Clearness; translucence.
 TRÄNS-PAR'ENT, *a.* Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; open.
 TRÄNS-PAR'ENT-LY, *ad.* With transparency.
 TRÄNS-PAR'ENT-NĒSS, *n.* Transparency.

TRÄNS-PIC'U-OÜS, *a.* Pervious to the sight.
 TRÄNS-PIERCE', *v. n.* To pierce through.
 TRÄNS-PİR'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of transpiring.
 TRÄNS-PI-RÄ'TION, *n.* Act of transpiring.
 TRÄNS-PİRE', *v. a.* To emit in vapor.
 TRÄNS-PİRE', *v. n.* To be emitted, as vapor; to escape from secrecy into notice; to become known; — to happen: *in this sense, modern*.
 TRÄNS-PLACE', *v. a.* To remove to a new place.
 TRÄNS-PLÄNT', *v. a.* To plant in a new place.
 TRÄNS-PLAN-TÄ'TION, *n.* Act of transplanting.
 TRÄNS-PLÄNT'ER, *n.* One who transplants.
 TRÄNS-PÖRT', *v. a.* To convey from place to place; to carry; to *bear*; to remove: — to banish: — to affect with passion or ecstasy; to enchant.
 TRÄNS-PÖRT, *n.* Conveyance; transportation; carriage: — a vessel: — rapture; ecstasy.
 TRÄNS-PÖRT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be transported.
 TRÄNS-PÖRT'ANCE, *n.* Transportation. [*Shak.*]
 TRÄNS-PÖR-TÄ'TION, *n.* Act of transporting; transport; conveyance; banishment.
 TRÄNS-PÖRT'ER, *n.* One who transports.
 TRÄNS-PÖS'AL, *n.* A transposition; removal.
 TRÄNS-PÖSE', *v. a.* To put each in the place of the other; to put out of place; to remove.
 TRÄNS-PÖ-SI'TION (trän-pö-zish'un), *n.* Act of transposing; reciprocal change of place.
 TRÄNS-PÖ-SI'TION-AL, *a.* Relating to transposition; reciprocally changing.
 TRÄNS-SHIP', *v. a.* To convey from one vessel to another.
 TRÄNS-SHIP'MENT, *n.* Act of transshipping.
 TRÄNS-SÜB-STÄNTI-ÄTE (trän-süb-stän'she-ät), *v. a.* To change to another substance.
 TRÄNS-SÜB-STÄN-TI-Ä'TION (trän-süb-stän'she-ä'-shun), *n.* The Roman Catholic doctrine that bread and wine in the eucharist are changed into the real body and blood of Christ.
 TRÄNS-SÜ-DÄ'TION, *n.* Act of transuding; sweat.
 TRÄNS-SÜDE', *v. n.* To pass through in vapor.
 TRÄNS-VĒR'SÄL, *a.* Running crosswise; transverse.
 TRÄNS-VĒR'SÄL, *n.* A line drawn across several others, so as to cut them all.
 TRÄNS-VĒRSE', *n.* The longer diameter of an ellipse.
 TRÄNS-VĒRSE', *v. a.* To change; to overturn.
 TRÄNS-VĒRSE', *a.* Being in a cross direction.
 TRÄNS-VĒRSE'LY, *ad.* In a cross direction.
 TRÄP, *n.* A little engine to catch animals; a snare: — a stratagem; an ambush: — a game. — (*Mün.*) A kind of rock, often of columnar form.
 TRÄP, *v. a.* To ensnare; to entrap: — to dress.
 TRÄ-PÄN', *v. a.* To lay a trap for; to ensnare.
 TRÄ-PÄN', *n.* A stratagem; a snare; a cheat.
 TRÄ-PÄN'NER, *n.* A deceiver; an ensnarer.
 TRÄP'DÖÖR (träp'dör), *n.* A door in a floor.
 TRÄPE, *v. n.* To run about idly; to traipse.
 TRÄPES, *n.* An idle, slatternly woman. [*Low.*]
 TRÄ-PĒ-ZI-ÜM (trä-pĕ-zhe-üm or trä-pĕ-ze-üm) [trä-pĕ-zhe-üm, *W. J. F. Ja.*; trä-pĕ-ze-üm, *P. Sm. R.*], *n.* [*Lat.*] *PL.* TRÄ-PĒ-ZI-Ä or TRÄ-PĒ-ZI-ÜMŞ. (*Geom.*) A quadrilateral figure bounded by straight lines, and of which neither of the two opposite sides are equal or parallel.
 TRÄP-E-ZÖID' or TRÄ-PĒ-ZÖID [trä-pĕ'zöid, *S. W. P. J. F.*; träp-e-zöid', *Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*], *n.* (*Geom.*) A four-sided figure of which only two of the sides are parallel.
 TRÄP'PER, *n.* One who takes animals by traps.
 TRÄP'PINGŞ, *n. pl.* Ornaments; dress; decoration.
 TRÄSH, *n.* Any thing worthless; dross; dregs: — matter improper for food: — loppings of trees.
 TRÄSH'Y, *a.* Worthless; vile; useless.
 TRÄU-MÄT'IC, *n.* A medicine to heal wounds.
 TRÄU-MÄT'IC, *a. (Med.)* Useful for wounds.
 TRÄV'ÄIL (träv'il), *n. n.* To toil: — to be in labor.
 TRÄV'ÄIL, *n.* Labor; toil: — labor in childbirth.
 TRÄV'EL, *v. n.* To make a journey; to pass; to go; to journey; to visit foreign countries.
 TRÄV'EL, *v. a.* To pass over; to journey over.

TRÄV'EL, *n.* Act of travelling; a journey. — *Pl.* A book containing an account of travel.
TRÄV'ELLED (trav-eld), *a.* Having been abroad.
TRÄV'EL-LER, *n.* One who travels; a tourist.
TRÄV'ERS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be traversed; liable to legal objection.
TRÄV'ERSE [träv'ers, *S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; träv'ers', *W.*], *ad.* Crosswise; athwart.
TRÄV'ERSE [träv'ers, *P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; träv'ers', *S. W.*], *prep.* Through crosswise. *Milton.*
TRÄV'ERSE, *a.* Lying across. — *Traverse jury*, a petit jury for trying a disputed point.
TRÄV'ERSE, *n.* Any thing that thwarts or crosses; an obstacle; a turn; a trick; — a denial.
TRÄV'ERSE, *v. a.* To cross; to survey; to oppose. — (*Law.*) To deny; to take issue on.
TRÄV'ERSE, *v. n.* To make opposition in fencing.
TRÄV'ERS-ER, *n.* One who traverses.
TRÄV'ER-TINE, *n.* A deposit of limestone.
TRÄV'ES-TY, *a.* Dressed oddly; burlesqued. [*R.*]
TRÄV'ES-TY, *n.* A burlesque translation.
TRÄV'ES-TY, *v. a.* To translate so as to render ridiculous; to turn into burlesque.
TRÄY (trä), *n.* A shallow wooden vessel; a portable shelf; a waiter.
TRÄACH'ER-OÜS (träch'er-üs), *a.* Partaking of treachery; faithless; perfidious; false.
TRÄACH'ER-OÜS-LY, *ad.* Faithlessly; perfidiously.
TRÄACH'ER-OÜS-NESS, *n.* Perfidiousness.
TRÄACH'ER-Y, *n.* Breach of trust; perfidy.
TRÄA'CLE (träd'kl), *n.* A viscid sirup; molasses.
TREAD (tréd), *v. n.* [*i.* TROD; *pp.* TREADING, TRODDEN.] To set the foot; to trample; to walk.
TREAD (tréd), *v. a.* To walk on; to beat; to press; to trample.
TREAD (tréd), *n.* A stepping; a step with the foot; — the horizontal part of a step or stair.
TREAD'ER (tréd'er), *n.* One who treads.
TREAD'LE (tréd'dl), *n.* A part of a loom, or machine which is moved by the tread or foot.
TREAD-MILL (tréd'mil), *n.* A mill kept in motion by persons treading on a wheel.
TREA'SON (tré'zn), *n.* A breach of faith or of allegiance; the highest offence against a state or government; rebellion.
TREA'SON-A-BLE (tré'zn-a-bl), *a.* Having the nature or guilt of treason; rebellious. [*sonable.*]
TREA'SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being treasonable.
TREA'SON-A-BLY (tré'zn-a-bl), *ad.* With treason.
TREAS'URE (tréz'h'ur), *n.* Wealth hoarded; riches.
TREAS'URE (tréz'h'ur), *v. a.* To hoard; to lay up.
TREAS'URE-HÖUSE (tréz'h'ur-höüs), *n.* A treasury.
TREAS'UR-ER (tréz'h'ur-er), *n.* One who has the care of the money of a state, corporation, &c.
TREAS'URE-TRÖVE, *n.* (*Law.*) Money, &c. found hidden in the earth, the owner being unknown.
TREAS'U-RY (tréz'h'ur-é), *n.* A place for money.
TREAT (trét), *v. a.* To use; to handle; to manage.
TREAT, *v. n.* To discourse; — to make terms.
TREAT, *n.* An entertainment given; *feast*.
TREAT'ER, *n.* One who treats or discourses.
TREA'TISE, *n.* A well-digested composition; a formal *essay*; a discourse; dissertation; tract.
TREATMENT, *n.* Manner of treating; usage.
TREATY (tré'té), *n.* An agreement between independent states; negotiation; compact.
TREB'LE (tréb'bl) [tréb'bl, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; trüb'bl, *Wb.*], *a.* Triple; sharp of sound.
TREB'LE, *v. a.* To multiply by three; to triple.
TREB'LE (tréb'bl), *v. n.* To become threecfold.
TREB'LE (tréb'bl), *n.* (*Mus.*) Highest and acutest part of music.
TREB'LY (tréb'ble), *ad.* In a threecfold degree.
TREB'Y-CHËT, *n.* [*Fr.*] A cucking-stool; a tumble; — a great engine to throw stones.
TRÉE, *n.* The largest kind of vegetable. — *A tree* is larger than a *shrub* or *bush*.
TRÉE'-NÄIL, *n.* (*Naut.*) A wooden pin for fastening planks: — commonly pronounced, and sometimes written, *trün'ngl*.

TRÉ'FÖIL, *n.* A three-leaved plant.
TRÉIL/LAGE (trél'aj), *n.* [*Fr.*] A sort of trellis.
TRÉL/LIS, *n.* [*treillis*, *Fr.*] A sort of lattice-work or cross-barred work, used in summer-houses, &c.; a screen of open work; a lattice.
TRÉL/LISED (trél'list), *a.* Having trellises.
TREM'BLE, *v. n.* To shake; to quake; to shudder.
TREM'BLER, *n.* One who trembles.
TREM'BLING-LY, *ad.* So as to shake or quiver.
TRE-MÉN'DOUS, *a.* Dreadful; horrible; terrible.
TRE-MÉN'DOUS-LY, *ad.* Horribly; dreadfully.
TRE-MÉN'DOUS-NESS, *n.* Dread; horror.
TREM'Q-LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A fibrous, whitish mineral.
TRE'MOR [trém'mor, *S. W. P. J. F. K. C.*; trém'mor or trém'ur, *Ja.*; trém'ur, *Sm.*], *n.* [*L.*] The state of trembling; a quivering; trepidation.
TREM'U-LOUS, *a.* Trembling; fearful; quivering.
TREM'U-LOUS-LY, *ad.* In a tremulous manner.
TREM'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* State of quivering.
TRËN, *n.* A spear to strike fish with.
TRENCH, *v. n.* To encroach; to cut off a part.
TRENCH, *v. a.* To cut; to dig; to ditch; to fortify.
TRENCH, *n.* A ditch; a long narrow cut in the earth; a defence for soldiers.
TRENCH'ANT, *a.* Cutting; sharp. [*R.*]
TRENCH'ER, *n.* One who trenches: — a large wooden plate; a platter: — a table: — food.
TRENCH'ER-MÄN, *n.* A feeder; an eater.
TRENCH'-PLOÜGH, *n.* A kind of plough for cutting deep furrows or ploughing deep.
TREND, *v. n.* To run; to tend; to stretch.
TREND, *n.* A part of the shank of an anchor: — direction or tendency.
TRENDLE, *n.* Any thing turned round; a trundle.
TRENTAL, *n.* (Contracted from *trigintal*.) A service of thirty masses for the dead.
TRE-PÄN', *n.* A surgeon's circular saw; a trephine: — a snare; a trap.
TRE-PÄN', *v. a.* To perforate with the trepan.
***TRE-PHINE'** or **TRE-PHINE'** [tré-fén', *Sm. R.*; tré-fin', *P. Ash*; tré-fen' or tré-fin', *K.*; tré-fén', *Wb.*], *n.* A surgical instrument for trepanning.
***TRE-PHINE'**, *v. a.* To perforate with the trephine; to trepan.
TREP-I-DÄ'TION, *n.* State of trembling; tremor; terror. See **AGITATION**.
TRES'PASS, *n.* A transgression of law; a misdemeanor; an offence; an unlawful entrance.
TRES'PASS, *v. n.* To enter unlawfully into another's ground; to transgress; to commit a trespass; to intrude.
TRES'PASS-ER, *n.* One who trespasses.
TRESS, *n.* A lock; a ringlet; a curl of hair.
TRESSED or **TRESS'ED**, *a.* Having tresses.
TRESS'URE (trész'h'ur), *n.* (*Her.*) A kind of border.
TRESS'TLE (trész'sl), *n.* The frame of a table: — a prop; a support: — a three-legged stool.
TRËT, *n.* An allowance in weight for waste.
TRËVET, *n.* An iron stool with three legs: — part of a kitchen range; trivet.
TREY (trä), *n.* A three at cards.
TRË, *A prefix from the Greek and Latin, signifying three.*
TRI'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of trial or examination.
TRI'AD, *n.* Three united; the union of three.
TRI'AL, *n.* Act of trying; a test; an examination; experiment; attempt: — probation.
TRI'ÄN-GLE (tri'äng-gl), *n.* A figure of three angles and three sides. [*gles.*]
TRI'ÄN-GLED (tri'äng-gld), *a.* Having three angles.
TRI'ÄN'GU-LÄR, *a.* Having three angles; triangled.
TRI'ÄN'GU-LÄTE, *v. a.* To divide into triangles.
TRI'ÄN-GU-LÄ'TION, *n.* Act of triangulating.
TRI'ÄR-CHY, *n.* A government by three.
TRI'BAL, *a.* Belonging to a tribe.
TRIBE, *n.* A distinct body of people; a family: — a subdivision of genus. See **SPECIES**.
TRIBE, *v. a.* To divide into tribes or classes.
TRIB'LET, *n.* A tool for making rings with.
TRI-BÖM'E-TER, *n.* (*Mech.*) An instrument for measuring the force of friction.

TRĪBRĀCH, *n.* A poetic foot consisting of three short syllables.
TRIB-Ū-LĀ'TION, *n.* Distress; severe affliction.
TRĪ-BŪ'NAL, *n.* A judge's seat; a court of justice.
TRĪB'ŪNE [trīb'ūn, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; trīb'un, *P.*], *n.* An officer of ancient Rome:—a raised seat for a speaker; a rostrum; a tribunal.
TRĪB'ŪNE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a tribune.
TRĪB-Ū-NĪ'TIAL (trīb-Ū-nish'al), *a.* Relating to a tribune.
TRĪB'Ū-TA-RY, *a.* Paying tribute; contributing; subordinate; subject; paid in tribute.
TRĪB'Ū-TA-RY, *n.* One who pays tribute.
TRĪB'ŪTE, *n.* A payment made in acknowledgment of subjection, or for protection; a *tax*.
TRICE, *n.* A short time; an instant; a moment.
TRĪ'EHÖRD, *n.* An instrument with three strings.
TRICK, *n.* A sly fraud; artifice; juggle:—habit.
TRICK, *v. a.* To impose upon; to cheat; to defraud:—to dress; to adorn.
TRICK, *v. n.* To practise fraud.
TRICK'ER-Y, *n.* Artifice:—act of dressing up.
TRICK'ISH, *a.* Knavishly artful; cunning; subtle.
TRICK'KLE, *v. n.* To fall or run down in drops.
TRICK'STER, *n.* One who practises tricks.
TRICK'SY, *a.* Pretty; dainty; brisk; lively. *Shak.*
TRICK/TRACK, *n.* [*trictac*, *Fr.*] A game at tables.
TRĪ'CÖL-ÖR, *n.* The French revolutionary banner, of three colors, blue, white, and red.
TRĪ'CÖL-ÖRED (-ürd), *a.* Having three colors.
TRĪ-CÖR'PÖ-RAL, *a.* Having three bodies.
TRĪ-DĀC'TYLE, *a.* Having three toes.
TRĪ'DENT, *n.* The three-forked sceptre of Neptune; a sceptre or spear with three prongs.
TRĪ-DĒN'TATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having three teeth.
TRĪ-ĒN'NI-ĀL [trĪ-ēn'yal, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K.*; trĪ-ēn'ne-äl, *P. Sm. C. Wb.*], *a.* Happening every third year; lasting three years.
TRĪ-ĒN'NI-ĀL-LY, *ad.* Once in three years.
TRĪ'ER, *n.* One who tries.
TRĪ'EĀL-LÖW, *v. a.* To plough the third time.
TRĪ'ĒD [trĪ'ēd, *S. W. P. K. Sm.*; trĪ'ēd, *Ja.*], *a.* Cut or divided into three parts.
TRĪ'FLE, *v. n.* To act with levity or folly.
TRĪ'FLE, *v. a.* To waste away; to dissipate.
TRĪ'FLE, *n.* A thing of no moment or value.
TRĪ'FLER, *n.* One who trifles or acts with levity.
TRĪ'FLING, *a.* Wanting worth; unimportant; slight; frivolous.
TRĪ'FLING-LY, *ad.* Without weight or importance.
TRĪ'FLING-NESS, *n.* Frivolity; worthlessness.
TRĪ-FLO'ROUS, *a.* Having three flowers.
TRĪ-FÖ'LJ-ĀTE, *a.* Having three leaves or leaflets.
TRĪ-FÖ'LJ-ĀT-ED, *a.* Having three leaves.
TRĪ-FÖRM, *a.* Having a triple form or shape.
TRIG, *v. a.* To stop, as a wheel by putting a stone under it; to scotch.
TRĪG'A-MY, *n.* State of being thrice married.
TRĪ'GER, *n.* A catch or stop of a gun or wheel.
TRĪ-GĪN'TAL, *n.* The same as *trental*.
TRĪ'GLYPH [trĪ'glif, *S. W. P. K. Sm. C.*; trĪ'glif, *Ja. Wb.*], *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornament in a Doric frieze, consisting of two whole and two half channels.
TRĪ'GON, *n.* A triangle.—(*Astrol.*) Trine aspect.
TRĪG'O-NAL [trĪg'o-näl, *W. P. Ja. Sm. C.*; trĪ'gö-näl, *S. K.*], *a.* Triangular; having three corners.
TRĪG-O-NO-MĒT'RI-CAL, *a.* Relating to trigonometry.
TRĪG-O-NO-MĒT'RI-CAL-LY, *ad.* By trigonometry.
TRĪG-O-NÖM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring the sides and angles of triangles.
TRĪ'GRĀPH, *n.* A treble mark:—three letters united in one sound; as, *eau* in *beau*.
TRĪ-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* Having three equal sides.
TRĪ-HĒ'DRON, *n.* A figure of three equal sides.
TRĪ'Ū-GÖUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having three pairs.
TRĪ-LĀT'ER-ĀL, *a.* Having three sides.
TRĪ-LĪT'ER-ĀL, *a.* Having three letters.
TRILL, *n.* A quaver; a tremulousness of music.
TRILL, *v. a.* To utter with quavering; to shake.

TRILL, *v. n.* To trickle; to quaver. [millions.
TRILL'ION (trĪl'yün), *n.* A million of millions of
TRĪ-LÖ'BATE, *a.* Having three lobes.
TRĪL'O-BITE, *n.* A petrified, articulated animal.
TRĪ-LÖC'Ū-LAR, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having three cells.
TRĪL'O-QY, *n.* A series of three dramas:—a discourse in three parts.
TRĪ-LÖ'MJ-AN, *a.* Having three lights or lu-
TRĪ-LÖ'MJ-NOÜS, *a.* minous bodies. [*R.*]
TRIM, *a.* Nice; snug; dressed up; smart.
TRIM, *n.* Dress; gear; ornaments; trimming.
TRIM, *v. a.* To dress; to adjust:—to shave:—to clip; to prune:—to balance, as a ship.
TRIM, *v. n.* To fluctuate between parties.
TRĪ-MĒS'TER, *n.* [*trimestris*, *L.*] A period or term of three months in a German university.
TRĪM'E-TER, *n.* A verse of three measures.
TRĪM'E-TER, *a.* Consisting of three poetical
TRĪ-MĒT'RI-CAL, *a.* measures.
TRĪM'LY, *ad.* Nicely; neatly.
TRĪM'MER, *n.* One who trims; a turncoat.
TRĪM'MING, *n.* Appendages to a coat, gown, &c.
TRĪM'NESS, *n.* Neatness; petty elegance.
TRĪ'NAL, *a.* Threefold; trine.
TRĪNE, *n.* (*Astrol.*) A certain aspect of the planets.
TRĪNE, *a.* Threefold; thrice repeated.
TRĪN-I-TĀ'RI-AN, *a.* Relating to the Trinity.
TRĪN-I-TĀ'RI-AN, *n.* A believer of the doctrine of the Trinity.
TRĪN-I-TĀ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* Trinitarian doctrine.
TRĪN'I-TY, *n.* Three united in one; the doctrine of three persons in one God.
TRĪN'KET, *n.* A toy; ornament of dress; a jewel.
TRĪ-NO'MI-ĀL, *a.* Containing three parts or terms.
TRĪ'Ö [trĪ'ö, *P. E. K. Sm. Wb.*; trĪ'ö, *Ja.*], *n.* A piece of music of three parts:—three united.
TRIP, *v. a.* To supplant; to throw; to detect.
TRIP, *v. n.* To fall; to stumble; to err:—to run.
TRIP, *n.* A stroke or catch; a stumble; a mistake:—a short journey or voyage; a ramble.
TRĪP'AR-TITE, *a.* Divided into three parts.
TRĪP'AR-TĪ'TION, *n.* A division into three parts.
TRĪPE, *n.* The belly:—the large stomach of the ox, &c., prepared for food.
TRĪP'E-DĀL [trĪp'e-däl, *W. P. Ja. K. Sm.*; trĪ-pē-däl, *S. C.*], *a.* Having three feet.
TRĪ-PER'SÖN-ĀL, *a.* Consisting of three persons.
TRĪ-PER-SÖN-ĀL'I-TY, *n.* Union of three persons in one being; trinitarianism.
TRĪ-PĒT'A-LOÜS, *a.* Having three petals.
TRĪP'HÄM-MER, *n.* A large hammer used in forges for heating iron; a tilt-hammer.
TRĪPH'THÖNG (trĪp'thōng), *n.* A union of three vowels in one sound, as *ieu* in *lieu*.
TRĪPH-THÖN'GAL, *a.* Relating to a triphthong.
TRĪP'LE, *a.* Threefold; three times repeated.
TRĪP'LE, *v. a.* To make threefold; to treble.
TRĪP'LET, *n.* Three of a kind:—three lines rhyming together.
TRĪP'LI-CATE, *a.* Made thrice as much; tripled.
TRĪP-LI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of trebling.
TRĪ-PLĪC'I-TY, *n.* The state of being threefold.
TRĪ'PÖD [trĪ'pöd, *S. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; trĪ'pöd or trĪp'öd, *W. P.*], *n.* A seat, vessel, table, or instrument, having three feet.
TRĪ'POS, *n.*; *pl.* **TRĪ'POS-ES**. A tripod:—an examination in Latin verse in the university of Cambridge, Eng.
TRĪP'PER, *n.* One who trips.
TRĪP'PING, *a.* Quick; nimble; skipping.
TRĪP'PING, *a.* A stumbling:—a light dance.
TRĪP'PING-LY, *ad.* With agility; with swiftness.
TRĪP'TÖTE, *n.* A noun used in only three cases.
TRĪ'REME, *n.* A Grecian galley with three tiers or benches of oars on a side.
TRĪ-SÄ'QI-ÖN, *n.* A hymn in which *holy* is three times repeated, as in *Te Deum*.
TRĪ-SECT', *v. a.* To divide into three equal parts.
TRĪ-SECT'ION, *n.* A division into three equal parts.
TRĪ'SMUS, *n.* (*Med.*) Lockjaw; tetanus.
†TRĪST'FUL, *a.* Sad; melancholy; sorrowful. *Shak*

TRIS-YL-LÄB'IC, *a.* Consisting of three syllables.
TRIS-YL-LÄB'IC-AL, *lables*.
TRIS-YL-LÄ-BLE [tris'sil-lä-bl, *S. W. J. F. Ja.* *Wb.*; tris-sil-lä-bl, *P. K. Sm. C.*], *n.* A word consisting of three syllables.
TRITE, *a.* Worn out; stale; common; not new.
TRITE'LY, *ad.* In a trite or common way.
TRITE'NESS, *n.* Staleness; commonness.
TRI'THE-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of three Gods.
TRI'THE-IST, *n.* A believer in tritheism.
TRI'THE-IS'TIC, *a.* Relating to tritheism.
TRI'TÖNE, *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval now generally called a sharp fourth.
TRIT'U-RA-BLE, *a.* That may be triturated.
TRIT'U-RATE, *v. a.* To pound; to pulverize.
TRIT'U-RÄ'TION, *n.* Reduction to powder.
TRI'ÜMPH, *n.* A solemn procession in honor of victory; — victory; conquest; — pomp; show.
TRI'ÜMPH, *v. n.* To celebrate a victory; to rejoice for victory; to exult; — to conquer.
TRI-ÜM'PHAL, *a.* Used in celebrating a victory.
TRI-ÜM'PHANT, *a.* Celebrating victory; graced with victory; victorious; exulting.
TRI-ÜM'PHANT-LY, *ad.* In a triumphant manner.
TRI-ÜMPH-ER, *n.* One who triumphs.
TRI-ÜM'VIR, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* **TRI-ÜM'VI-RI**; *Eng.*
TRI-ÜM'VIRS. One of a triumvirate; one of three men in the same office.
TRI-ÜM'VI-RATE, *n.* A government by three men; a union of three men.
TRI'ÜNE [tri'ün, *S. P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; tri-ün', *W. F.*], *a.* Being at once three and one.
TRI-ÜNI-TY, *n.* The state of being triune.
TRI-ÜR'BI-AL, *a.* Consisting of three words.
TRIV'ET, *n.* A stool with three legs. See **TRIVET**.
***TRI'V'AL** [tri'vyal, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja.*; tri'v'e-al, *P. Sm. C. Wb.*], *a.* Vile; worthless; light; trifling.
***TRI'V-ÄL'I-TY**, *n.* A trifle; trivialness.
***TRI'V-I-ÄL-LY**, *ad.* Inconsiderably; lightly.
***TRI'V-I-ÄL-NESS**, *n.* Worthlessness; triviality.
TRÖ'CAR, *n.* A surgical instrument.
TRO-CHÄ'IC, *a.* Consisting of trochees.
TRÖ'CHÉ, *n.* [*trochus*, *L.*] (*Med.*) A lozenge or cake composed of sugar and mucilage.
TRÖ'CHÉE, *n.* [*trocheus*, *L.*] A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and a short syllable.
TRÖ'CHIL, *n.* [*trochilus*, *L.*] The humming-bird; — a small sea-bird; the wren; — a ring or moulding.
TRO-CHIL'ICS, *n. pl.* Science of rotary motion.
TRÖ'CHINGS, *n. pl.* Branches on a deer's head.
TRÖ'CHITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A figured fossil stone.
TRÖCH'LE-A, *n.* [*L.*] A tackle; a pulley. — (*Anat.*) A sort of cartilaginous pulley; a cartilage.
TRÖCH'LE-A-RY, *a.* Relating to the trochlea.
TRÖD, *i. & p.* From *Tread*.
TRÖD'DEN (tröd'dn), *p.* From *Tread*.
TRÖG'LO-DYTE, *n.* One who lives in a cave.
TROLL, *v. a.* To move circularly; to roll.
TROLL, *v. n.* To run round: — to fish for a pike.
TROLL'LOP, *n.* A slattern; a slovenly woman.
TRÖM'BO-LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Native phosphate of copper.
TRÖM-BÖ'NE or **TRÖM'BÖNE** [tröm-hö'nä, *Sm.*; tröm'bön, *K. C.*], *n.* [*It.*] A brass musical wind-instrument, serving as the bass to the trumpet.
TRÖMP, *n.* A blowing machine used in furnaces.
FRÖÖP, *n.* A body of cavalry, dragoons, or mounted soldiers: — a body of soldiers; an army: — a company.
TRÖÖP, *v. n.* To march in a body, or in haste.
TRÖÖP'ER, *n.* A horse soldier; a horseman.
TRÖPE, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech, which changes a word from its original signification; as, clouds *foretell* [*i. e.* foreshow] rain.
TRÖPHIED (trö'fid), *a.* Adorned with trophies.
TRÖPHY, *n.* Something taken in battle: — a monument or memorial of victory.
TRÖP'IC, *n.* A line or circle parallel to the equator, at which the sun turns back in his annual jour-

ney. — There are two tropics, those of Cancer and Capricorn, the former 23° 28' north, the latter 23° 28' south, of the equator.
TRÖP'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to a trope; figurative: — relating to or produced within the tropics; torrid.
TRÖP'I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a tropical manner. [*hot.*]
TRÖP-Q-LÖG'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to tropology.
TRO-PÖL'Q-GY, *n.* The doctrine of tropes.
TRÖT, *v. n.* To move with a high, jolting pace.
TRÖT, *n.* The jolting, high pace of a horse.
***TRÖTH** (21) [tröth, *W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; träwth, *S. K.*; tröth, *Ja.*], *n.* Faith; fidelity; truth; verity.
***TRÖTH'PLIGHT** (tröth'plit), *n.* A betrothing.
TRÖT'TER, *n.* One that trots: — a sheep's foot.
TRÖV'BA-DÖUR (trö'ba-dör), *n.* [*Fr.*] A mediæval poet of Provence, in France.
TRÖÜBLE (trüb'bl), *v. a.* To disturb; to afflict; to vex; to molest; to harass; to embarrass.
TRÖUE'LE (trüb'bl), *n.* Disturbance; affliction.
TRÖÜBLER (trüb'bler), *n.* One who troubles.
TRÖÜBLE-SÖME (trüb'bl-süm), *a.* Vexatious; uneasy; afflictive; tiresome; wearisome.
TRÖÜBLE-SÖME-LY (trüb'bl-süm-le), *ad.* Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably.
TRÖÜBLOUS (trüb'blus), *a.* Confused; disordered.
TRÖUGH (tröf, 21) [tröf, *S. W. P. J. F. Sm.*; trö, *E.*; trüf, *Ja.*; träwf, *C.*], *n.* Any long thing hollowed, and open longitudinally on the upper side.
TRÖÜNCE, *v. a.* To punish; to beat severely.
TRÖÜSERS, *n. pl.* Loose pantaloons.
TROUSSEAU (trö-sö'), *n.* [*Fr.*] Paraphernalia; the clothes, &c. of a bride.
TRÖÜT, *n.* A delicate, spotted, fresh-water fish.
TRÖ'VEK, *n.* (*Law.*) An action for goods found and not delivered to the owner on demand.
†TRÖW [trö, *S. W. P. E. J. F. Sm.*; tröü, *Ja.*], *v. n.* To think; to imagine; to believe.
TRÖW'EL, *n.* A tool used by bricklayers.
TRÖW'SERS, *n. pl.* Pantaloons. See **TROUSERS**.
TRÖY'-WEIGHT (wät), *n.* [from *Troyes* in France.] A scale of weights, with twelve ounces in a pound; — used by goldsmiths.
TRÖ'ANT, *n.* An idler; an idle boy.
TRÖ'ANT, *a.* Idle; wandering from school, &c.
TRÖCE, *n.* A temporary suspension of hostilities; a short peace; a short quiet.
TRÖCE'-BREÄK-ER, *n.* A violator of a covenant.
TRÖCK, *v. a.* To convey by a truck: — to barter.
TRÖCK, *v. n.* To barter: — to use a truck.
TRÖCK, *n.* Barter: — a sort of cart; a car.
TRÖCK'AGE, *n.* Act of trucking: — expense of trucking or conveying goods: — barter.
TRÖCK'ER, *n.* One who traffics by exchange.
TRÖCK'LE, *v. n.* To be in subjection; to yield; to act with servility; to creep; to roll.
TRÖCK'LE-BED, *n.* A bed that runs on wheels.
TRÖCK'MAN, *n.* One who drives a truck.
TRÖ'CU-LENCE, *n.* Savageness of manners.
TRÖ'CU-LÉNT, *a.* Savage; barbarous; cruel.
TRÖDGE, *v. n.* To travel laboriously; to jog on.
TRÖE (trä), *a.* Not false; veracious; genuine; real; faithful; steady; honest; right; exact.
TRÖE'-BLUE, *n.* The best blue color. — *a.* An epithet used figuratively, in the sense of *honest*, *un-corrupt*.
TRÖE'BÖRN, *a.* Having a right by birth; genuine.
TRÖE'BRÉD, *a.* Of a good breed and education.
TRÖE'HEÄRT-ED, *a.* Honest; faithful.
TRÖE'LOVE-KNÖT, *n.* A particular kind of knot.
TRÖE'NESS, *n.* Sincerity; faithfulness.
TRÖE'PEN-NY, *n.* A worthy, honest fellow.
TRÖE'FLE [trä'fl, *S. W. J. F. Ja.*; trü'fl, *P. C.*; trä'fl, *Sm.*], *n.* A subterraneous fungus.
TRÖG, *n.* A hod for coals, mortar, &c.
TRÖ'ISM, *n.* A self-evident and undeniable truth, such as needs not to be stated. See **AXIOM**.
TROLL, *n.* A wench; a vagrant strumpet.
TRÖ'LY, *ad.* According to truth; really; exactly.
TRÖMP, *n.* A trumpet: — a winning card.
TRÖMP, *v. a.* To win with a trump: — to devise.

TRUMP, *v. n.* To play a trump card; to sound.
 TRUMP/ER-Y, *n.* Empty talk; nonsense; folly; — trifles; worthless trash.
 TRUMP/ET, *n.* An instrument of martial music.
 TRUMP/ET, *v. a.* To publish aloud; to proclaim.
 TRUMP/ET-ER, *n.* One who trumpets or proclaims.
 TRUN/CATE, *v. a.* To maim; to lop; to cut short.
 TRUN/CATE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Abruptly cut off.
 TRUN-CÁ/TION, *n.* Act of truncating or lopping.
 TRUN'/CHEON (trun'shun), *n.* A staff; a cudgel.
 TRUN'/CHEON (trun'shun), *v. a.* To beat. *Shak.*
 TRUN'DLE, *v. n. & a.* To roll; to bowl along.
 TRUN'DLE, *n.* Any round, rolling thing; roller.
 TRUN'DLE-BED, *n.* Same as *truckle-bed*.
 TRUNK, *n.* The body without the branches or limbs, as of a tree or animal; — a chest for clothes; — a tube; — the proboscis of an elephant, &c.
 TRUNK, *v. a.* To truncate; to maim; to lop.
 TRUNK-HOSE, *n.* Large breeches formerly worn.
 TRUN'NEL, *n.* A roller; a trundle; — a tree-nail.
 See TREE-NAIL.
 TRUN'NIONS (trun'yunz), *n. pl.* Knobs of cannon.
 TRU'SION (tru'shun), *n.* Act of thrusting. [*R.*]
 TRUSS, *n.* A bandage for ruptures; — a bundle, as of hay; — a frame of timber. — (*Naut.*) A machine for confining a yard to the mast.
 TRUSS, *v. a.* To bind with a truss; to pack up.
 TRUST, *n.* Reliance on the integrity, fidelity, &c. of another; confidence; charge; credit; belief.
 TRUST, *v. a.* To confide in; to believe; to credit; to commit to the care of; to sell to upon credit.
 TRUST, *v. n.* To have confidence; to hope.
 TRUS-TEE', *n.* One to whom the management of property or of an institution is intrusted.
 TRUST/ER, *n.* One who trusts.
 TRUST/I-LY, *ad.* Honestly; faithfully; with fidelity.
 TRUST'I-NESS, *n.* Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness.
 TRUST/Y, *a.* Fit to be trusted; honest; faithful.
 TRUTH, *n.*; *pl.* TRUTHS. Conformity to fact or reality; that which is true; verity; veracity; fidelity; honesty; virtue.
Syn. — The truth of the report; the veracity of the reporter. Truth and reality are often confounded. Reality denotes the existence of a thing; truth relates to the report concerning it. The thing reported either is or is not a reality; the report is either true or false.
 TRUTH/FUL, *a.* Conformable to truth; true.
 TRUTH/FUL-LY, *ad.* According to truth.
 TRUTH/FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being truthful.
 TRY, *v. a.* To examine; to prove; to put to a test; to essay; to attempt; — to refine.
 TRY, *v. n.* To endeavor; to make an essay.
 TRY'ING, *p. a.* Bringing to trial; severe.
 TUB, *n.* A large, open vessel of wood.
 TUBE, *n.* A long, hollow body; a pipe; a siphon.
 TUB/ER, *a.* A vegetable root, as a potato.
 TUB/ER-CLE, *n.* A small swelling; a pimple.
 TUB/ER/CU-LAR, *a.* Full of tubercles.
 TUBE'RÖSE or TUB/ER-ÖSE [tüb'röz, *W. F. Ja. K.*; tü'ber-öz, *J. Sm. R.*], *n.* A plant with a tubercous root; *polianthes tuberosa*.
 TUB/ER-ÖSE', *a.* Having tubers; tuberous.
 TUB/ER-ÖUS, *a.* Having tubers or knobs.
 TUB/UL-AR, *a.* Long and hollow; fistular.
 TUB/UL-AT-ED, } *a.* Longitudinally hollow; fistular.
 TUB/UL-ÖUS, } tubular.
 TUB/UL-I-FÖRM, *a.* Having the form of a tube.
 TUCK, *n.* [†A sword; a net. *Shak.*]; — a fold in dress; — a blow; a stroke.
 TUCK, *v. a.* To compress; to enclose under.
 TUCK/ER, *n.* He or that which tucks; — a piece of linen to shade a woman's breast. [*week.*]
 TUES'DAY (tüz'dä), *n.* The third day of the week.
 TUFF, *n.* A mineral deposit; tuff. See TURF.
 TUFF, *n.* [*tufo*, *It.*] (*Min.*) A gray deposit of calcareous carbonate; a volcanic substance.
 TUF-PÖÖN', *n.* A violent tempest. See TYPHOON.
 TUFT, *n.* A cluster of hair, grass, ribbons, &c.
 TUFT, *v. a.* To form into, or adorn with, a tuft.
 TUFT'ED, *a.* Growing in tufts or clusters.

TUFT/Y, *a.* Adorned with tufts; growing in tufts.
 TUG, *v. a. & n.* To pull with great effort; to draw.
 TUG, *n.* A long, hard pull; a great effort; — a strong rope or leather strap; — a tow-boat; as, a steam-tug.
 TUG/GER, *n.* One that tugs or pulls hard.
 TU'ITION (tu-ish'un), *n.* Superintendence or instruction, as by a tutor; teaching.
 TU'ITION-AR-Y, *a.* Relating to tuition.
 TULIP, *n.* A plant and a gay flower.
 TUM/BLE, *v. n.* To fall suddenly; to roll about.
 TUM/BLE, *v. a.* To turn over; to throw about.
 TUM/BLE, *n.* Act of tumbling; a fall.
 TUMBLER, *n.* One who tumbles or shows feats of activity; — a drinking-glass.
 TUMBREL, *n.* A dung-cart; — a ducking-stool.
 TUMBREL, *n.* A sort of cage or crib made of osiers, for feeding sheep.
 TUM-E-FÁC/TION, *n.* A swelling; a tumor.
 TUM-E-FY, *v. n. & a.* To swell: — to make to swell.
 TUMID, *a.* Swelled; puffed up; pompous.
 TUMID-NESS, *n.* State of being tumid.
 TUMOR, *n.* A morbid swelling; — affected pomp.
 TUMOR-ÖUS, *a.* Swelling; protuberant. [*R.*]
 TUMU-LAR, *a.* Relating to or formed in heaps.
 TUMU-LOSE' or TUMU-LOUS, *a.* Full of hills.
 TUMULT, *n.* A wild commotion of the multitude; uproar; riot; a stir; turbulence; bustle.
 TUMULT/U-AR-I-LY, *ad.* In a tumultuary manner.
 TUMULT/U-AR-I-NESS, *n.* Turbulence.
 TUMULT/U-AR-Y, *a.* Disorderly; tumultuous.
 TUMULT/U-ÖUS (tu-mült'yü-üs), *a.* Full of tumults; disorderly; turbulent; violent; unruly.
 TUMULT/U-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* In a tumultuous manner.
 TUMULT/U-ÖUS-NESS, *n.* Disorder; violence.
 TUMU-LÖS, *n.*; *pl.* TUMU-LI. [*L.*] An artificial mound of earth; a mound; a hillock.
 TUN, *n.* A large cask; — a weight. See TON.
 TUN, *v. a.* To put into casks; to barrel. [*R.*]
 TUN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be tuned; harmonious.
 TUN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Harmony; melodiousness.
 TUN'A-BLY, *ad.* Harmoniously; melodiously.
 TUNE, *n.* A series of musical notes with unity of key-note; a piece of music; sound; harmony; — proper state; proper order; right temper.
 TUNE, *v. a.* To put into a musical state; to sing.
 TUNE, *v. n.* To form one sound to another.
 TUNE/FUL, *a.* Musical; harmonious.
 TUN/ER, *n.* One who tunes or sings.
 TUNG'STEN, *n.* (*Min.*) A sort of mineral, and a metal obtained from it.
 TUNIC, *n.* A Roman garment; a kind of waistcoat; — a covering; integument; tunic.
 TUN/CLE, *n.* A natural covering; integument.
 TUN'ING, *n.* Act of singing or playing in concert.
 TUN/NAGE, *n.* Contents of vessels. See TONNAGE.
 TUN'NEL, *v. a.* To form like a tunnel; to form an excavation or tunnel through.
 TUN'NEL, *n.* A shaft of a chimney, &c.; a passage for smoke. a tunnel: — a tube with a broad mouth, used to pour liquid into a vessel; — an excavation or passage through a hill or under a river.
 TURBAN, *n.* The Turkish and Oriental cover for the head; a sort of cap.
 TURBANED (tür'band), *n.* Wearing a turban.
 TURB-AR-Y, *n.* A right to dig turf; — a place for turfbeth. See TURFETH. [*digging turf.*]
 TURBID, *a.* Thick; muddy; not clear.
 TURBID-NESS, *n.* Muddiness; thickness.
 TURB/I-NATE, } *a.* Shaped like a spinning-top;
 TURB/I-NAT-ED, } twisted; spiral; conical.
 TURB/I-NÁTION, *n.* Act of spinning like a top.
 TURBIT, *n.* A kind of pigeon.
 TURBOT, *n.* A delicate flat fish.
 TURBU-LÉNCÉ, *n.* Tumult; confusion; disorder.
 TURBU-LENT, *a.* Disorderly; tumultuous; violent; refractory; seditious; factious.
 TURBU-LENT-LY, *ad.* Tumultuously; violently.
 TURCISM [tür'sizm, *W. F. Sm. Wb.*; tür'kizm, *S. K.*], *n.* The religion of the Turks.
 TUR-RÉN', *n.* A deep vessel for soups, &c.

TURF, *n.* A clod covered with grass; a sod: — peat for fuel: — a race-ground.
TURF, *v. a.* To cover with turfs.
TURF'Y, *n.* State of abounding with turfs.
TURF'Y, *a.* Full of turfs; covered with turf.
TUR'GENT, *a.* Swelling; tumid; turgid. [*R.*]
TUR-GE'S/CENCE, } *n.* State of being turgid; act
TUR-GE'S/CEN-CY, } of swelling.
TUR'GID, *a.* Distended beyond its natural size; inflated; tumid; bombastic; pompous.
Syn. — *A turgid, inflated, or bombastic style; a pompous manner.*
TUR'GID'Y, *n.* State of being turgid.
TUR'GID-NÉSS, *n.* State of being turgid.
TUR'KEY (túr'ke), *n.* A large domestic fowl.
TUR-KOIS' (túr-kéz' or túr-kóiz') [túr-kéz', *W. P. E.*; túr-káz', *S. E. J.*; túr-kóiz', *Sm.*], *n.* [*turquoise*, *Fr.*] A blue mineral used in jewelry.
TUR-MÉ-RIĆ, *n.* An Indian root, or Indian saffron, used in dyeing and in cookery.
TUR'MÖIL [túr'möil], *S. W. J. E. K. Sm. R. C.*: túr-möil, *P. F. Ja.*, *n.* Trouble; disturbance.
TUR'MÖIL, *v. a.* To harass; to weary; to disturb.
TUR'MÖIL, *v. n.* To be uneasy or in commotion.
TURN, *v. a.* To move round; to revolve: — to change; to transform; to alter: — to translate.
TURN, *v. n.* To move round: — to change posture; to alter: — to return: — to become acid.
TURN, *n.* The act of turning; change; vicissitude: — course; inclination; direction: — form; manner.
TURN'COAT, *n.* One who forsakes his party.
TURN'ER, *n.* One who turns: — a sort of pigeon.
TURN'ER-Y, *n.* Art of turning: — things turned.
TURN'ING, *n.* A flexure; a winding; a meander.
TURN'IP, *n.* A white, esculent root.
TURN'KEY (türn'kē), *n.* A person who has the charge of the keys of a prison.
TURN'ÖUT, *n.* A place on a railroad for cars to turn out: — a mutiny among laborers.
TURN'Ö VER, *n.* A kind of apple pie or tart.
TURN'PIKE, *n.* A gate on a road; a toll-gate.
TURN'PIKE, *v. a.* To form like a turnpike-road.
TURN'PIKE-RÖAD, *n.* A road on which turnpikes are erected, and tolls are paid.
TURN'SÖLE, *n.* The heliotrope; a plant.
TURN'SPIT, *n.* One that turns the spit; a dog.
TURN'STILE, *n.* A kind of turnpike in a footpath.
TUR'PEN-TINE, *n.* A resinous juice from trees of the pine and fir species.
TUR'PETH, *n.* A yellow sulphate of mercury, used in painting: — an Oriental plant or root.
TUR'PI-TÜDE, *n.* Moral baseness or vileness; wickedness; enormity.
TUR-QUOISE' (túr-kéz'), *n.* See **TURKOIS**.
TUR'REL, *n.* A tool used by coopers.
TUR'RET, *n.* A slender, tall tower or eminence.
TUR'RET-ED, *a.* Furnished with turrets.
TUR'RIL-ITE, *n.* (*Geol.*) An extinct genus of chambered shells.
TUR'TLE, *n.* A sea-tortoise: — the turtle-dove.
TUR'TLE-DÖVE, *n.* A species of dove noted for its gentleness and tenderness.
TUS'CAN, *a.* Relating to Tuscany: — noting the most simple of the five orders of architecture.
TUSH, *interj.* Expressing a check or rebuke.
TÜSK, *n.* A long, pointed tooth; a fang.
TÜSK'ED or **TÜSK'Y**, *a.* Having tusks.
TÜS'SLE (tüs'sl), *n.* A struggle; contest. [*Low.*]
TÜS'SLE, *v. n.* To struggle; to scuffle. [*Low.*]
TÜS'SOCK, **TÜS'SAC**, *n.* A tuft; a kind of grass.
TÜT, *interj.* Noting rebuke or check; tush.
TÜTE-LÄGE, *n.* Guardianship; protection care.
TÜTE-LÄR, } *a.* Relating to a tutor or guar-
TÜTE-LÄ-RY, } dian; protecting; guarding.
TÜTE-NÄG, *n.* Alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.
TÜTOR, *n.* One who instructs; a preceptor; an instructor in a college or university.
TÜTOR, *v. a.* To instruct; to teach; to discipline.
TÜTOR-AGE, *n.* Office of tutor; instruction.
TÜTOR-ÉSS, *n.* An instructress; a governess.

TÜ-TÖ'Rİ-AL, *a.* Relating to a tutor.
TÜT'RI, [*tr.*, *all.*] (*Mus.*) All together: — a direction for all the parts to play in full concert.
TÜT'TY, *n.* An impure oxide of zinc.
TWAD'DLE (twöd'dl), *n.* Idle talk; nonsense.
TWAIN, *a. & n.* Two. [*Nearly obsolete.*]
TWÄNG, *v. n.* To sound with a quick, sharp
TWÄNG, *v. a.* To make to sound sharply. [*noise.*]
TWÄNG, *n.* A sharp, quick sound; a relish.
TWÄN'GLE, *v. n.* To sound sharply; to twang.
TWAT'TLE (twöt'tl), *v. n.* To prate; to chatter.
TWEAG or **TWEAK**, *v. a.* To pinch; to squeeze.
TWEE'DLE, *v. a.* To handle lightly; to twidle.
TWEE'L, *v. a.* To weave cloth diagonally corded.
TWEE'ZERS, *n. pl.* Small pincers to pluck out
TWELFTH, *a.* Second after the tenth. [*hairs.*]
TWELFTH-TIDE, *n.* Twelfth day after Christmas.
TWELVE, *a.* Two and ten; twice six.
TWELVE-MÖNTH [twél'münth, *S. W. E. Ja.*: twél'münth, *P. J. F. K.*], *n.* A year.
TWELVE-PENCE, *n.* A shilling.
TWELVE-PEN-NY, *a.* Sold for a shilling.
TWEN'TY-ETH, *a.* Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.
TWEN'TY, *a. & n.* Twice ten; a score.
TWIB'L, *n.* A halberd: — a paver's tool.
TWICE, *adv.* Two times; doubly.
TWID'DLE, *v. n.* To trifle; to quiddle. [*Low.*]
TWID'LE or **TWID'LE** [twid'dl, *S. E. K. Sm.*: twid'l, *W. F. Ja.*], *v. a.* To touch or handle lightly; to twiddle.
TWIFÄL-LÖW, *v. a.* To plough a second time.
TWIG, *n.* A small shoot; a little branch.
TWIG'GY, *a.* Made of twigs; full of twigs.
TWILIGHT (twi'lit), *n.* The faint light before sunrise and after sunset: obscure light.
TWILIGHT (twi'lr'), *a.* Obscure; shaded.
TWILL, *v. a.* To weave in ribs; to quill; to quilt.
TWIN, *n.* One of two children born at the same birth. — *pl.* The *Gemini*, a sign of the zodiac.
TWIN-BÖRN, *a.* Born at the same birth.
TWINE, *v. a.* To twist; to wind; to cling to.
TWINE, *v. n.* To be convolved; to wind.
TWINE, *n.* A twisted thread; twist; embrace.
TWINGE, *v. a. & n.* To torment; to pinch: — to feel a twinge or sharp pain.
TWINGE, *n.* Short, sudden, sharp pain; a pinch.
TWINK, *n.* A motion of the eye. See **TWINKLE**.
TWINKLE, *v. n.* To sparkle; to flash; to quiver; to open and shut the eye by turns.
TWINKLE, } *n.* A sparkling light; a motion of
TWINK'LING, } the eye: — a moment.
TWINK'LING, *n.* A twin lamb.
TWIN'TER, *n.* A beast two winters old.
TWIRL, *v. a. & n.* To turn round; to revolve.
TWIRL, *n.* Rotation; a circular motion; twist.
TWIST, *v. a.* To form by complication; to wind.
TWIST, *v. n.* To be contorted or convolved.
TWIST, *n.* Any thing twisted: sewing-silk; cord; string: — contortion; a writhe.
TWIST'ER, *n.* He or that which twists.
TWIT, *v. a.* To upbraid; to flout; to reproach.
TWITCH, *v. a.* To pluck forcibly; to snatch.
TWITCH, *n.* A quick pull; a sudden contraction.
TWIT'TER, *v. n.* To make a noise, as swallows.
TWIT'TER, *n.* One who twits: — a small noise: — a sort of laughter: — a flutter, as of the nerves.
TWIXT, *a.* A contraction of *between*.
TWÖ (tö), *a.* One and one: — used in composition, as *two-legged*.
TWÖ-KEDGED (tö'édjd), *a.* Having two edges.
TWÖ'FÖLD (tö'föld), *a.* Double; two; two of the same kind. — *adv.* Doubly.
TWÖ'HÄND-ED, *a.* Employing both hands; large.
TWÖ'PEN-CE (tö'pén-ç or tüp'en-ç), *n.* Two pennies: — a small English coin.
TWÖPENNY (tö'pén-ç or tüp'en-ç), *a.* Valued at, or worth, twopence: — of little or no value.
TYE (ti), *v. a.* To bind. — *n.* A knot. See **TIE**.
TY'ER, *n.* One who ties. See **TIER**.
TY'GER, *n.* See **TIGER**.
TYKE, *n.* A dog. See **TICE**.

TŸM'BAŁ, *n.* A kind of kettle-drum.
TŸM'PAŃ, *n.* The frame of a printing-press on which the sheets are laid to be printed:—a panel:—a drum; tympanum.
TŸM'PA-NŮM, *n.* [L.] A drum:—a part of the ear.
TŸM'PA-NŸ, *n.* A flatulence; the wind-dropsy.
TŸNŸ, *a.* Very small. See **TINŸ**.
TŸPE, *n.* A symbol or figure of something to come; an emblem:—a model; a pattern; a specimen; a stamp:—a metallic printing-letter.
TŸPE'-MĚT-AL, *n.* An alloy of lead and antimony.
TŸ'PHŌID, *a.* Relating to, or like, typhus.
TŸ-PHŌON', *n.* A violent tornado in the Chinese seas:—a hot, suffocating wind.
TŸ'PHUS, *n.* (*Med.*) A fever attended by great debility, and tendency to putrefaction.
TŸ'P'IC, *a.* Relating to types; emblematical;
TŸ'P'IC-AL, *a.* figurative; metaphorical.
TŸ'P'IC-AL-LŸ, *ad.* In a typical manner.
TŸ'P'IC-AL-NĚSS, *n.* State of being typical.
TŸ'P'IC-FŸ, *v. a.* To figure; to show in emblem.
TŸ-PŌG'RA-PHER, *n.* A printer.
***TŸ-PŌ-GRĀPH'IC**, *a.* Relating to printing.
***TŸ-PŌ-GRĀPH'IC-AL** or **TŸP-Q-GRĀPH'IC-AL**

[*ti-po-grāf'e-kal*, *S. E. Ja. K. C. Wb.*: *tŸp-q-grāf'e-kal*, *W. P. J. F. Sm.*], *a.* Relating to printing.
***TŸ-PŌ-GRĀPH'IC-AL-LŸ**, *ad.* By means of types.
TŸ-PŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of printing.
TŸ-RĀN'N'IC, *a.* Relating to tyranny or to a tyrant; cruel; despotic.
TŸ-RĀN'N'IC-AL-LŸ, *ad.* In the manner of a tyrant.
TŸ-RĀN'N'IC-IDE, *n.* A killer or killing of a tyrant.
TŸR'AN-NĪZE, *v. n.* To play or act the tyrant.
TŸR'AN-NOŮS, *a.* Tyrannical; despotic; arbitrary.
TŸR'AN-NOŮS-LŸ, *ad.* Arbitrarily; despotically.
TŸR'AN-NŸ, *n.* The government or conduct of a tyrant; cruel government; despotism; oppression.
Syn.—Both *tyranny* and *despotism* imply absolute power; *tyranny* is more commonly used to denote the abuse of power, or *cruel government*, or *oppression*.
TŸ'RANT, *n.* An absolute monarch ruling with oppression and cruelty; a cruel, despotic ruler or master.
TŸ'RŌ, *n.*; *pl.* **TŸ'RŌŠ**. A beginner in learning; student:—written also *tiro*.
TŸTHIE, *n.* A tenth part. See **TITHIE**.
TZĀR (*zār*), *n.* See **CZAR**.

U.

U the fifth English vowel, was formerly the same as **V**, letter as the consonant **V**. But the consonant and vowel have very different uses, and are now different characters.

†ŮBER-OŮS (*yŮ'ber-Ůs*), *a.* Fruitful; abundant.
†ŮBER-TŸ, *n.* Abundance; fruitfulness.
Ů-BI'E-TŸ, *n.* Local relation. [*A scholastic term.*]
Ů-BIQ'UI-TA-RŸ (*yŮ-bik'we-ta-re*), *a.* Existing everywhere; omnipresent.
Ů-BIQ'UI-TOŮŠ (*yŮ-bik'we-tŮs*), *a.* Being everywhere; ubiquitous.
Ů-BIQ'UI-TŸ (*yŮ-bik'we-te*), *n.* Omnipresence.
ŮbŮi sŮ'pra, [L.] "Where above mentioned":—a reference to a preceding quotation.
ŮD'DER, *n.* The bag and dugs of a cow, &c.
Ů-DŌM'E-TER, *n.* A rain-gauge; pluviometer.
ŮG'LI-LŸ, *ad.* With deformity or vileness.
ŮG'LI-NĚSS, *n.* State of being ugly.
ŮG'LY, *a.* Deformed; not handsome; offensive.
Ů-KĀSE', *n.* (*Russia*.) A proclamation or edict.
ŮLCER, *n.* A running sore of continuance.
ŮLCER-ATE, *v. n.* To turn to an ulcer.
ŮLCER-ATE, *v. a.* To diseased with ulcers.
ŮLCER-ĀTION, *n.* Act of ulcerating; a sore.
ŮLCERED (*Ůl'serd*), *a.* Grown to an ulcer.
ŮLCER-OŮS, *a.* Afflicted with ulcers or old sores.
ŮLCER-OŮS-NĚSS, *n.* State of being ulcerous.
ULEŃJA (*yŮ-lĕ'ma*), *n.* [Turk.] The college of the Turkish hierarchy, composed of three classes.
Ů-LIQ'U-NOŮS, *a.* Slimy; muddy.
ŮL'LAGE, *n.* What a cask wants of being full.
ŮL'TĚR-OR, *a.* Lying beyond; further.
Ůl'ti-ma rĕ'ti-tŮ (*-rĕ'shĕ-Ů*), [L.] "The last reasoning."
—Ultima ratio regum, the last reasoning or resort of kings; *i. e.* war.
ŮLT'Ů-MĀTE, *a.* Being the last; final; furthest; utmost; most remote; extreme.
ŮLT'Ů-MĀTE, *v. n.* To terminate; to issue.
ŮLT'Ů-MĀTE-LŸ, *ad.* In the last consequence.
ŮLT'Ů-MĀTION, *n.* The last offer or concession.
ŮLT'Ů-MĀTUM, *n.* [L.] Last offer or proposition.
ŮLT'Ů-MŌ, [L.; often contracted to *ult.*, *mense*, month, being understood.] In the last month.
ŮL'TRA, [L.] A Latin adverb often used in composition; and also, in modern times, as an adjective, in the sense of *extreme* or *extravagant*.
ŮL'TRA-ĪSM, *n.* Extreme opinions or practice.
ŮL'TRA-ĪST, *n.* One extravagant in opinion.
ŮL'TRA-MĀ-RINE', *n.* A very beautiful blue color.
ŮL'TRA-MĀ-RINE', *a.* Being beyond sea; foreign.

ŮL'TRA-MŌN'TANE, *a.* Being beyond the mountains:—holding extreme views of the pope's authority.

ŮL'TRA-MŌN'TAN-ĪSM, *n.* Ultramontane principles.
ŮL'TRA-MŌN'DĀNE, *a.* Being beyond the world.
ŮL'U-LĀTE, *v. n.* To howl; to scream.
ŮL'U-LĀTION, *n.* A howling; loud lamentation.
ŮMBEL, *n.* (*Bot.*) A fan-like form of inflorescence, as in the caraway.

ŮM'BEL-LĀR, *a.* Relating to or like an umbel.
ŮM'BEL-LĀTE, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having umbels.
ŮM'BEL-LĀTE-Ď, *a.* Growing together in umbels.
ŮM'BEL-LĚT, *n.* A little umbel.
ŮM-BEL-LĪF'ER-OŮS, *a.* Bearing umbels.
ŮM'BER, *n.* A fossil used as a pigment.
ŮM-BĪL'IC, *n.* The navel; the centre.
ŮM-BĪL'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to the navel. — *Umbilical cord*, the navel-string.
ŮM'BLEŠ (*Ům'blz*), *n. pl.* A deer's entrails:—written also *humbles*, *nobles*, and *numbles*.
ŮM'BŌ, *n.* [L.] A protuberance; a boss.
ŮM'BRAĖE, [*Shade*]:—resentment, an affront.
***ŮM-BRA'GE-OŮS** [*Ům-bra'ge-Ůs*, *W. P. J. Ja.*: *Ům-brā'jus*, *S. F. K. Sm. C.*], *a.* Shady; yielding shade.
***ŮM-BRA'GE-OŮS-NĚSS**, *n.* Shininess.
†ŮM'FRA-TĪLE [*Ům'bra-tĪl*, *W. P. Sm. Wb.*: *Ům-brā'tl*, *S. K.*], *a.* Being in the shade; unreal.
ŮM-BRĚL, *n.* A screen from the sun or rain.
ŮM'P'IR-AGE, *n.* Arbitration; friendly decision.
ŮM'PIRE [*Ům'pĪr*, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb*: *Ům'pĪr*, *S.*; *Ům'pĪr* or *Ům'pĪr*, *P.*], *n.* One who settles disputes; an arbitrator; a judge.
ŮN, A Saxon prefix, implying *negation*. It is prefixed chiefly to adjectives, participles, and adverbs, and almost at pleasure. — *Un* and *in* are of like import, and are in some cases used indifferently; as, *infrequent* or *unfrequent*.
ŮN-Ā-BĀSHĚD' (*Ůn-ā-bāsh't'*), *a.* Not ashamed.
ŮN-Ā-BĀT'Ď, *a.* Not abated; undiminished.
ŮN-Ā-BLE, *a.* Not able; not having ability; weak; impotent; incapable.
ŮN-ĀC-CĚPT'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not acceptable; displeasing.
ŮN-ĀC-CŌM'MŌ-DĀT'Ď, *a.* Not accommodated.
ŮN-ĀC-CŌM'PA-NĪĎ (*-nĪd*), *a.* Not accompanied; alone.
ŮN-ĀC-CŌM'PLISHĚD (*-plĪsh't*), *a.* Not accomplished; incomplete.
ŮN-ĀC-CŌŮNT'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not accountable; strange.
ŮN-ĀC-CŌŮNT'Ā-BLY, *ad.* Inexplicably; strangely.
ŮN-ĀC-CŮŠ'TŌMED (*Ůn-Āk-kŮš'tŭmd*), *a.* Not used.

ǪN-CŌN-CŌCT'ĒD, *a.* Not concocted; not matured.
 ǪN-CŌN-DĒMNED' (-dēmd'), *a.* Not condemned.
 ǪN-CŌN-DI'TION-AL (Ǫn-kŏn-dīsh'un-əl), *a.* Not conditional; unrestricted; absolute.
 ǪN-CŌN-FINED' (-fīnd'), *a.* Not confined; free.
 ǪN-CŌN-FIRMED' (-fīrmd'), *a.* Not confirmed.
 ǪN-CŌN-IU-GAL, *a.* Not conjugal.
 ǪN-CŌN-NĒCT'ĒD, *a.* Not connected; lax; loose.
 ǪN-CŌN-QUER-A-BLE (Ǫn-kŏng'ker-ā-bl), *a.* Not conquerable; insuperable; *invincible*.
 ǪN-CŌN-QUER-A-BLY, *ad.* Invincibly; insuperably.
 ǪN-CŌN-SCIŌN-A-BLE (Ǫn-kŏn'shŏn-ā-bl), *a.* Unreasonable; unjust; — enormous; vast.
 ǪN-CŌN-SCIŌN-A-BLY, *ad.* Unreasonably.
 ǪN-CŌN-SCIOUS (Ǫn-kŏn'shys), *a.* Not conscious.
 ǪN-CŌN-SŌ-NANT, *a.* Not consonant.
 ǪN-CŌN-STI-TŪTION-AL, *a.* Not constitutional.
 ǪN-CŌN-SŪMED' (-sūmd'), *a.* Not consumed.
 ǪN-CŌN-TEST'ĒD, *a.* Not contested; undisputed.
 ǪN-CŌN-TRA-DICT'ĒD, *a.* Not contradicted.
 ǪN-CŌN-TRITE, *a.* Not contrite; not penitent.
 ǪN-CŌN-TRŌLL-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be controlled; ungovernable.
 ǪN-CŌN-TRŌLLED' (Ǫn-kŏn-trŏld'), *a.* Not controlled.
 ǪN-CŌN-TRO-VĒRT-ĒD, *a.* Not controverted.
 ǪN-CŌN-VER-SANT, *a.* Not conversant.
 ǪN-CŌN-VĒRT'ĒD, *a.* Not converted.
 ǪN-CŌN-VINCED' (-vīnst'), *a.* Not convinced.
 ǪN-CŌR-RECT'ĒD, *a.* Not corrected; inaccurate.
 ǪN-CŌR-RŪPT', *a.* Not corrupt; honest; upright.
 ǪN-CŌR-RŪPT'ĒD, *a.* Not corrupted; not vitiated.
 ǪN-CŌUNT'ĒD, *a.* Not counted; not numbered.
 ǪN-CŌP'LE (Ǫn-kŭp'pl), *v. a.* To set loose.
 ǪN-CŌP'LED (Ǫn-kŭp'pld), *a.* Not coupled.
 ǪN-CŌIF-TE-OŪS (Ǫn-kŭr'te-ŭs or Ǫn-kŏrt'yŭs: — see COURTEOUS), *a.* Not courteous.
 ǪN-CŌURT'LY (Ǫn-kŏrt'le), *a.* Not courtly; rustic.
 ǪN-CŌUTH' (Ǫn-kŏth'), *a.* Strange; awkward.
 ǪN-CŌUTH'LY (Ǫn-kŏth'le), *ad.* Oddly; strangely.
 ǪN-CŌUTH'NESS (Ǫn-kŏth'nes), *n.* Strangeness.
 ǪN-CŌV'ER, *v. a.* To divest of a covering; to disclose: to lay open: — to bare, as the head.
 ǪN-CŌWL', *v. a.* To divest of a cowl.
 ǪN-CRE-AT'ĒD, *a.* Not created; unmade.
 ǪN-CRED'IT-ĒD, *a.* Not credited; not believed.
 ǪN-CRŌWN'ĒD, *a.* Not crowded; not pressed.
 ǪN-CRŌWN', *v. a.* To deprive of a crown.
 ǪNCT'ION (Ǫngk'shun), *n.* The act of anointing; ointment: — warmth of devotion; that which excites or melts to devotion.
 ǪNCT-U-ŌS-I-TY, *n.* Faintness; oiliness; unctuous-
 ǪNCT-U-ŌS, *a.* Fat; clammy; oily; greasy.
 ǪNCT-U-ŌS-NESS, *n.* State of being unctuous.
 ǪN-CŪL'TI-VĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not cultivated; untilled; uncivilized; rude; rough.
 ǪN-CŪRB', *v. a.* To free from the curb.
 ǪN-CŪRL', *v. a.* To loose from curls or ringlets.
 ǪN-CŪRL', *v. n.* To fall from ringlets or curls.
 ǪN-DĀM'AGED (Ǫn-dām'ajd), *a.* Not injured.
 ǪN-DĀUNT'ĒD (Ǫn-dānt'ed), *a.* Not daunted.
 ǪN-DĀUNT'ĒD-LY, *ad.* Intrepidly; without fear.
 ǪN-DĀUNT'ĒD-NESS, *n.* Bravery; intrepidity.
 ǪN-DĒC'A-GŌN, *n.* A figure of eleven angles and eleven sides.
 ǪN-DE-CAYED' (Ǫn-de-kād'), *a.* Not decayed.
 ǪN-DE-CĒIVE', *v. a.* To free from deception.
 ǪN-DE-CID'ĒD, *a.* Not decided; not determined.
 ǪN-DECK', *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.
 ǪN-DECKED' (Ǫn-dēkt'), *a.* Not embellished.
 ǪN-DE-CLINED' (Ǫn-de-klīnd'), *a.* Not declined.
 ǪN-DE-FACED' (Ǫn-de-fāst'), *a.* Not defaced.
 ǪN-DE-FEND'ĒD, *a.* Not defended.
 ǪN-DE-FILED' (Ǫn-de-fīld'), *a.* Not defiled.
 ǪN-DE-FINED' (Ǫn-de-fīnd'), *a.* Not defined.
 ǪN-DE-FORMED' (Ǫn-de-fŏrmd'), *a.* Not deformed.
 ǪN-DE-MŌN'STRA-BLE, *a.* Not demonstrable.
 ǪN-DE-NI'Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be denied; indisputable; unquestionable; *indubitable*.
 ǪN-DE-NI'Ā-BLY, *ad.* Indisputably; plainly.

ǪN-DE-PLŌRED' (Ǫn-de-plŏrd'), *a.* Not lamented.
 ǪN-DE-PRĀVED' (Ǫn-de-prāvd'), *a.* Not corrupted.
 ǪN'DER, *prep.* Not over; less than; inferior to; subject to; not above; below; beneath.
Syn. — Under or less than a hundred; under or subject to authority; under water or ground; below the horizon; beneath the surface.
 ǪN'DER, *ad.* Below; not above: — less; not more.
 ǪN'DER, *a.* Inferior; lower; subject; subordinate.
 — It is much used in composition.
 ǪN-DER-ĀCT'ION, *n.* A subordinate action.
 ǪN-DER-Ā'GENT, *n.* A subordinate agent.
 ǪN-DER-BID', *v. a.* To bid or offer less for.
 ǪN-DER-DŌNE', *a.* Slightly done or cooked.
 ǪN-DER-GŌ', *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERWENT; *pp.* UNDERGOING, UNDERGONE.] To suffer; to sustain; to endure; to support.
 ǪN-DER-GRĀD'U-ATE, *n.* A student of a college or university, not graduated.
 ǪN'DER-GROUND, *n.* Subterranean space.
 ǪN'DER-GROUND, *a.* Being below the surface.
 ǪN'DER-GROWTH, *n.* Shrubs under forest-trees.
 ǪN-DER-HĀND', *a.* Secret; clandestine; sly.
 ǪN-DER-HĀND'ĒD, *a.* Secret; sly; underhand.
 ǪN-DE-RIVED' (Ǫn-de-rīvd'), *a.* Not derived.
 ǪN-DER-JĀW', *n.* The lower jaw.
 ǪN-DER-KĒEP'ER, *n.* A subordinate keeper.
 ǪN-DER-LĀ'BOR-ER, *n.* A subordinate workman.
 ǪN-DER-LĀY', *v. a.* To lay under; to support.
 ǪN-DER-LĒT', *v. a.* To let below the value: — to let, as a tenant or lessee; to sublet.
 ǪN-DER-LĒE', *v. a.* To lie under, as a stratum.
 ǪN-DER-LĒNE', *v. a.* To draw a line under.
 ǪN'DER-LĒNG, *n.* An inferior agent; a sorry fellow.
 ǪN-DER-LĒP', *n.* The lower lip.
 ǪN-DER-MĀS'TER, *n.* A subordinate master.
 ǪN-DER-MĒNE', *v. a.* To sap: — to injure secretly.
 ǪN-DER-MĒN'ER, *n.* One who undermines.
 ǪN-DER-MŌST, *a.* Lowest in place or condition.
 ǪN-DER-NĒATH', *prep.* Under; beneath; below.
 ǪN-DER-NĒATH', *ad.* In a lower place; below.
 ǪN-DER-ŌF'FI-CER, *n.* An inferior officer.
 ǪN-DER-PĒN', *v. a.* To prop; to support.
 ǪN-DER-PĒN'ING, *n.* Stone-work under a building.
 ǪN'DER-PLŌT', *n.* A subordinate plot.
 ǪN-DER-PRŌP', *v. a.* To support; to sustain.
 ǪN-DER-RĀTE', *v. a.* To rate too low; to under-value.
 ǪN'DER-RĀTE, *n.* A price less than the value.
 ǪN-DER-SCŌRE', *v. a.* To mark under; to draw a line under; to underline.
 ǪN-DER-SĒC'RE-TĀ-RY, *n.* A subordinate secretary.
 ǪN-DER-SĒLL', *v. a.* To sell cheaper than another.
 ǪN-DER-SĒR'VANT, *n.* A servant of the lower class.
 ǪN-DER-SĒR'IFF, *n.* The deputy of a sheriff.
 ǪN-DER-SĒGN' (-sīn'), *v. a.* To sign under; to write one's name under; to subscribe.
 ǪN-DER-SŌNG, *n.* A chorus; a burden of a song.
 ǪN-DER-STĀND', *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERSTOOD; *pp.* UNDERSTANDING, UNDERSTOOD.] To comprehend; to know the meaning of; to know; to apprehend.
 ǪN-DER-STĀND', *v. n.* To have understanding.
 ǪN-DER-STĀND'ING, *n.* The faculty of the mind by which it receives ideas and understands subjects presented to it; intellect; reason; sense; intelligence: — agreement.
Syn. — Understanding, intellect, and sense are natural endowments; intelligence is acquired. See REASON.
 ǪN-DER-STĀND'ING, *a.* Knowing; skilful.
 ǪN-DER-STĀTE', *v. a.* To state too low.
 ǪN-DER-STOOD' (-stŭd'), *i. & p.* From Under-stand.
 ǪN'DER-STRĀP-PER, *n.* An inferior agent or person.
 ǪN-DER-TĀK'Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be undertaken.
 ǪN-DER-TĀKE', *v. a.* [*i.* UNDERTOOK; *pp.* UNDERTAKING, UNDERTAKEN.] To attempt; to engage in.

ÜN-DER-TÄKE', *v. n.* To assume any business.
 ÜN-DER-TÄK'EN (-tä'kn), *p.* From *Undertake*.
 ÜN-DER-TÄK'ER, *n.* One who undertakes: — one who manages funerals.
 ÜN-DER-TÄK'ING, *n.* Enterprise; engagement.
 ÜN-DER-TEN'ANT, *n.* A secondary tenant.
 ÜN-DER-TÖNE, *n.* A tone lower than usual.
 ÜN-DER-TÖOK' (ün-der-tük'), *i.* From *Undertake*.
 ÜN-DER-TÖW, *n.* The undercurrent, or waves rolling back to the sea after a breaker.
 ÜN-DER-VÄL-U-Ä'TION, *n.* Act of undervaluing; a rate below the worth.
 ÜN-DER-VÄL'VE (ün-der-väl'yu), *v. a.* To rate too low; to underrate; to despise.
 ÜN-DER-VÄL'U-ER, *n.* One who esteems lightly.
 ÜN-DER-WENT', *i.* From *Undergo*.
 ÜN-DER-WOOD (-wüd), *n.* Small trees or shrubs.
 ÜN-DER-WORK (-würk), *n.* Subordinate business.
 ÜN-DER-WORK' (-würk'), *v. a.* [*i.* & *p.* *UNDERWORKED* or *UNDERWROUGHT*.] To labor less than enough; to work for less than others: — to undermagine.
 ÜN-DER-WORK'MAN, *n.* A subordinate laborer.
 ÜN-DER-WRITE' (ün-der-rüt'), *v. a.* To write under something else: — to insure.
 ÜN-DER-WRITE', *n.* An insurer: — a subscriber.
 ÜN-DE-SCRIBED' (ün-de-skrīb'd'), *a.* Not described.
 ÜN-DE-SCRIBED' (ün-de-skrīb'd'), *a.* Not seen.
 ÜN-DE-SERVED' (ün-de-zerved'), *a.* Not merited.
 ÜN-DE-SERV'ED-LY, *ad.* Without desert.
 ÜN-DE-SERV'ING, *a.* Not deservng.
 ÜN-DE-SIGNED' (ün-de-sīnd'), *a.* Not designed.
 ÜN-DE-SIGN'ED-NÉSS, *n.* Want of design.
 ÜN-DE-SIGN'ING (-sīn'ing), *a.* Not designing.
 ÜN-DE-SIR'ABLE, *a.* Not desirable.
 ÜN-DE-SIRED' (ün-de-zīrd'), *a.* Not desired.
 ÜN-DE-SPAIR'ING, *a.* Not giving way to despair.
 ÜN-DE-STROY'ABLE, *a.* Indestructible.
 ÜN-DE-TERMI-NA-BLE, *a.* Indeterminable. [*R.*]
 ÜN-DE-TERMINED (ün-de-tér'mīnd), *a.* Not determined; undecided; unsettled.
 ÜN-DE-VI-ÄT-ING, *a.* Not deviating; regular.
 ÜN-DID', *i.* From *Undo*.
 ÜN-DI-GEST'ED, *a.* Not digested or concocted.
 ÜN-DI-MIN'ISHED (-ish), *a.* Not diminished.
 ÜN-DIŠ-CERNED' (ün-dīž-zérnd'), *a.* Not observed.
 ÜN-DIŠ-CERN'ABLE (-zérn'-), *a.* Not discernible; imperceptible.
 ÜN-DIŠ-CERN'ING (-zérn'-), *a.* Not discerning.
 ÜN-DIŠ-CI-PLINED (-plīnd'), *a.* Not disciplined.
 ÜN-DIŠ-CÖV'ER-ABLE, *a.* Not discoverable.
 ÜN-DIŠ-CÖV'ERED (-kūv'erd), *a.* Not discovered.
 ÜN-DIŠ-GUİŠED' (ün-dīš-ğīžd'), *a.* Open; artless.
 ÜN-DIŠ-MÄYED' (ün-dīž-mād'), *a.* Not dismayed.
 ÜN-DIŠ-PÜT'ED, *a.* Not disputed; evident.
 ÜN-DIŠ-SÉM'LED (-sēm'bl'd), *a.* Not feigned.
 ÜN-DIŠ-SÉM'BLING, *a.* Not dissembling; true.
 ÜN-DIŠ-SÖLVED' (-dīž-zölv'd'), *a.* Not dissolved.
 ÜN-DIŠ-TIN'GUİSH-ABLE, *a.* Not distinguishable.
 ÜN-DIŠ-TIN'GUİSH-ABLEY, *ad.* Without distinction.
 ÜN-DIŠ-TIN'GUİSHED (ün-dīš-ting'gwīsh), *a.* Not distinguished; indiscriminate.
 ÜN-DIŠ-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not distracted; tranquil.
 ÜN-DIŠ-TÜRBE'D' (-türbd'), *a.* Not disturbed.
 ÜN-DI-VİD'ABLE, *a.* Indivisible.
 ÜN-DI-VİD'ED, *a.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.
 ÜN-DI-VÖRCED' (ün-de-vörst'), *a.* Not divorced.
 ÜN-DÖ', *v. a.* [*i.* *UNDID*; *pp.* *UNDOING*, *UNDONE*.] To reverse; to recall; to annul: — to loose: — to ruin: to bring to destruction.
 ÜN-DÖ'ER, *n.* One who undoes or ruins.
 ÜN-DÖ'ING, *n.* A reversal: — ruin; destruction.
 ÜN-DÖNE, *p.* From *Undo*. Not done: — ruined.
 ÜN-DÖÜBT'ED (ün-döüt'ed), *a.* Not doubted.
 ÜN-DÖÜBT'ED-LY (ün-döüt'ed-le), *ad.* Indubitably; unquestionably; certainly.
 ÜN-DRESS', *v. a.* To divest of clothes; to strip.
 ÜN-DRESS, *n.* A loose or negligent dress.
 ÜN-DRESSED' (ün-drēst'), *ad.* Not dressed.
 ÜN-DUE', *a.* Not due: — not right; improper.
 ÜN-DÜ-LÄ-RY, *a.* Playing like waves; undulatory.

ÜN-DÜ-LÄTE, *v. a.* To make to play, as waves; to wave; to form as waves.
 ÜN-DÜ-LÄT-ED, *a.* Having a waved appearance.
 ÜN-DÜ-LÄ'TION, *n.* Act of undulating; a motion like that of waves.
 ÜN-DÜ-LÄ-TO-RY, *a.* Moving like waves; formed like waves; vibratory; undulating.
 ÜN-DÜ'LY, *ad.* Not duly; not properly.
 ÜN-DÜ'Tİ-FÜL, *a.* Not dutiful; not obedient.
 ÜN-DÜ'Tİ-FÜL-LY, *ad.* Not according to duty.
 ÜN-DÜ'Tİ-FÜL-NÉSS, *n.* Want of dutifulness.
 ÜN-EARNED' (ün-érnd'), *a.* Not obtained by merit.
 ÜN-EARTHED' (ün-érth'), *a.* Driven from a den.
 ÜN-EARTH'LY (ün-érth'le), *a.* Not terrestrial.
 ÜN-EÄ'SI-NÉSS, *n.* Perplexity; state of disquiet.
 ÜN-EÄ'SY (ün-ē'ze), *a.* Not easy; disturbed.
 ÜN-EÄ'TEN (ün-ē'tu), *a.* Not eaten; not devoured.
 ÜN-ED'U-CÄT-ED, *a.* Not educated.
 ÜN-EM-PLÖYED' (-plöyd'), *a.* Not employed; idle.
 ÜN-EN-DEARED' (ün-en-dér'd'), *a.* Not endeared.
 ÜN-EN-DÖWED' (ün-en-döüd'), *a.* Not endowed.
 ÜN-EN-GÄGED' (ün-en-ğäjd'), *a.* Not engaged.
 ÜN-EN-JÖYED' (ün-en-jöyd'), *a.* Not enjoyed.
 ÜN-EN-LÄRGED' (ün-en-lärd'), *a.* Not enlarged.
 ÜN-EN-LİGH'TENED (-lītnd'), *a.* Not enlightened.
 ÜN-EN-TER-TÄIN'ING, *a.* Not entertaining.
 ÜN-EN'Vİ-Ä-BLE, *a.* Not enviable.
 ÜN-EN'VİED (ün-en'vīd), *a.* Not envied.
 ÜN-EN'QUA-BLE, *a.* Not equitable; diverse.
 ÜN-E'QUÄL, *a.* Not equal; not just; inferior.
 ÜN-E'QUÄLED (ün-ē'kwäld), *a.* Not equalled.
 ÜN-E'QUÄL-LY, *ad.* In an unequal manner.
 ÜN-E'QUAL-NÉSS, *n.* Inequality.
 ÜN-E-QUIV'O-CAL, *a.* Not equivocal.
 ÜN-ER'RING, *a.* Committing no mistake; certain.
 ÜN-ES-SÄYED' (ün-es-säd'), *a.* Unattempted.
 ÜN-ES-SEN'TİÄL, *a.* Not essential.
 ÜN-ES-TÄB'LİSHED (-täb'līsh't), *a.* Not established; unsettled.
 ÜN-E'VEN (ün-ē'vn), *a.* Not even; not level; *odd*.
 ÜN-E'VEN-NÉSS, *n.* State of being uneven.
 ÜN-EX-ÄM'İ-NA-BLE, *a.* Not to be inquired into.
 ÜN-EX-ÄM'INED (ün-eg-zäm'īnd), *a.* Not tried.
 ÜN-EX-ÄM'PLED (-zäm'pl'd), *a.* Without example.
 ÜN-EX-CĒPT'ION-ABLE, *a.* Not exceptionable.
 ÜN-EX-CĒPT'ION-ABLEY, *ad.* Above reproach.
 ÜN-EX'E-CÜT-ED, *a.* Not executed; not done.
 ÜN-EX'E-RCİSED (-sīzd), *a.* Not exercised.
 ÜN-EX-PĒCT'ED, *a.* Not expected; sudden.
 ÜN-EX-PĒCT'ED-LY, *ad.* Suddenly; unawares.
 ÜN-EX-PĒN'SIVE, *a.* Not expensive or costly.
 ÜN-EX-PĒRI-ENCED (-ēnst), *a.* Not experienced.
 ÜN-EX-PĒRT', *a.* Not expert; inexpert.
 ÜN-EX-PLÄINED' (-pländ'), *a.* Not explained.
 ÜN-EX-PLÖRED' (ün-eks-plörd'), *a.* Not explored.
 ÜN-EX-PÖSED' (ün-eks-pözd'), *a.* Not exposed.
 ÜN-EX-PRĒS'SİVE, *a.* Not expressive; inexpressive.
 ÜN-EX-TĒND'ED, *a.* Not extended.
 ÜN-EX-TIN'GUİSH-ABLE, *a.* Not extinguishable.
 ÜN-EX-TIN'GUİSHED (ün-eks-ting'gwīsh't), *a.* Not extinguished; unquenched; not put out.
 ÜN-FÄD'ING, *a.* Not liable to fade or wither.
 ÜN-FÄİL'ING, *a.* Not failing; sure; certain.
 ÜN-FAİR', *a.* Not fair; disingenuous; not honest.
 ÜN-FAİR'LY, *ad.* Not in a fair, just manner.
 ÜN-FAİR'NESS, *n.* State of being unfair.
 ÜN-FAİTH'FUL, *a.* Not faithful; treacherous.
 ÜN-FAİTH'FUL-LY, *ad.* Treacherously; perfidiously.
 ÜN-FAİTH'FUL-NÉSS, *n.* Want of faithfulness.
 ÜN-FÄSH'ION-ABLE (ün-fäsh'ion-ä-bl), *a.* Not fashionable; not according to the fashion or mode.
 ÜN-FÄSH'ION-ABLEY, *ad.* Not according to fashion.
 ÜN-FÄSH'IONED (ün-fäsh'iond), *a.* Not fashioned.
 ÜN-FÄS'TEN (ün-fäs'tsn), *v. a.* To loose; to unfix.
 ÜN-FÄTH'OM-ABLE, *a.* Not fathomable.
 ÜN-FÄTH'OM-ABLEY, *ad.* So as not to be sounded.
 ÜN-FÄ-TİGÜED' (ün-fä-tēgd'), *a.* Not fatigued.
 ÜN-FÄ'VÖR-ABLE, *a.* Not favorable; unkind.
 ÜN-FÄ'VÖR-ABLEY, *ad.* Not favorably; unkindly.

ÜN-FÉATH'ERED (ün-féth'er'd), *a.* Not feathered.
 ÜN-FÉD', *a.* Not fed; not supplied with food.
 ÜN-FÉEL'ING, *a.* Void of feeling; insensible.
 ÜN-FEIGNED' (ün-fänd'), *a.* Real; sincere.
 ÜN-FEIGN'ED-LY (ün-fän'ed-le), *ad.* Sincerely.
 ÜN-FÉLT', *a.* Not felt; not perceived.
 ÜN-FÉNCED' (ün-féns't), *a.* Not fenced or fortified.
 ÜN-FER-MÉNT'ED, *a.* Not fermented.
 ÜN-FÉR'TILE, *a.* Not fertile; not fruitful.
 ÜN-FÉRT'ER, *v. a.* To free from fetters; to unchain.
 ÜN-FÍL'IAL (ün-fíl'yál), *a.* Not becoming a son.
 ÜN-FÍLLED' (ün-fíld'), *a.* Not filled; not supplied.
 ÜN-FÍN'ISHED (ün-fín'isht), *a.* Incomplete.
 ÜN-FÍT', *a.* Not fit; improper; unsuitable; *incapable*.
 ÜN-FÍT', *v. a.* To make unfit; to disqualify.
 ÜN-FÍT'LY, *ad.* Not properly; not suitably.
 ÜN-FÍT'NESS, *n.* Want of fitness; unsuitableness.
 ÜN-FÍX', *v. a.* To loosen; to make less fast.
 ÜN-FIXED' (ün-fíks't), *a.* Not fixed; erratic.
 ÜN-FLEDGED' (ün-flejd'), *a.* Without feathers.
 ÜN-FÖILED' (ün-föild'), *a.* Not frustrated.
 ÜN-FÖLD', *v. a.* To expand; to discover; to display; to open; to disclose; to declare; to tell.
 ÜN-FÖLD', *v. n.* To be expanded; to open.
 ÜN-FÖR-BID'DEN (ün-för-bíd'dn), *a.* Not forbidden.
 ÜN-FÖRCED' (ün-först'), *a.* Not forced; easy.
 ÜN-FÖRE-KNÖWN' (-fö-r-nön'), *a.* Not foreknown.
 ÜN-FÖRE-SEÉN', *a.* Not seen or known before.
 ÜN-FÖR'FEIT'ED (ün-för'fít'ed), *a.* Not forfeited.
 ÜN-FÖR-GÍV'ING (ün-för-gí'v'vn), *a.* Not forgiven.
 ÜN-FÖR-GÍV'ING, *a.* Relentless; implacable.
 ÜN-FÖRME'D' (ün-förmd'), *a.* Not formed.
 ÜN-FÖR-SÄ'KEN (ün-för-sä'kn), *a.* Not forsaken.
 ÜN-FÖR'TÍ-FIED (ün-för'tí'fíd), *a.* Defenceless.
 ÜN-FÖRT'Ü-NATE, *a.* Not fortunate; unhappy.
 ÜN-FÖRT'Ü-NATE-LY, *ad.* Unhappily; unluckily.
 ÜN-FÖUND', *a.* Not found; not met with.
 ÜN-FÖUND'ED, *a.* Void of foundation; false.
 ÜN-FRÉ'QUENT, *a.* Not frequent; infrequent.
 ÜN-FRÉ-QUÉNT'ED, *a.* Rarely visited or entered.
 ÜN-FRÉ'QUÉNT-LY, *ad.* Not frequently.
 ÜN-FRÍ'A-BLE, *a.* Not friable.
 ÜN-FRIÉND'ED (ün-frénd'ed), *a.* Wanting friends.
 ÜN-FRIÉND'LI-NESS, *n.* Want of friendliness.
 ÜN-FRIÉND'LY, *a.* Not friendly; not kind.
 ÜN-FRÖ'ZEN (ün-frö'zn), *a.* Not frozen.
 ÜN-FRÜIT'FUL (ün-früit'fúl), *a.* Not fruitful.
 ÜN-FRÜIT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Barrenness; infecundity.
 ÜN-FÜL-FILLED' (ün-fül-fíld'), *a.* Not fulfilled.
 ÜN-FÜRL', *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open.
 ÜN-FÜR'NISH, *v. a.* To deprive; to strip; to divest.
 ÜN-FÜR'NISHED (ün-für'nisht), *a.* Not furnished.
 ÜN-GÄIN'FUL, *a.* Not gainful; unprofitable.
 ÜN-GÄIN'LY, *a.* Awkward; uncouth; not expert.
 ÜN-GÄTH'ERED (ün-gäth'er'd), *a.* Not gathered.
 ÜN-GÉN'ER-OÜS, *a.* Not generous; illiberal.
 ÜN-GÉN'IAL, *a.* Not genial; unnatural.
 ÜN-GÉN-TÉEL', *a.* Not genteel; impolite.
 ÜN-GÉN'TLE, *a.* Not gentle; harsh; rude; rugged.
 ÜN-GÉN'TLE-MÄN-LIKE, } *a.* Not becoming a gentleman.
 ÜN-GÉN'TLE-MÄN-LY, } *ad.* Impolite.
 ÜN-GÉN'TLY, *ad.* Not gently; harshly; rudely.
 ÜN-GÍLD'ED, *a.* Not gilded; not gilt.
 ÜN-GÍRL', *v. a.* To loose from a girdle or bandage.
 ÜN-GLÄZED' (ün-gläzd'), *a.* Not glazed; not furnished with glass.
 ÜN-GLÜE', *v. a.* To loose from glue.
 ÜN-GÖD'LI-LY, *ad.* Impiously; wickedly.
 ÜN-GÖD'LI-NESS, *n.* Impiety; wickedness.
 ÜN-GÖD'LY, *a.* Wicked; impious; profane.
 ÜN-GÖV'ERN-A-BLE, *a.* Not governable; unruly.
 ÜN-GÖV'ERN-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be restrained.
 ÜN-GÖV'ERNED (ün-güv'ernd), *a.* Not governed.
 ÜN-GRÄCE'FUL, *a.* Not graceful; wanting grace.
 ÜN-GRÄCE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of gracefulness.
 ÜN-GRÄ'CIOUS (ün-grä'shus), *a.* Odious; offensive.
 ÜN-GRAM-MÄT'IG, *a.* Not grammatical.
 ÜN-GRÄTE'FUL, *a.* Not grateful; unacceptable.
 ÜN-GRÄTE'FUL-LY, *ad.* With ingratitude; unthankfully; unacceptably.
 ÜN-GRÄT'IG-FIED (ün-grät'ig-fíd), *a.* Not gratified.

ÜN-GRÖÜND'ED, *a.* Having no foundation.
 ÜN'GUAL, *a.* Relating to the nail, claw, or hoof.
 ÜN-GUÄRD'ED (-gärd'-), *a.* Not guarded; careless.
 ÜN'GUENT (üng'went), *n.* An ointment.
 ÜN-GUIC'Ü-LAR, *a.* Having claws; ungulate.
 ÜN-GUIC'Ü-LATE, *a.* Having claws; clawed.
 ÜN-GÜID'ED (ün-güid'ed), *a.* Not guided.
 ÜN'GÜÜ-LATE, *a.* Having hoofs; like a hoof.
 ÜN-HÄB'TI-A-BLE, *a.* Uninhabitable.
 ÜN-HÄL'LOW, *v. a.* To profane; to desecrate.
 ÜN-HÄND', *v. a.* To loose from the hand.
 ÜN-HÄN'DLED (ün-hän'dld), *a.* Not handled.
 ÜN-HÄND'SOME (ün-hän'sum), *a.* Not handsome; ungraceful; illiberal; disingenuous.
 ÜN-HÄND'SOME-LY, *ad.* Ungracefully; illiberally.
 ÜN-HÄN'DY, *a.* Awkward; not dexterous.
 ÜN-HÄP'PI-LY, *ad.* Miserably; unfortunately.
 ÜN-HÄP'PI-NESS, *n.* Infelicity; misfortune.
 ÜN-HÄP'PY, *a.* Miserable; unfortunate; unlucky.
 ÜN-HÄRD'ENED (ün-här'dnd), *a.* Not hardened.
 ÜN-HÄRME'D' (ün-härmd'), *a.* Not injured.
 ÜN-HÄRM'FUL, *a.* Innoxious; innocent; harmless.
 ÜN-HÄR-MÖ'NI-OÜS, *a.* Inharmonious; unmusical.
 ÜN-HÄR'NESS, *v. a.* To loathe from harness.
 ÜN-HEAD', *v. a.* To take off the head or top.
 ÜN-HEALTH'FUL, *a.* Not healthful; unwholesome.
 ÜN-HEALTH'IG-LY, *ad.* In an unwholesome manner.
 ÜN-HEALTH'IG-NESS, *n.* State of being unhealthy.
 ÜN-HEALTH'Y, *a.* Not healthy; sickly.
 ÜN-HEARD' [ün-hérd', *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.;* ün-hérd', *Wb.*], *a.* Not heard; unknown.
 ÜN-HEÄT'ED (ün-hët'ed), *a.* Not heated.
 ÜN-HEED'ED, *a.* Disregarded; neglected.
 ÜN-HEED'FUL, *a.* Not heedful; not cautious.
 ÜN-HEED'ING, *a.* Negligent; careless.
 ÜN-HELPED' (ün-hélp't), *a.* Unassisted; unaided.
 ÜN-HELP'FUL, *a.* Not helpful; not aiding.
 ÜN-HEWN' (ün-hü'n'), *a.* Not hewn; not shaped.
 ÜN-HIN'DERED (ün-hín'derd), *a.* Not hindered.
 ÜN-HINGE', *v. a.* To take from hinges; to loose.
 ÜN-HITCI', *v. a.* To unloose; to set free.
 ÜN-HÖ'LI-NESS, *n.* Profaneness; wickedness.
 ÜN-HÖ'LY, *a.* Not holy; profane; impious.
 ÜN-HÖN'ORED (ün-ön'örd), *a.* Not honored.
 ÜN-HOOP' (ün-hüp'), *v. a.* To divest of hoops.
 ÜN-HOPED' (ün-höp't), *a.* Not hoped or expected.
 ÜN-HÖRSE', *v. a.* To throw from the saddle.
 ÜN-HÖS'TILE, *a.* Not hostile; not unfriendly.
 ÜN-HÖÜSE', *v. a.* To drive from a habitation.
 ÜN-HÜM'BLÉD (ün-hüm'bld), *a.* Not humbled.
 ÜN-HÜRT', *a.* Not hurt; free from injury.
 ÜN-HÜRT'FUL, *a.* Not hurtful; harmless. [iously.
 ÜN-HÜRT'FUL-LY, *ad.* Without harm; innox-
 ü'NI-CÖRN (yü'ne-körn), *n.* A beast or quadruped that has only one horn: — a bird: — a fish.
 Ü'NI-FÖRM (yü'ne-förm), *a.* Unvaried in form; equal; equable; even; regular; consistent.
 Ü'NI-FÖRM (yü'ne-förm), *n.* A like or uniform dress: — the regimental dress of a soldier.
 Ü'NI-FÖRM'IG-TY, *n.* State of being uniform.
 Ü'NI-FÖRM-LY, *ad.* Without variation; invariably.
 Ü'NI-GÉN'IG-TÜRE, *n.* Singleness of birth.
 ÜN-IM-ÄG'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be imagined.
 ÜN-IM-ÄG'INED (-e-mäd'jnd), *a.* Not imagined.
 ÜN-IM'IG-TÄ-BLE, *a.* Inimitable.
 ÜN-IM-MÖR'TAL, *a.* Not immortal; mortal.
 ÜN-IM-PAIR'IG-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be impaired.
 ÜN-IM-PÄS'SIONED (ün-im-päsh'ünd), *a.* Not impassioned; tranquil; calm.
 ÜN-IM-PÉACH'IG-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be impeached.
 ÜN-IM-PÉACHED' (-pécht'), *a.* Not impeached.
 ÜN-IM-PÖR'TANT, *a.* Not important; trifling.
 ÜN-IM-PRÖV'IG-A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of improvement.
 ÜN-IM-PRÖVED' (-prövd'), *a.* Not improved.
 ÜN-IN-FÉCT'ED, *a.* Not infected; untainted.
 ÜN-IN-FLÄME'D' (ün-in-fländ'), *a.* Not inflamed.
 ÜN-IN-FLÄM'MA-BLE, *a.* Not inflammable.
 ÜN-IN-FLÜ-ENCED (-éust), *a.* Not influenced.
 ÜN-IN-FÖRME'D' (ün-in-förm'd'), *a.* Not informed.
 ÜN-IN-GÉN'IOUS, *a.* Not ingenious; stupid.
 ÜN-IN-GÉN'ÜT-OÜS, *a.* Disingenuous.

ŪN-IN-HĀB'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Unfit to be inhabited.
 ŪN-IN-HĀB'IT-ED, *a.* Having no inhabitants.
 ŪN-IN-JURED (ūn-in'jurd), *a.* Not injured; unhurt.
 ŪN-IN-SPIRED' (ūn-in-spīrd'), *a.* Not inspired.
 ŪN-IN-STRUC'T-ED, *a.* Not instructed or taught.
 ŪN-IN-STRUC'TIVE, *a.* Not giving instruction.
 ŪN-IN-TĒL-LI-Ġ-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* Quality of not
 ŪN-IN-TĒL-LI-Ġ-BLE-NESS, } being intelligible.
 ŪN-IN-TĒL-LI-Ġ-BLE, *a.* Not intelligible.
 ŪN-IN-TĒL-LI-Ġ-BLY, *ad.* Not intelligibly.
 ŪN-IN-TĒN'TION-AL, *a.* Not designed or intended.
 ŪN-IN-TER-EST-ED, *a.* Not having interest.
 ŪN-IN-TER-EST-ING, *a.* Not interesting. [rupted].
 ŪN-IN-TER-MIT'T-ED, *a.* Continued; not inter-
 ŪN-IN-TER-MIT'TING, *a.* Having no intermission.
 ŪN-IN-TĒR'PO-LĀT-ED, *a.* Not interpolated.
 ŪN-IN-TER-RUP'T-ED, *a.* Not interrupted; un-
 broken; constant. [tion].
 ŪN-IN-TER-RUP'T-ED-LY, *ad.* Without interrup-
 ŪN-IN-URED' (ūn-in-yūrd'), *a.* Not habituated.
 ŪN-IN-YĀD'ED, *a.* Not invaded or assailed.
 ŪN-IN-VĒS'TI-G-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be searched out.
 ŪN-IN-VIT'ED, *a.* Not invited; not asked.
 ŪN-IN-VIT'ING, *a.* Not inviting.
 ŪN-I-Ō, *n.* [L.] (*Conch.*) A genus of pearl-shells.
 ŪN-ION (yūn'yun) [yū'nyun, *S. E. F. K. Sm.*; yū'-
 ne-ūn, *W. P. J. Ja.*], *n.* Act of uniting or joining;
 junction; concord; conjunction; a confederacy.
 ŪN-ION-IST, *n.* A promoter of union.
 Ū-NIP'A-ROUS, *a.* Bringing forth one at a birth.
 ŪN-I-PĒD, *a.* Having only one foot.
 Ū-NIQUE' (yū-nēk'), *a.* [Fr.] Sole; without an
 equal or another of the same kind; unequalled.
 ŪN-I-SON, *n.* Accordance or consonance of sounds;
 melody; harmony; concord; agreement.
 ŪN-I-SON (yū'ne-sun), *a.* Sounding alone.
 Ū-NIS'O-NANCE, *n.* Accordance of sounds.
 Ū-NIS'O-NANT, *a.* Being in unison or concord.
 Ū-NIT (yū'nit), *n.* One; the least number.
 Ū-NIT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be united.
 Ū-NI-TĀ-RI-AN, *n.* One who, in distinction from
 Trinitarians, holds that God exists in one person
 only; an antitrinitarian.
 Ū-NI-TĀ-RI-AN, *a.* Relating to Unitarianism.
 Ū-NI-TĀ-RI-AN-ISM, *n.* Doctrines of Unitarians.
 Ū-NITE' (yū-nit'), *v. a.* To join two or more into
 one; to combine; to cause to adhere; to join.
 Ū-NITE', *v. n.* To join; to concur; to coalesce.
 Ū-NITE'-ED-LY, *ad.* With union; so as to join.
 Ū-NIT'ER, *n.* The person or thing that unites.
 Ū-NI'TION (yū-nish'un), *n.* The act of uniting.
 Ū-NI-TY, *n.* State of being one; oneness:—uni-
 formity; concord; agreement.
 Ū-NI-VĀLVE, *n.* A shell-fish having but one valve.
 Ū-NI-VĀLVE, *a.* Having one shell or valve.
 Ū-NI-VĒR'SAL, *a.* Total; whole; comprising all.
 Ū-NI-VĒR'SAL, *n.* The whole.—*Pl. (Logic.)* A
 proposition including a general class of particulars.
 Ū-NI-VĒR'SAL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the salvation
 of all men. [salvation of all men].
 Ū-NI-VĒR'SAL-IST, *n.* One who believes in the
 Ū-NI-VĒR-SĀL'I-TY, *n.* State of being universal;
 extension to the whole.
 Ū-NI-VĒR'SAL-LY, *ad.* Throughout the whole.
 Ū-NI-VĒRSE, *n.* The whole creation, including the
 solar system and all the starry regions beyond;
 the world.
Syn.—*World* comprises the earth and its in-
 habitants; *universe*, the mass of worlds, suns,
 stars, and all other bodies that exist.
 Ū-NI-YĒR'SI-TY, *n.* A seminary where all the arts
 and sciences are taught and studied.
 Ū-NĪV'O-CAL, *n.* A word of only one meaning.
 Ū-NĪV'O-CAL, *a.* Having one meaning; certain.
 ŪN-JŌINT'ED, *a.* Having no joints; disjointed.
 ŪN-JUST', *a.* Contrary to justice; iniquitous.
 ŪN-JUS'TI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be justified.
 ŪN-JUS'TI-FI-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be justified.
 ŪN-JUS'TI-FIED (ūn-jus'te-fid), *a.* Not justified.
 ŪN-JUST'LY, *ad.* In a manner contrary to right.
 ŪN-KEN'NEL, *v. a.* To drive from a kennel.

ŪN-KĒPT', *a.* Not kept; not observed.
 ŪN-KIND', *a.* Not kind; not benevolent.
 ŪN-KIND/LI-NESS, *n.* Want of kindness.
 ŪN-KIND/LY, *a.* Wanting kindness; unfavorable.
 ŪN-KIND/LY, *ad.* Without kindness.
 ŪN-KIND/NESS, *n.* Want of kindness; ill-will.
 ŪN-KING', *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.
 ŪN-KING/LY, *a.* Unbecoming a king; base.
 ŪN-KNIGHT/LY (nīt'le), *a.* Unlike a knight.
 ŪN-KNIT' (ūn-nīt'), *v. a.* To unweave; to open.
 ŪN-KNŌW-A-BLE (ūn-nō'a-bl), *a.* Not to be known.
 ŪN-KNŌW'ING (ūn-nō'ing), *a.* Not knowing.
 ŪN-KNŌW'ING-LY, *ad.* Without knowledge.
 ŪN-KNŌW'ING (ūn-nōn'), *a.* Not known; obscure.
 ŪN-LĀ'BORED (ūn-lā'burd), *a.* Not labored.
 ŪN-LĀCE', *v. a.* To loose from laces; to unfasten.
 ŪN-LĀDE', *v. a.* To empty or remove from a ves-
 sel; to unload.
 ŪN-LĀID', *a.* Not placed; not fixed; not pacified.
 ŪN-LĀ-MĒNT'ED, *a.* Not lamented; not deplored.
 ŪN-LĀTCH', *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch.
 ŪN-LĀW'FUL, *a.* Not lawful; illegal.
 ŪN-LĀW'FUL-LY, *ad.* In an unlawful manner.
 ŪN-LĀW'FUL-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to law.
 ŪN-LĀV', *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To untwist a cable.
 ŪN-LĒARN', *v. a.* [*i.* UNLEARNED or UNLEARN'T;
pp. UNLEARNING, UNLEARNED or UNLEARN'T.] To
 forget or cause to forget what has been learned.
 ŪN-LĒARN'ED, *a.* Not learned; ignorant.
 ŪN-LĒARN'ED-LY, *ad.* Ignorantly; grossly.
 ŪN-LĒAV'ENED (ūn-lēv'vnd), *a.* Not leavened.
 ŪN-LĒSS', *conj.* Except; if not; supposing that not.
 ŪN-LĒT'TERED (ūn-lēt'terd), *a.* Unlearned.
 ŪN-LI'CENSED (ūn-lit'senst), *a.* Having no license.
 ŪN-LICKED' (ūn-lik't'), *a.* Not licked; shapeless.
 ŪN-LIGHT'ED (ūn-lit'ed), *a.* Not lighted.
 ŪN-LIGHT/SOME, *a.* Wanting light; dark.
 ŪN-LIKE', *a.* Having no likeness; dissimilar.
 ŪN-LIKE/LY, *a.* Improbable.—*ad.* Improbably.
 ŪN-LIKE/NESS, *n.* Want of resemblance; *diversity*.
 ŪN-LĪM'IT-ED, *a.* Having no limits; boundless.
 ŪN-LĪNK', *v. a.* To untwist; to open.
 ŪN-LI'QUE-FIED (ūn-lik'we-fid), *a.* Unmelted.
 ŪN-LĪVE/LY, *a.* Not lively; inanimate; dull.
 ŪN-LŌAD', *v. a.* To free from load; to unlade.
 ŪN-LŌCK', *v. a.* To open what is shut; to solve.
 ŪN-LŌCKED' (ūn-lōkt'), *a.* Not locked.
 ŪN-LŌŌSE', *v. a.* To unbind; to loosen; to loose.
 ŪN-LŌŌSE', *v. n.* To become loosened.
 ŪN-LŌVE/LI-NESS, *n.* Unamiableness.
 ŪN-LŌVE/LY, *a.* Not lovely; not amiable.
 ŪN-LŪCK/I-LY, *ad.* Unfortunately; by ill luck.
 ŪN-LŪCK/I-NESS, *n.* Unfortunateness; ill luck.
 ŪN-LŪCK/Y, *a.* Unfortunate; not successful.
 ŪN-MADE', *a.* Not made; deprived of form.
 ŪN-MAKE', *v. a.* To deprive of qualities; to ruin.
 ŪN-MĀL'LE-A-BLE, *a.* Not malleable.
 ŪN-MĀN', *v. a.* To deprive of manly qualities:—
 to deject; to dishearten:—to disarrange.
 ŪN-MĀN'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Not manageable.
 ŪN-MĀN'AGED (ūn-mān'ajd), *a.* Not managed.
 ŪN-MĀN'LIKE, } *a.* Not manly; unsuitable to a
 ŪN-MĀN'LY, } man; effeminate; dishonorable.
 ŪN-MĀNNE'D' (ūn-mānd'), *a.* Not manly; not
 having man; deprived of manly qualities.
 ŪN-MĀN'NERED (ūn-mān'nerd), *a.* Rude; uncivil.
 ŪN-MĀN'NER-LI-NESS, *n.* Want of manners.
 ŪN-MĀN'NER-LY, *a.* Ill-bred; not complaisant.
 ŪN-MĀRKED' (ūn-mārk't'), *a.* Not marked.
 ŪN-MĀRRED' (ūn-mārd'), *a.* Not married.
 ŪN-MĀR'RIED (ūn-mā'rrijd), *a.* Not married.
 ŪN-MĀR'RY, *v. a.* To separate; to divorce.
 ŪN-MĀSK', *v. a.* To strip of a mask or disguise.
 ŪN-MĀSK', *v. n.* To put off the mask.
 ŪN-MĀSKED' (ūn-māsk't'), *a.* Open to the view.
 ŪN-MĀS'TERED (ūn-māst'erd), *a.* Not mastered.
 ŪN-MĀTCH-A-BLE, *a.* Unparalleled; unequalled.
 ŪN-MĀTCHED' (-mācht'), *a.* Not matched; match-
 ŪN-MĒAN'ING, *a.* Having no meaning. [*less*].
 ŪN-MĒAS'UR-A-BLE (ūn-mēzh'ur-a-bl), *a.* In-
 measurable; boundless. [*R.*]

ŪN-MĒAS'ŪR-Ā-BLY, *ad.* Immeasurably.
 ŪN-MĒAS'ŪRED (ŭn-mĕzh'urd), *a.* Not measured.
 ŪN-MĒD'Ī-TĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not meditated or designed.
 ŪN-MĒET', *a.* Not meet; not fit; not proper.
 ŪN-MĒET'LY, *ad.* Not properly; not suitably.
 ŪN-MĒL'ĒDOWED (ŭn-mĕl'lōd), *a.* Not mellowed.
 ŪN-MĒ-LŌ'DI-OŪS, *a.* Not melodious; harsh.
 ŪN-MĒLT'ĒD, *a.* Not melted; not dissolved.
 ŪN-MĒN'TIONED (ŭn-mĕn'shond), *a.* Not told.
 ŪN-MĒR'CHĀNT-Ā-BLE, *a.* Not merchantable.
 ŪN-MĒR'CĪ-FŪL, *a.* Not merciful; *cruel*; severe.
 ŪN-MĒR'CĪ-FŪL-LY, *ad.* Without mercy; cruelly.
 ŪN-MĒR'CĪ-FŪL-NĒSS, *n.* Cruelty; want of mercy.
 ūN-MĒR'IT-Ā-BLE, *a.* Having no desert. *Shak.*
 ŪN-MĒR'IT-ĒD, *a.* Not merited or deserved.
 ŪN-MIND'FŪL, *a.* Not mindful; careless.
 ŪN-MIND'FŪL-LY, *ad.* Carelessly; negligently.
 ŪN-MIND'FŪL-NĒSS, *n.* Inattention.
 ŪN-MIN'GLE, *v. a.* To separate things mixed.
 ŪN-MIN'GLED (ŭn-mĭng'glēd), *a.* Unmixed; pure.
 ŪN-MIT'I-GĀ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be softened.
 ŪN-MIT'I-GĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not mitigated; not softened.
 ŪN-MIXED' (ŭn-mĭkst'), *a.* Not mingled; pure.
 ŪN-MŌ-LEST'ĒD, *a.* Not molested; quiet.
 ŪN-MŌN'EYED (ŭn-mŭn'jēd), *a.* Having no money.
 ŪN-MŌOR', *v. a.* To loose from anchorage.
 ŪN-MŌRT'GAGED (ŭn-mŏr't'gajd), *a.* Not mortgaged.
 ŪN-MŌURNED' (ŭn-mŏrnd'), *a.* Not lamented.
 ūN-MŌV'Ā-BLE, *a.* Immovable. *Locke.*
 ŪN-MŌVED' (ŭn-mōvd'), *a.* Not moved; fixed.
 ŪN-MŌV'ING, *a.* Not moving; having no motion:
 — unaffecting.
 ŪN-MŪ'FLE, *v. a.* To remove a muffle from.
 ŪN-MŪ'ŖI-CAL, *a.* Not musical; inharmonious.
 ŪN-MŪZ'ZLE, *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle.
 ŪN-NAMED' (ŭn-nāmd'), *a.* Not named.
 ŪN-NĀT'Ū-RAL, *a.* Not natural; contrary to nature;
 affected. See PRETERNATURAL.
 ŪN-NĀT'Ū-RAL-ĪZE, *v. a.* To divest of nature.
 ŪN-NĀT'Ū-RAL-LY, *ad.* In opposition to nature.
 ŪN-NĀT'Ū-RAL-NĒSS, *n.* Contrariety to nature.
 ŪN-NĀV'I-GĀ-BLE, *a.* That cannot be navigated.
 ŪN-NĒC'ES-SĀ-RI-LY, *ad.* Without necessity.
 ŪN-NĒC'ES-SĀ-RI-NĒSS, *n.* Want of necessity.
 ŪN-NĒC'ES-SĀ-RY, *a.* Not necessary; needless.
 ŪN-NEIGH'BOR-LY (ŭn-nā'bor-le), *a.* Not kind.
 ŪN-NEIGH'BOR-LY (ŭn-nā'bor-le), *ad.* Unkindly.
 ŪN-NĒRVE', *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble.
 ŪN-NĒRVED' (ŭn-nĕrvd'), *a.* Weak; feeble.
 ŪN-NŌT'ĒD, *a.* Not noted; not observed.
 ŪN-NŌ'TICED (ŭn-nō'tist), *a.* Not noticed.
 ŪN-NŪM'BERED (ŭn-nŭm'berd), *a.* Not counted.
 ŪN-NŪRT'URED (ŭn-nŭr't'urd), *a.* Not nurtured.
 ŪN-ŌB-JĒCTION-Ā-BLE, *a.* Not objectionable;
 not liable to objection.
 ŪN-ŌB-SŪRED' (ŭn-ŏb-skŭrd'), *a.* Not obscured.
 ŪN-ŌB-SĒRV'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not observable.
 ŪN-ŌB-SĒRV'ANT, *a.* Not observant; not attentive.
 ŪN-ŌB-SĒRVED' (ŭn-ŏb-zĕrvd'), *a.* Not observed.
 ŪN-ŌB-SĒRV'ING, *a.* Not observing; inattentive.
 ŪN-ŌB-SŖŪCT'ĒD, *a.* Not hindered; not stopped.
 ŪN-ŌB-SŖŪCT'IVE, *a.* Not raising any obstacle.
 ŪN-ŌB-TAINED' (ŭn-ŏb-tānd'), *a.* Not obtained.
 ŪN-ŌB-TRŪS'IVE, *a.* Not obtrusive; modest.
 ŪN-ŌC'CU-PIED (ŭn-ŏk'ku-pīd), *a.* Not occupied.
 ŪN-ŌF-FĒND'ING, *a.* Harmless; innocent; pure.
 ŪN-ŌPĒNED (ŭn-ŏ'pnd), *a.* Not opened; closed.
 ūN-ŌPĒR-Ā-TIVE, *a.* Inoperative. *South.*
 ŪN-ŌP-ŌSED' (ŭn-ŏp-pōzd'), *a.* Not opposed.
 ŪN-ŌR'GAN-IZED (ŭn-ŏr'gan-īzd), *a.* Not organized;
 inorganic.
 ŪN-ŌR-NĀ-MĒNT'AL, *a.* Not ornamental; plain.
 ŪN-ŌR-NĀ-MĒNT-ĒD, *a.* Not ornamented; plain.
 ŪN-ŌR'THO-DŌX, *a.* Not orthodox; heterodox.
 ŪN-ŌS-TĒN-TĀ'TIOUS, *a.* Not ostentatious; modest.
 ŪN-ŌWNED' (ŭn-ŏnd'), *a.* Having no owner.
 ŪN-PĀ-CĪF'IC, *a.* Not pacific; not peaceable.
 ŪN-PĀC'Ī-FĒID (ŭn-pās'ē-fīd), *a.* Not pacified.
 ŪN-PĀCK', *v. a.* To open, as things packed.
 ŪN-PĀID', *a.* Not paid; not discharged.
 ŪN-PĀL'ĀT-Ā-BLE, *a.* Not palatable; nauseous.

ŪN-PĀR'Ā-DISE, *v. a.* To deprive of happiness.
 ŪN-PĀR'ĀL-LĒLED (ŭn-pār'al-lēld), *a.* Unequalled.
 ŪN-PĀR'DON-Ā-BLE, *a.* That cannot be pardoned.
 ŪN-PĀR'DON-Ā-BLY, *ad.* Beyond forgiveness.
 ŪN-PĀR'DONED (ŭn-pār'dnd), *a.* Not pardoned.
 ŪN-PĀR-LĪA-MĒNT'Ā-RY (ŭn-pār-lē-mĕnt'ā-rē), *a.*
 Contrary to the rules of parliament.
 ŪN-PĀRT'ĒD, *a.* Not parted; not separated.
 ŪN-PAVED' (ŭn-pāvd'), *a.* Not paved.
 ŪN-PEACE'FUL, *a.* Not peaceful; contentious.
 ŪN-PĒG', *v. a.* To loose from pegs.
 ŪN-PĒN', *v. a.* To open; to set free.
 ūN-PĒN'I-TĒNT, *a.* Impenitent.
 ŪN-PĒN'SIONED (ŭn-pĕn'shnd), *a.* Not pensioned.
 ŪN-PĒO'PLE (ŭn-pĕ'pl), *v. a.* To depopulate.
 ŪN-PĒR-CĒIV'Ā-BLE, *a.* Imperceptible. [*R.*]
 ŪN-PĒR-CĒIVED' (ŭn-pĕr-sēvd'), *a.* Not perceived.
 ŪN-PĒR'FECT-ĒD, *a.* Not perfected; not completed.
 ŪN-PĒR-FORMED' (-fōrmd'), *a.* Not performed.
 ŪN-PĒR-FŌRM'ING, *a.* Not performing.
 ūN-PĒR'ISH-Ā-BLE, *a.* Imperishable. *Hammond.*
 ŪN-PĒR'JURED (ŭn-pĕr'jurd), *a.* Free from perjury.
 ŪN-PĒR-PLEX', *v. a.* To relieve from perplexity.
 ŪN-PĒR-PLEXED' (-plĕkst'), *a.* Not perplexed.
 ŪN-PĒR-SUĀD-Ā-BLE, *a.* Impersuadable.
 ŪN-PHIL-O-SŖPH'Ī-CAL, *a.* Not philosophical.
 ŪN-PHIL-O-SŖPH'Ī-CAL-LY, *ad.* Not philosophically.
 ŪN-PĒRCEED' (ŭn-pĕrst'), *a.* Not pierced.
 ŪN-PIL'LOWED (ŭn-pĭl'lōd), *a.* Wanting a pillow.
 ŪN-PIN', *v. a.* To open what is fastened with a pin.
 ŪN-PIT'Y-ING, *a.* Having no compassion.
 ŪN-PLACED' (ŭn-plāst'), *a.* Not placed; unfixed.
 ŪN-PLĀNT'ĒD, *a.* Not planted; — spontaneous.
 ŪN-PLĒAD-Ā-BLE, *a.* Not to be alleged in plea.
 ŪN-PLĒAS'ANT (ŭn-plĕz'ant), *a.* Not pleasant.
 ŪN-PLĒAS'ANT-LY, *ad.* Not pleasantly; uneasily.
 ŪN-PLĒASED' (ŭn-plĕzd), *a.* Not pleased.
 ŪN-PLĒAS'ING, *a.* Not pleasing; displeasing.
 ŪN-PLĒDGED' (ŭn-plĕjd'), *a.* Not pledged; free.
 ŪN-PLĪ'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not pliable; not yielding.
 ŪN-PLĪ'ANT, *a.* Not pliant; not easily bent.
 ŪN-PLŪME', *v. a.* To strip of plumes; to degrade.
 ŪN-PO-ĒT'IC, } *a.* Not poetical; not partaking
 ŪN-PO-ĒT'Ī-CAL, } of poetry.
 ŪN-PO-ĒT'Ī-CAL-LY, *ad.* Not according to poetry.
 ŪN-POINTED', *a.* Not pointed; having no point.
 ŪN-PŌL'ISHED (ŭn-pŏl'ishd), *a.* Not polished.
 ŪN-PO-LĪTE', *a.* Not polite; impolite. [*R.*]
 ŪN-POL-LŪT'ĒD, *a.* Not polluted; not defiled.
 ŪN-PŌP'Ū-LAR, *a.* Not popular; wanting popularity;
 not having the public favor; offensive;
obnoxious.
 ŪN-PŌP-Ū-LĀR'Ī-TY, *n.* Want of popularity.
 ŪN-PŌRT'Ā-BLE, *a.* Not portable.
 ŪN-POSS'ESSED' (ŭn-pŏz-zēst'), *a.* Not possessed.
 ŪN-PRĀC'TISED (ŭn-prāk'tist), *a.* Not expert; raw.
 ŪN-PRĀISED' (ŭn-prāzd'), *a.* Not praised.
 ŪN-PRĒG'Ē-DENT-ĒD, *a.* Not justified by example.
 ŪN-PRĒG'NANT, *a.* Not pregnant; not prolific.
 ŪN-PRĒJ'UDICED (ŭn-prĕj'ū-dīst), *a.* Not prejudiced;
 free from prejudice or prepossession.
 ŪN-PRĒ-MĒD'Ī-TĀT-ĒD, *a.* Not premeditated.
 ŪN-PRĒ-PARED' (ŭn-prĕ-pārd'), *a.* Not prepared.
 ŪN-PRĒ-POSS'ESSED' (ŭn-prĕ-pŏz-zēst'), *a.* Not
 prepossessed; unprejudiced.
 ŪN-PRĒSSED' (ŭn-prĕst'), *a.* Not pressed.
 ŪN-PRĒ-SŪMP'TŪ-OŪS, *a.* Not presumptuous;
 cautious; submissive; humble.
 ŪN-PRĒ-TĒND'ING, *a.* Not pretending; modest.
 ŪN-PRĒ-VĀIL'ING, *a.* Being of no force.
 ŪN-PRĒ-VĒNT'ĒD, *a.* Not prevented; unhindered.
 ŪN-PRĒST'LY, *a.* Unsuitable to a priest.
 ŪN-PRINCE'LY, *a.* Not princely; ignoble.
 ŪN-PRIN'CI-PLED (ŭn-prĭn'sē-pld), *a.* Devoid of
 principle; of loose principles; wicked.
 ŪN-PRINT'ĒD, *a.* Not printed.
 ŪN-PRIZED' (ŭn-prīzd'), *a.* Not prized.
 ŪN-PRO-CLAIMED' (-klāmd'), *a.* Not proclaimed.
 ŪN-PRO-DŪC'TIVE, *a.* Not productive; barren.
 ŪN-PRŖF'IT-Ā-BLE, *a.* Affording no profit; useless.

ŮN-PRŮF'/IT-A-BLE-NĚSS, *n.* Uselessness.
 ŮN-PRŮF'/IT-A-BLY, *ad.* Uselessly; without profit.
 ŮN-PRŮ-JĚCT'/ED, *a.* Not projected; not planned.
 ŮN-PRŮ-LĚF'/IC, *a.* Not prolific; not productive.
 ŮN-PRŮM'/IS-ING, *a.* Not promising good.
 ŮN-PRŮMPT'/ED, *a.* Not prompted; not dictated.
 ŮN-PRŮ-PHĚT'/IC, *a.* Not prophetic.
 ŮN-PRŮ-PŮTIOUS (-pish'us), *a.* Inauspicious.
 ŮN-PRŮ-PŮRTION-ATE, *a.* Not proportionate.
 ŮN-PRŮPPED' (Ůn-prŮpt'), *a.* Not supported.
 ŮN-PRŮS'/PER-OŮS, *a.* Not prosperous.
 ŮN-PRŮ-TĚCT'/ED, *a.* Not protected; defenceless.
 ŮN-PRŮVED' (Ůn-prŮvd'), *a.* Not proved.
 ŮN-PRŮ-VŮKED' (Ůn-prŮ-vŮkt'), *a.* Not provoked.
 ŮN-PRŮNED' (Ůn-prŮnd'), *a.* Not pruned; not cut.
 ŮN-PŮB'/LISHED (-pŮb'/lish't), *a.* Not published.
 ŮN-PŮN'/ISHED (Ůn-pŮn'/ish't), *a.* Not published.
 ŮN-PŮR'/CHASED (Ůn-pŮr'/chast'), *a.* Unbought.
 ŮN-PŮR'-FIED (Ůn-pŮr'-fid'), *a.* Not purified.
 ŮN-PŮR-SŮED' (Ůn-pŮr-sŮd'), *a.* Not pursued.
 ŮN-QUAL'/I-FIED (Ůn-kwŮl'/e-fid'), *a.* Not qualified;
 not fit; — not softened; not abated.
 †ŮN-QUAL'/I-FY (Ůn-kwŮl'/e-ft'), *a.* To disqualify.
 ŮN-QUENCH'/A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be quenched.
 ŮN-QUENCHED' (Ůn-kwĕncht'), *a.* Not quenched.
 ŮN-QUĚS'/TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not questionable; *in-*
admissible; indisputable; certain.
 ŮN-QUĚS'/TION-A-BLY, *ad.* Without doubt.
 ŮN-QUĚS'/TIONED (Ůn-kwĕst'/yund), *a.* Not doubted.
 ŮN-QUICK'/ENED (Ůn-kwik'/knd'), *a.* Not animated.
 ŮN-QUI'/ET, *a.* Not quiet; disturbed; restless.
 ŮN-QUI'/ET-NĚSS, *n.* Want of peace or quiet.
 ŮN-RĚN'/SOMED (Ůn-rĕn'/sumd'), *a.* Not set free.
 ŮN-RĚV'/EL (Ůn-rĕv'/vl), *a.* To disentangle; to
 unfold; to clear: — to explain.
 ŮN-RĚV'/EL (Ůn-rĕv'/vl), *v. n.* To be unfolded.
 ŮN-RĚACHED' (Ůn-rĕcht'), *a.* Not reached.
 ŮN-RĚAD' (Ůn-rĕd'), *a.* Not read; untaught.
 ŮN-RĚAD'/I-NĚSS, *n.* Want of readiness.
 ŮN-RĚAD'/Y (Ůn-rĕd'/e), *a.* Not ready; unfit.
 ŮN-RĚ'/AL, *a.* Not real; vain; unsubstantial.
 ŮN-RĚAPED' (Ůn-rĕpt'), *a.* Not reaped; uncut.
 ŮN-RĚA'/SON-A-BLE (Ůn-rĕ/zn-a-bl), *a.* Not rea-
 sonable; contrary to reason; irrational; *absurd*.
 ŮN-RĚA'/SON-A-BLE-NĚSS (Ůn-rĕ/zn-a-bl-nĕs), *n.*
 Inconsistency with reason; exorbitance.
 ŮN-RĚA'/SON-A-BLY, *ad.* Without reason.
 ŮN-RĚ-CLĚAIMED' (Ůn-rĕ-klĕmd'), *a.* Not re-
 claimed.
 ŮN-RĚC'-ON-CĚL'/A-BLE, *a.* Not reconcilable.
 ŮN-RĚC'/ON-CĚLED (-sĚld), *a.* Not reconciled.
 ŮN-RĚ-CŮRD'/ED, *a.* Not recorded.
 †ŮN-RĚ-CŮV'/ER-A-BLE, *a.* Irrecoverable.
 ŮN-RĚ-CRŮT'/A-BLE, *a.* Not to be recruited.
 ŮN-RĚ-DŮ'/CI-BLE, *a.* Not reducible.
 ŮN-RĚ-FŮRM'/A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be reformed.
 ŮN-RĚ-FŮRME'D' (Ůn-rĕ-fŮrmd'), *a.* Not reformed.
 ŮN-RĚ-FRĚSHED' (Ůn-rĕ-frĕsh't'), *a.* Not re-
 freshed.
 ŮN-RĚ-GĚRD'/ED, *a.* Not regarded; neglected.
 ŮN-RĚ-GĚN'/ER-A-CY, *n.* Unregenerate state.
 ŮN-RĚ-GĚN'/ER-ATE, *a.* Not regenerate.
 ŮN-RĚG'/IS-TERED (Ůn-rĕd'/jis-terd'), *a.* Not regis-
 tered; not recorded.
 ŮN-RĚ-LĚT'/ED, *a.* Not related; not allied.
 ŮN-RĚ-LĚNT'/ING, *a.* Not relenting; inexorable;
implacable; relentless; hard; cruel.
 ŮN-RĚ-LĚV'/A-BLE, *a.* Admitting no relief.
 ŮN-RĚ-LĚVED' (Ůn-rĕ-lĕvd'), *a.* Not relieved.
 ŮN-RĚ-MĚ'/DI-A-BLE, *a.* Irremediable.
 ŮN-RĚM'/E-DĚD (-dĚd), *a.* Not remedied.
 ŮN-RĚ-MĚT'/TING, *a.* Not abating; persevering.
 ŮN-RĚ-MŮVED' (Ůn-rĕ-mŮvd'), *a.* Not removed.
 ŮN-RĚ-NĚWED' (Ůn-rĕ-nŮd'), *a.* Not renewed.
 ŮN-RĚ-PĚALED' (Ůn-rĕ-pĕld'), *a.* Not repealed.
 ŮN-RĚ-PĚNT'/ANT, } *a.* Not repenting; not peni-
 ŮN-RĚ-PĚNT'/ING, } tent; impenitent.
 ŮN-RĚ-PĚN'/ING, *a.* Not repining.
 ŮN-RĚ-PLĚN'/ISHED (Ůn-rĕ-plĕn'/ish't), *a.* Not re-
 plenished; unfurnished; not filled.
 ŮN-RĚ-PRIĚV'/A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be reprieved.

ŮN-RĚ-PRIĚVED' (Ůn-rĕ-prĕvd'), *a.* Not reprieved.
 ŮN-RĚ-PRŮACHED' (-prŮcht'), *a.* Not censured.
 ŮN-RĚ-PRŮV'/A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to reproof.
 ŮN-RĚ-PRŮVED' (Ůn-rĕ-prŮvd'), *a.* Not reproofed.
 ŮN-RĚ-ŠĚNT'/ED, *a.* Not resented.
 ŮN-RĚ-ŠĚRVE', *n.* Want of reserve; frankness.
 ŮN-RĚ-ŠĚRVED' (Ůn-rĕ-zĕrvd'), *a.* Open; frank.
 ŮN-RĚ-ŠĚRV'/ED-LY, *ad.* Without reserve; openly.
 ŮN-RĚ-ŠĚRV'/ED-NĚSS, *n.* Openness; frankness.
 ŮN-RĚ-ŠĚST'/ED, *a.* Not resisted or opposed.
 ŮN-RĚ-ŠĚST'/ING, *a.* Not making resistance.
 ŮN-RĚ-SŮLV'/A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be resolved;
 insoluble.
 ŮN-RĚ-SŮLVED' (Ůn-rĕ-zŮlvd'), *a.* Not resolved.
 ŮN-RĚS'/PĚT'/ED, *a.* Not respited; not relieved.
 ŮN-RĚS'-TŮRED' (Ůn-rĕ-stŮrd'), *a.* Not restored.
 ŮN-RĚ-STRAINED' (-strĕnd'), *a.* Not restrained.
 ŮN-RĚ-TRACT'/ED, *a.* Not retracted; not recalled.
 ŮN-RĚ-VĚALED' (Ůn-rĕ-vĕld'), *a.* Not revealed.
 ŮN-RĚ-VĚNGED' (Ůn-rĕ-vĕnjd'), *a.* Not revenged.
 ŮN-RĚV'/ER-END, *a.* Not reverend; disrespectful.
 ŮN-RĚ-VĚRSED' (Ůn-rĕ-vĕrst'), *a.* Not reversed.
 ŮN-RĚ-VŮKED' (Ůn-rĕ-vŮkt'), *a.* Not revoked.
 ŮN-RĚ-WĚRD'/ED, *a.* Not rewarded.
 ŮN-RĚD'/DLE, *v. a.* To solve, as a riddle; to ex-
 plain.
 ŮN-RĚG'/, *v. a.* To strip of rigging or tackle.
 ŮN-RĚGHT'/EOUS (Ůn-rĕ/chus), *a.* Unjust; wicked.
 ŮN-RĚGHT'/EOUS-LY (Ůn-rĕ/chus-lĕ), *ad.* Unjustly.
 ŮN-RĚGHT'/EOUS-NĚSS (Ůn-rĕ/chus-nĕs), *n.* Injus-
 tice; wickedness.
 ŮN-RĚPE', *a.* Not ripe; green; immature.
 ŮN-RĚP'/ENED (Ůn-rĕ/pnd'), *a.* Not ripened.
 ŮN-RĚPE'/NĚSS, *n.* Want of ripeness.
 ŮN-RĚR'/VALLED (Ůn-rĕ/rĕld'), *a.* Having no rival.
 ŮN-RĚV'/ET, *v. a.* To loose from rivets.
 ŮN-RŮBE', *v. a.* To undress; to disrobe.
 ŮN-RŮLL', *v. a.* To open what is rolled; to un-
 fold.
 ŮN-RŮ-MĚN'/TIC, *a.* Not romantic.
 ŮN-RŮŮF', *v. a.* To strip off the roof.
 ŮN-RŮŮT', *v. a.* To tear from roots; to extirpate.
 ŮN-RŮND'/ED, *a.* Not rounded or made round.
 ŮN-RŮŮT'/ED, *a.* Not routed.
 ŮN-RŮR'/FLE, *v. n.* To cease from commotion.
 ŮN-RŮP'/FLED (Ůn-rŮf'/fd'), *a.* Calm; tranquil.
 ŮN-RŮLED' (Ůn-rŮld'), *a.* Not ruled or governed.
 ŮN-RŮND'/ED, *n.* Turbulence; tumultuousness.
 ŮN-RŮ'/LY, *a.* Turbulent; ungovernable.
 ŮN-RŮM'/PLE, *v. a.* To free from rumples.
 ŮN-RŮS'/DLE, *v. a.* To take off the saddle from.
 ŮN-SĚF'E', *a.* Not safe; hazardous; dangerous.
 ŮN-SĚF'E'/LY, *ad.* Not safely; dangerously.
 ŮN-SĚID' (Ůn-sĕd'), *a.* Not said; not uttered.
 ŮN-SĚL'/A-BLE, *a.* Not salable; not vendible.
 ŮN-SĚLT'/ED, *a.* Not salted or pickled.
 ŮN-SĚNC'/TĚ-FIED (Ůn-sĕngk'/tĕ-fid'), *a.* Unholy.
 ŮN-SĚT'/ED, *a.* Not sated or satisfied; insatiate.
 ŮN-SĚT'-IS-FĚC'/TO-RY, *a.* Not giving satisfaction.
 ŮN-SĚT'-IS-FĚD' (Ůn-sĕt'/is-fid'), *a.* Not satisfied.
 ŮN-SĚT'-IS-FY-ING, *a.* Not satisfying.
 ŮN-SĚV'/OR-I-LY, *ad.* So as to displease or disgust.
 ŮN-SĚV'/OR-I-NĚSS, *a.* A bad taste; — a bad smell.
 ŮN-SĚV'/OR-Y, *a.* Not savory; tasteless; insipid.
 ŮN-SĚY', *v. a.* [i. UNSAID; pp. UNSAYING, UNSAID.]
 To retract what has been said; to recant.
 ŮN-SĚANNED' (Ůn-skĕnd'), *a.* Not scanned.
 ŮN-SĚATT'/ERED (Ůn-skĕt'/terd'), *a.* Not scattered.
 ŮN-SĚHO-LĚS'/TIC, *a.* Not scholastic.
 ŮN-SĚHŮŮLED' (Ůn-skĕld'), *a.* Not schooled.
 ŮN-SĚRCHED' (Ůn-skŮrch't'), *a.* Not scorched.
 ŮN-SĚREENED' (Ůn-skĕrĕnd'), *a.* Not screened.
 ŮN-SĚREW' (Ůn-skrĕ'), *v. a.* To draw the screw
 from; to unfasten; to loosen.
 ŮN-SĚRĚPT'/U-RĚL, *a.* Not agreeable to Scripture.
 ŮN-SĚRĚP'/U-LOŮS, *a.* Not scrupulous.
 ŮN-SĚAL', *v. a.* To open any thing sealed.
 ŮN-SĚALED' (Ůn-sĕld'), *a.* Not sealed.
 ŮN-SĚAM', *v. a.* To rip; to cut open.
 ŮN-SĚARCH'/A-BLE (Ůn-sĕrch'/a-bl), *a.* Inscrutable.
 ŮN-SĚARCHED' (Ůn-sĕrch't'), *a.* Not searched.

ŪN-SĒA'ŠON-A-BLE (ūn-sē'zn-ā-bl), *a.* Not seasonable; unfit; untimely; ill-timed; too late.
 ŪN-SĒA'ŠON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Untimeliness.
 ŪN-SĒA'ŠON-A-BLY, *ad.* Not seasonably.
 ŪN-SĒA'ŠONED (ūn-sē'znd), *a.* Not seasoned.
 ŪN-SĒAT', *v. a.* To throw from the seat.
 ŪN-SĒC'QND-ED, *a.* Not seconded or supported.
 ŪN-SĒ-DŪCED' (ūn-sē-dūst'), *a.* Not seduced.
 ŪN-SĒĒ'NG, *a.* Not seeing; wanting sight.
 ŪN-SĒĒM'LI-NESS, *n.* Indecency; indecorum.
 ŪN-SĒĒM'LY, *a.* Not seemly; indecent; improper.
 ŪN-SĒĒN', *a.* Not seen; invisible.
 ŪN-SĒIZED' (ūn-sēzd'), *a.* Not seized; not taken.
 ŪN-SĒLF'ISH, *a.* Not selfish; disinterested.
 ŪN-SĒP'A-RĀT-ED, *a.* Not separated.
 ŪN-SĒR'VICE-A-BLE, *a.* Not serviceable; useless.
 ŪN-SĒR'VICE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Uselessness.
 ŪN-SĒR'VICE-A-BLY, *ad.* Without use.
 ŪN-SĒT'TLE, *v. a.* To make unsettled; to unfix.
 ŪN-SĒT'TLED (ūn-sē'tld), *a.* Not fixed; unsteady.
 ŪN-SĒV'ERED (ūn-sēv'erd), *a.* Not severed.
 ŪN-SĒX', *v. a.* To deprive of the qualities of sex.
 ŪN-SĒXED', *p. a.* Deprived of the qualities of sex.
 ŪN-SĒX'KLE, *v. a.* To loose from shackles.
 ŪN-SĒAD'ED, *a.* Not shaded; open.
 ŪN-SĒAD'OWED (ūn-shad'od), *a.* Not shadowed.
 ŪN-SĒA'KEN (ūn-shā'kn), *a.* Not shaken; firm.
 ŪN-SĒAMED' (ūn-shāmd'), *a.* Not shamed.
 ŪN-SĒA'PEN (ūn-shā'pn), *a.* Misshapen; ugly.
 ŪN-SĒARED' (ūn-shārd'), *a.* Not shared.
 ŪN-SĒEATHE', *v. a.* To draw from the scabbard.
 ŪN-SĒEL'TERED (ūn-shēl'terd), *a.* Not sheltered.
 ŪN-SĒIELD'ED (ūn-shēld'ed), *a.* Not shielded.
 ŪN-SĒIP', *v. a.* To take out of a ship.
 ŪN-SĒOCKED' (ūn-shōkt'), *a.* Not shocked.
 ŪN-SĒOD' (ūn-shōd'), *a.* Having no shoes.
 ŪN-SĒORN', *a.* Not shorn; not clipped.
 ŪN-SĒRINK'ING, *a.* Not shrinking or recoiling.
 ŪN-SĒET'ED, *a.* Not sifted; not examined.
 ŪN-SĒIGHT'LI-NESS (ūn-sī'le-nēs), *n.* Ugliness.
 ŪN-SĒIGHT'LY (ūn-sī'le), *a.* Ugly; deformed.
 ŪN-SĒIN'EŴ (sīn'yā), *v. a.* To deprive of sinews.
 ŪN-SĒINGED' (ūn-sīnj'd), *a.* Not singed.
 ŪN-SĒIL'FŪL, *a.* Wanting skill or knowledge.
 ŪN-SĒIL'FUL-LY, *ad.* Without skill; without art.
 ŪN-SĒIL'LED' (ūn-sīld'), *a.* Wanting skill.
 ŪN-SĒLAKED' (ūn-sīlākt'), *a.* Not slaked.
 ŪN-SĒ'CI-A-BLE (ūn-sō'shē-ā-bl), *a.* Not sociable; unsocial; reserved; not suitable to society.
 ŪN-SĒ'CI-A-BLY (ūn-sō'shē-ā-ble), *ad.* With reserve; not sociably.
 ŪN-SĒ'CIAL (ūn-sō'shāl), *a.* Not social; unsociable.
 ŪN-SĒILED' (ūn-sōild'), *a.* Not soiled; not stained.
 ŪN-SĒOLD', *a.* Not sold or disposed of.
 ŪN-SĒOLD'IER-LIKE (ūn-sōl'jer-lik), } *a.* Unbecom-
 ŪN-SĒOLD'IER-LY (ūn-sōl'jer-le), } ing a soldier.
 ŪN-SĒOLIC'IT-ED, *a.* Not solicited; not required.
 ŪN-SĒOLID', *a.* Not solid; not firm; fluid.
 ŪN-SĒOLVED' (ūn-sōlvd'), *a.* Not solved.
 ŪN-SĒO-PHIS'TI-CĀT-ED, *a.* Not sophisticated.
 ŪN-SĒORT'ED, *a.* Not sorted or separated.
 ŪN-SĒOUGHT' (ūn-sāwt'), *a.* Not sought.
 ŪN-SĒOUN'D', *a.* Not sound; defective; corrupted.
 ŪN-SĒOUN'D'ED, *a.* Not sounded; not measured.
 ŪN-SĒOUN'D'NESS, *n.* Want of soundness; defect.
 ŪN-SĒPAR'ING, *a.* Not sparing; profuse; severe.
 ŪN-SĒPEAK', *v. a.* To retract; to recant.
 ŪN-SĒPEAK'ABLE, *a.* Not to be spoken; ineffable.
 ŪN-SĒPEAK'ABLEY, *ad.* Inexpressibly; ineffably.
 ŪN-SĒPĒC'IFIED (ūn-spēs'e-fid), *a.* Not specified.
 ŪN-SĒPENT', *a.* Not spent; not exhausted.
 ŪN-SĒPĒRE', *v. a.* To remove from its orb.
 ŪN-SĒPILT', *a.* Not spilt; not shed.
 ŪN-SĒPĒR'IT-Ū-AL, *a.* Not spiritual; carnal.
 ŪN-SĒPĒR'IT-Ū-AL-IZE, *v. a.* To deprive of spirituality; to secularize.
 ŪN-SĒPŪILED' (ūn-spōild'), *a.* Not spoiled.
 ŪN-SĒPŪT'ED, *a.* Not spotted; immaculate.
 ŪN-STĀ'BLE, *a.* Not fixed; inconstant; irresolute.
 ŪN-STĀID', *a.* Not staid; unsteady; fickle.
 ŪN-STAINED' (ūn-stānd'), *a.* Not stained.

ŪN-STĀNCHED' (ūn-stāncht'), *a.* Not stanchd.
 ŪN-STĒAD'F-LY (ūn-stēd'e-le), *ad.* Inconstantly.
 ŪN-STĒAD'F-NESS, *n.* Want of constancy.
 ŪN-STĒAD'Y (ūn-stēd'e), *a.* Inconstant; mutable.
 ŪN-STINT'ED, *a.* Not stinted or limited.
 ŪN-STĒRRED' (ūn-sīrd'), *a.* Not stirred.
 ŪN-STRAINED' (ūn-strānd'), *a.* Easy; not forced.
 ŪN-STRAIT'ENED (ūn-strā'tnd), *a.* Not straitened.
 ŪN-STRING', *v. a.* [L. UNSTRING; pp. UNSTRINGING, UNSTRUNG.] To deprive of strings; to loose.
 ŪN-STRINGED' (ūn-strīngd'), *a.* Not stringed.
 ŪN-STRUCK', *a.* Not struck; not affected.
 ŪN-STRUNG', *a.* Not strung; loosened.
 ŪN-STUD'IED (ūn-stūd'id), *a.* Not studied.
 ŪN-SUB-STĀN'TIAL, *a.* Not substantial; not solid.
 ŪN-SUC-CĒSS'FUL, *a.* Not successful; unfortunate.
 ŪN-SUC-CĒSS'FUL-LY, *ad.* Without success.
 ŪN-SŪF-FĒR-A-BLE, *a.* Insufferable. *Hooker.*
 ŪN-SŪF-FI'CIĒNT (ūn-suf-fish'ent), *a.* Insufficient.
 ŪN-SŪIT'ABLE, *a.* Not suitable; improper; unfit.
 ŪN-SŪIT'ABLE-NESS, *n.* Incongruity; unsuitness.
 ŪN-SŪL'LIED (ūn-sŭl'lid), *a.* Not sullied; pure.
 ŪN-SŪNG', *a.* Not celebrated in verse or song.
 ŪN-SUP-PLI'ABLE, *a.* Not to be supplied.
 ŪN-SUP-PLIED' (ūn-sup-plīd'), *a.* Not supplied.
 ŪN-SUP-PORT'ED, *a.* Not supported; not sustained.
 ŪN-SUP-PRESSED' (-prēst'), *a.* Not suppressed.
 ŪN-SŪRE' (ūn-shŭr'), *a.* Not fixed; not certain.
 ŪN-SŪR-MŌUNT'ABLE, *a.* Insurmountable. *Locke.*
 ŪN-SŪS-CĒP'TI-BLE, *a.* Insusceptible. *Swift.*
 ŪN-SŪS-PĒCT'ED, *a.* Not suspected.
 ŪN-SŪS-PĒCT'ING, *a.* Not having suspicion.
 ŪN-SŪS-PĒ'CIŪS (-pish'us), *a.* Not suspicious.
 ŪN-SŪS-TĀIN'ABLE, *a.* Not to be sustained.
 ŪN-SŪS-TAINED' (ūn-sus-tānd'), *a.* Not sustained.
 ŪN-SWĀYED' (ūn-swād'), *a.* Not swayed.
 ŪN-SWEAR', *v. a.* To recall what is sworn.
 ŪN-SWORN', *a.* Not sworn; not bound by oath.
 ŪN-TĀINT'ED, *a.* Not tainted; not polluted.
 ŪN-TĀM'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be tamed.
 ŪN-TAMED' (ūn-tāmd'), *a.* Not tamed.
 ŪN-TĀN'GLE, *v. a.* To loose from intricacy.
 ŪN-TAST'ED, *a.* Not tasted; not enjoyed.
 ŪN-TAUGHT' (ūn-tāwt'), *a.* Not taught; un instructed; ignorant.
 ŪN-TAXED' (ūn-tākst'), *a.* Not taxed; not accused.
 ŪN-TĒACH', *v. a.* To cause to forget.
 ŪN-TĒACH'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be taught.
 ŪN-TĒM'PERED (ūn-tēm'perd), *a.* Not tempered.
 ŪN-TĒN'ABLE, *a.* Not tenable; indefensible.
 ŪN-TĒN'ANT-ED, *a.* Having no tenant.
 ŪN-TĒND'ED, *a.* Not tended; unattended.
 ŪN-TĒN'DER, *a.* Not tender; wanting tenderness.
 ŪN-TĒN'DERED (ūn-tēn'derd), *a.* Not tendered.
 ŪN-THĀNK'FUL, *a.* Not thankful; ungrateful.
 ŪN-THĀNK'FUL-LY, *ad.* Without gratitude.
 ŪN-THĀNK'FUL-NESS, *n.* Ingratitude.
 ŪN-THINK'ING, *a.* Thoughtless; inconsiderate.
 ŪN-THŌUGHT' (ūn-thāwt'), *a.* Not thought.
 ŪN-THRIFT, *n.* A spendthrift; a prodigal. *Shak.*
 ŪN-THRIFT', *a.* Wasteful; unthrifty. *Shak.*
 ŪN-THRIF'TI-LY, *ad.* Without thrift or frugality.
 ŪN-THRIF'TI-NESS, *n.* Waste; prodigality.
 ŪN-THRIF'TY, *a.* Prodigal; profuse; wasteful.
 ŪN-THRONED', *v. a.* To pull down from a throne.
 ŪN-TĒIDY, *a.* Not tidy; not neat.
 ŪN-TĒE', *v. a.* To unbind; to loose, as a knot.
 ŪN-TĒED' (ūn-tēd'), *a.* Not tied; not fastened.
 ŪN-TĒL', *ad. or conj.* To the time that; till.
 ŪN-TĒL', *prep.* To; till; — used of time.
 ŪN-TĒLLED' (ūn-tēld'), *a.* Not tilled or cultivated.
 ŪN-TĒME'LY, *a.* Not timely; unseasonable.
 ŪN-TĒNGED' (ūn-tīnj'd'), *a.* Not tinged.
 ŪN-TĒR'ABLE, *a.* Indefatigable; unwearied.
 ŪN-TĒRED' (ūn-tīrd'), *a.* Not tired; not weary.
 ŪN-TĒT'LED (ūn-tī'tld), *a.* Having no title.
 ŪN'TŌ, *prep.* Noting motion towards; to.
 Syn. — Come unto me; hand the book to me. Unto is somewhat antiquated, but is much used in the scriptural or solemn style.

ŪN-TŌLD', *a.* Not told; not related.
 ŪN-TŌMB' (ŭn-tŏm'), *v. a.* To disinter.
 ŪN-TOUCHED' (ŭn-tŭcht'), *a.* Not touched.
 ŪN-TŌW'ARD, *a.* Froward; perverse; awkward.
 ŪN-TŌW'ARD-LY, *ad.* Awkwardly; perversely.
 ŪN-TŌW'ARD-NESS, *n.* Perverseness.
 ŪN-TRĀCE'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be traced.
 ŪN-TRĀCT'ABLE, *a.* Not governable; not docile.
 ŪN-TRĀCT'ABLE-NESS, *n.* Want of docility.
 ŪN-TRAINED' (ŭn-trānd'), *a.* Not trained.
 ŪN-TRANS-FER'ABLE, *a.* Not to be transferred.
 ŪN-TRANS-LAT'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be trans-
 ŪN-TRANS-LAT'ED, *a.* Not translated. [laid].
 ŪN-TRĀV'ELLED (ŭn-trāv'eld), *a.* Not travelled;
 not passed over: — not having travelled.
 ŪN-TRĒAS'URED (ŭn-trĕzh'urd), *a.* Not laid up.
 ŪN-TRIED' (ŭn-trīd'), *a.* Not having passed trial.
 ŪN-TRŌD', *a.* Not trodden; untrodden.
 ŪN-TRŌD'DEN (ŭn-trŏd'dn), *a.* Not trodden.
 ŪN-TRŌUB'LED (ŭn-trŭb'ld), *a.* Not troubled.
 ŪN-TRŪCE', *a.* Not true; false; not faithful.
 ŪN-TRŪ'LY, *ad.* Falsely; not according to truth.
 ŪN-TRŪTH', *n.* A falsehood; a false assertion.
 ŪN-TŪN'ABLE, *a.* Not tunable; inharmonious.
 ŪN-TŪNE', *v. a.* To put out of tune; to disorder.
 ŪN-TURNED' (ŭn-tŭrnd'), *a.* Not turned.
 ŪN-TŪ'TORED (ŭn-tŭ'tord), *a.* Uninstructed.
 ŪN-TWINE', *v. a.* To untwist; to disentangle.
 ŪN-TWIST', *v. a.* To untwine; to disentangle.
 ŪN-URGED' (ŭn-urjd'), *a.* Not urged; not pressed.
 ŪN-USED' (ŭn-yŭzd'), *a.* Not used; unemployed.
 ŪN-USE'FUL, *a.* Useless; serving no purpose.
 ŪN-ŪS'AL (ŭn-yŭ'zhu-əl), *a.* Not usual; rare.
 ŪN-ŪS'AL-LY (ŭn-yŭ'zhu-əl-le), *ad.* Rarely.
 ŪN-ŪS'AL-NESS (ŭn-yŭ'zhu-əl-nĕs), *n.* Rareness.
 ŪN-ŪTER'ABLE, *a.* Ineffable; inexpressible.
 ŪN-VĀIL', *v. a.* To uncover; to unveil. See UNVEIL.
 ŪN-VĀL'UED (ŭn-vāl'yud), *a.* Not valued.
 ŪN-VĀN'QUISH-ABLE, *a.* Not to be subdued.
 ŪN-VĀN'QUISHED (ŭn-vāng'kwisht), *a.* Unsub-
 ŪN-VĀRIED (ŭn-vārīd), *a.* Not varied. [dued].
 ŪN-VĀR'ISHED (ŭn-vār'isht), *a.* Not adorned.
 ŪN-VĀ'RY-ING, *a.* Not varying; invariable.
 ŪN-VEIL' (ŭn-vāl'), *v. a.* To uncover; to disclose.
 ŪN-VĒN'TI-LĀT-ED, *a.* Not ventilated.
 ŪN-VĒRSED' (ŭn-vĕrst'), *a.* Not versed; unskilled.
 ŪN-VĒXED' (ŭn-vĕkst'), *a.* Not vexed; quiet.
 ŪN-VI'Ō-LĀT-ED, *a.* Not violated; not broken.
 ŪN-VISIT-ED, *a.* Not visited; not resorted to.
 ŪN-VI'TI-ĀT-ED (ŭn-vish'e-āt-ed), *a.* Uncorrupted.
 ŪN-VŌTE', *v. a.* To annul a former vote.
 ŪN-WĀ'KENED (ŭn-wā'knd), *a.* Not wakened.
 ŪN-WĀLLED' (ŭn-wāld'), *a.* Having no walls.
 ŪN-WĀ'RI-LY, *ad.* Without caution; carelessly.
 ŪN-WĀ'RI-NESS, *n.* Want of caution.
 ŪN-WĀR'LIKE, *a.* Not warlike; not military.
 ŪN-WĀRMED' (ŭn-wārm'd), *a.* Not warmed.
 ŪN-WARNED' (ŭn-wārnd'), *a.* Not warned.
 ŪN-WĀRP', *v. a.* To reduce what is warped.
 ŪN-WARPED' (ŭn-wārp't'), *a.* Not warped.
 ŪN-WAR'RANT-ABLE (ŭn-wŏr'rānt-ā-bl), *a.* Not
 warrantable; indefensible; not to be justified.
 ŪN-WĀ'RY, *a.* Wanting caution; imprudent.
 ŪN-WĒA'RIED (ŭn-wĕ'rīd), *a.* Not wearied; not
 tired; not fatigued; indefatigable.
 ŪN-WĒAVE' (ŭn-wĕv'), *v. a.* [*i.* UNWOVE; *pp.* UN-
 WEAVING, UNWOVEN.] To unfold; to undo.
 ŪN-WĒED'ED, *a.* Not cleared from weeds.
 ŪN-WĒL'COME, *a.* Not welcome; not pleasing.
 ŪN-WĒLL', *a.* Not well; slightly indisposed.
 ŪN-WĒPT', *a.* Not wept; not lamented.
 ŪN-WHOLE'SOME (ŭn-hŏl'sum), *a.* Not whole-
 some; insalubrious; corrupt; tainted.
 ŪN-WIĒLD'LY, *ad.* With difficult motion.
 ŪN-WIĒLD'LY-NESS, *n.* State of being unwieldy.
 ŪN-WIĒLD'Y, *a.* Unmanageable; bulky; weighty.
 ŪN-WILL'ING, *a.* Not willing; disinclined; *averse*.
 ŪN-WILL'ING-LY, *ad.* With reluctance.
 ŪN-WILL'ING-NESS, *n.* Loathness; disinclination
 ŪN-WIND, *v. a.* [*u. & p.* UNWOUND] To untwist.
 ŪN-WIND, *v. n.* To admit evolution.

ŪN-WIPE'D' (ŭn-wipt'), *a.* Not wiped.
 ŪN-WIŒE', *a.* Not wise; foolish; weak.
 ŪN-WIŒE'LY, *ad.* Not wisely; weakly.
 ŪN-WIŒED' (ŭn-wisht'), *a.* Not wished.
 ŪN-WITH'ERED (ŭn-with'er'd), *a.* Not withered.
 ŪN-WITH'ER-ING, *a.* Not liable to wither or fade.
 ŪN-WIT'NESSED (ŭn-wit'nest), *a.* Not witnessed.
 ŪN-WIT'TING-LY, *ad.* Without knowledge.
 ŪN-WOM'AN-LY (ŭn-wŏm'ān-le), *a.* Not womanly.
 ŪN-WŌNT'ED, *a.* Unusual; rare; unaccustomed.
 ŪN-WŌOED' (ŭn-wŏd'), *a.* Not wooed; not courted.
 ŪN-WŌRN', *p. a.* Not worn; not impaired.
 ŪN-WOR'SHIPPED (ŭn-wŭr'shipt), *a.* Not adored.
 ŪN-WOR'TH'LY, *ad.* Not according to desert.
 ŪN-WOR'TH'NESS, *n.* Want of worth or merit.
 ŪN-WOR'THY (ŭn-wŭr'the), *a.* Not worthy; want-
 ing merit; mean; worthless; contemptible.
 ŪN-WŌUND', *p.* From *Unwind*. Untwisted.
 ŪN-WŌEATHE' (ŭn-rĕth'), *v. a.* To untwine.
 ŪN-WRIT'TEN (ŭn-rit'tn), *a.* Not written; oral.
 ŪN-WROUGHT' (ŭn-rāwt'), *a.* Not wrought.
 ŪN-WRŪNG', *a.* Not wrung; not pinched.
 ŪN-YIELD'ING (ŭn-yeld'ing), *a.* Not yielding.
 ŪN-YŌKE', *v. a.* To lose from the yoke.
 ŪP, *ad.* Aloft; above; not down: — out of bed.
 ŪP, *prep.* From a lower to a higher part.
 ŪP-BĒAR' (ŭp-bār'), *v. a.* [*i.* UPBORE; *pp.* UPBEAR-
 ING, UPBORNE.] To sustain aloft; to raise.
 ŪP-BRAID', *v. a.* To charge with something dis-
 graceful; to chide; to reproach; to censure.
 ŪP-BRAID'ER, *n.* One who reproaches.
 ŪP-BRAID'ING, *n.* Reproach; a chiding.
 ŪP-BRAID'ING-LY, *ad.* By way of reproach.
 ŪP-CĀST' or ŪP'CĀST, *p. a.* Thrown upwards.
 ŪP'CĀST, *n.* A throw; a cast: — a term of bowling.
 ŪP-HĀND', *a.* Lifted by the hand.
 ŪP-HEAV'AL, *n.* Act of upheaving.
 ŪP-HEAVE', *v. a.* To heave up; to lift up.
 ŪP'HILL, *a.* Difficult; laborious; ascending.
 ŪP-HŌARD', *v. a.* To treasure; to store.
 ŪP-HŌLD', *v. a.* [*i.* UPHELD; *pp.* UPHOLDING, UP-
 HELD.] To lift on high: — to support; to sustain.
 ŪP-HŌLD'ER, *n.* A supporter; an undertaker.
 ŪP-HŌL'STER-ER, *n.* One who furnishes houses.
 ŪP-HŌL'STER-Y, *n.* Furniture for houses.
 ŪP'LAND, *a.* High in situation: — rude; wild.
 ŪP'LAND, *n.* High land; elevated land.
 ŪP-LĀND'ISH, *a.* Mountainous; elevated.
 ŪP-LEAD', *v. a.* [*i.* UPLED.] To lead upwards. [*R.*]
 ŪP-LIFT', *v. a.* To raise aloft; to elevate.
 ŪP'MŌST, *a.* Highest; topmost; uppermost.
 ŪP-ŌN', *prep.* On; not under; relating to.
 ŪP'PER, *a.* Higher in place, rank, or power.
 ŪP-PER-HĀND', *n.* Superiority; advantage.
 ŪP'PER-MŌST, *a.* Highest in place, rank, or power.
 ŪP'PISH, *a.* Proud; arrogant; pettish. [*Low.*]
 ŪP-RĀISE', *v. a.* To raise up; to exalt.
 ŪP-RĒAR', *v. a.* To rear on high.
 *ŪP'RIGHT (ŭp'rit) [ŭp'rit, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja*
Sm. Wh.: ŭp-rit', *Bailey*], *a.* Straight up; stand-
 ing erect; erect: — honest; just; faithful.
 *ŪP'RIGHT (ŭp'rit), *n.* Something standing erect
 or perpendicular; elevation.
 *ŪP'RIGHT-LY (ŭp'rit-le), *ad.* With uprightness.
 *ŪP'RIGTH-NESS (ŭp'rit-nĕs), *n.* State of being
 upright; honesty; rectitude; probity.
 ŪP-RĪSE', *v. n.* [*i.* UPPOSE; *pp.* UPRISING, UPRISEN.]
 To rise up; to arise.
 ŪP-RĪS'ING, *n.* The act of rising: — insurrection.
 ŪP'ROAR, *n.* A tumult; bustle; confusion.
 ŪP-RŌOT', *v. a.* To tear up by the root.
 ŪP-RŌUSE', *v. a.* To waken from sleep; to excite.
 ŪP-SĒT', *v. a.* To overturn; to overthrow.
 ŪP'SHŌT, *n.* Conclusion; the end; final event.
 ŪP'SIDE, *n.* The upper side; upper part.
 ŪP'SIDE-DŌWN', *ad.* In complete disorder.
 ŪP'STĀRT, *n.* One suddenly raised to power,
 wealth, honor, or notice; a pretender.
 ŪP'STĀRT, *a.* Suddenly raised; insolent.
 ŪP-TŪRN', *v. a.* To throw up: — to furrow.
 ŪP'WARD, *a.* Directed to a higher part.

ŪP'WARD, } *ad.* Towards a higher place.
 ŪP'WARDS, }
 ŪP-WIND', *v. a.* [*i. & p.* UPWOUND.] To convolve.
 Ū-RĀ'NĪ-ŪM, *n.* (*Min.*) A rare, iron-gray metal.
 Ū-RAN-ŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of the heavens.
 Ū-RAN-ŌL'Q-QY, *n.* A description of the heavens.
 Ū-RĀ-NŪS, *n.* [*L.*] A planet discovered by Dr. Herschel in 1781, formerly called also *Herschel* and *Georgium Sidus*.
 ŪR'BAN, *a.* Of or pertaining to a city.
 ŪR-BANE', *a.* Civil; polished; polite; courteous; elegant; — opposed to *rustic*.
 ŪR-BĀN'I-TY, *n.* Civility; politeness; courtesy.
Syn. — *Urbanity*, opposed to *rusticity*, is inconsistent with reserve; *civility*, with arrogance; *politeness* and *courtesy*, with rudeness.
 ŪR'CHIN, *n.* A hedgehog; — a small boy; a brat.
 ŪR'E-TER (yū're-ter), *n.* (*Anat.*) A tube conveying urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
 Ū-R'ETHRA, *n.* (*Anat.*) The membranous tube or canal by which urine is voided.
 Ū-R'ETHRAL, *a.* Relating to the urethra.
 ŪRGE, *v. a.* To incite; to push; to press; to solicit.
 ŪRGE, *v. n.* To press forward; to proceed.
 ŪR'GEN-CY, *n.* Pressure of difficulty; entreaty.
 ŪR'GENT, *a.* Cogent; pressing; importunate.
 ŪR'GENT-LY, *ad.* With urgency; cogently.
 ŪRG'ER, *n.* One who presses; an importuner.
 ŪRĪM (yū'rīm), *n.* [*Heb.*] *Urim* and *Thummim* are supposed to have been precious stones in the high-priest's breastplate.
 ŪRĪ-NĀL, *n.* A vessel for holding urine.
 ŪRĪ-NĀ-RY (yū'rĭ-nā-re), *a.* Relating to urine.
 ŪRĪ-NĀ-TIVE, *a.* Tending to provoke urine.
 ŪRĪ-NĀ-TOR, *n.* One who searches under water.
 ŪRINE (yū'rĭn), *n.* Water coming from animals.
 ŪRĪNE (yū'rĭn), *v. n.* To make water.
 ŪRĪ-NOŪS (yū're-nūs), *a.* Partaking of urine.
 ŪRN, *n.* A vase; a water-pot; — a vessel in which the ashes of burnt dead bodies were anciently put.
 ŪRN, *v. a.* To enclose in an urn.
 Ū-RŌS'CO-PY, *n.* The inspection of urine.
 ŪR'SA, *n.* [*L.*] (*Astron.*) The Bear; a constellation. — *Ursa Major*, the Greater Bear; *Ursa Minor*, the Lesser Bear.
 ŪR'SĪ-FŌRM, *a.* Formed like a bear.
 ŪR'SINE, *a.* Relating to, or like, a bear.
 ŪR'SU-LINE, *a.* Denoting an order of nuns.
 ŪS, *pron. pl.* The objective case of *We*.
 ŪS-A-BLE (yū'zā-bl), *a.* That may be used.
 ŪŠĀGE (yū'zaj), *n.* Manner of using; treatment; — the habit of many; common practice; prescription; use; *custom*.
 ŪŠANCE, *n.* Use; usury; interest for money.
 ŪSE (yūs), *n.* Act of using; need of; utility; usefulness; benefit; — usage; habit; custom.
 ŪSE (yūz), *v. a.* To make use of; to employ.
 ŪSE, *v. n.* To be accustomed; — [to frequent.]
 ŪSE'FUL (yūs'fūl), *a.* Serviceable; profitable; beneficial; *advantageous*.
 ŪSE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a useful manner; profitably.
 ŪSE'FUL-NĒSS, *n.* The quality of being useful; utility; service; benefit.
 ŪSE'LESS, *a.* Being of no use; worthless.
 ŪSE'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without use.

ŪSE'LESS-NĒSS, *n.* Unfitness to any end.
 ŪŠ'ER (yūz'er), *n.* One who uses.
 ŪSH'ER, *n.* An under-teacher; — an introducer.
 ŪSH'ER, *v. a.* To introduce; to fore-run.
 ŪS-QUE-BĀUGH' (ūs-kwē-bāw') [ūs-kwē-bāw', *P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; ūs-kwē-bā', *W. J. F.*], *n.* A compound, distilled spirit; whiskey.
 ŪST'ION (üst'yun), *n.* The act of burning. [*R.*]
 ŪŠ'U-AL (yū'zhu-āl), *a.* Common; occurring often; customary; *ordinary*; general.
 ŪŠ'U-AL-LY (yū'zhu-āl-le), *ad.* Commonly.
 ŪŠ'U-AL-NĒSS (yū'zhu-āl-nēs), *n.* Commonness.
 ŪŠ'U-CĀP'TION, *n.* (*Civil Law.*) Prescription.
 ŪŠ'U-FRŪCT, *n.* Right of enjoying; temporary use.
 ŪŠ'U-FRŪC'TU-Ā-RY, *n.* One who has a temporary use and profit of any thing.
 ŪŠ'U-RER (yū'zhu-rer), *n.* One who receives usury.
 ŪŠ'ŪRĪ-OŪS, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, usury; given to the practice of usury.
 ŪŠ'ŪRP', *v. a.* To seize or possess without right.
 ŪŠ'ŪR-PĀTION, *n.* Illegal seizure or possession.
 ŪŠ'ŪRP'ER (yū-zūrp'er), *n.* One who usurps.
 ŪŠ'ŪRP'ING-LY, *ad.* By usurpation.
 ŪŠ'U-RY (yū'zhu-re), *n.* Illegal interest.
 Ū-TĒN'SİL or Ū'TĒN-SİL [yū'tĕn-sil, *S. W. J. F. K.*; yū'tĕn'sil, *P. Ja. Sm. R. C. Wb. Ash*], *n.* An instrument for any use; a vessel; a tool.
 Ū'TER-INE or Ū'TER-INE [yū'ter-in, *S. W. J. Ja. K. C.*; yū'ter-in, *P. Sm.*], *a.* Belonging to the womb; — born of the same mother.
 Ū'TE-RŪS (yū'te-rūs), *n.* [*L.*] The womb.
 Ū'tĭ-ġē dūl'cĭ, [*L.*] The useful with the pleasant.
 Ū-TĪL-I-TĀ'RĪ-ĀN, *a.* Relating to utilitarianism.
 Ū-TĪL-I-TĀ'RĪ-ĀN, *n.* An adherent to utilitarianism.
 Ū-TĪL-I-TĀ'RĪ-ĀN-IŠM, *n.* The system of general utility, or that system which promotes the happiness of the great mass of mankind.
 Ū-TĪL'I-TY, *n.* Usefulness; profit; convenience.
Syn. — The utility of an invention; the usefulness of the article invented.
 ŪT'MŌST, *a.* Extreme; furthest; highest.
 ŪT'MŌST, *n.* The greatest quantity or degree.
 Ū-TŌ'PI-ĀN, *a.* Relating to Sir Thomas More's ideal commonwealth, in the imaginary island of *Utopia*; — fanciful; chimerical; ideal.
 Ū-TŌ'PI-ĀN-IŠM, *n.* Utopian principles.
 Ū'TRĪ-CLE, *n.* A little bag, bladder, or cell.
 ŪT'TER, *a.* Extreme; excessive; complete.
 ŪT'TER, *v. a.* To speak; to pronounce; to articulate; — to declare; to publish; to tell; to disclose; — to vend; to sell.
 ŪT'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be told or uttered.
 ŪT'TER-ANCE, *n.* Act of uttering; expression; pronunciation; delivery; elocution.
 ŪT'TER-ER, *n.* One who utters or pronounces.
 ŪT'TER-LY, *ad.* Fully; completely; perfectly.
 ŪT'TER-MŌST, *a.* Extreme; most remote; utmost.
 ŪT'TER-MŌST, *n.* Greatest degree; the utmost.
 Ū'VE-OŪS, *a.* Resembling a grape.
 Ū'VŪ-LĀ, *n.* A round, soft body over the glottis.
 ŪX-Ō'RĪ-OŪS, *a.* Submissively fond of a wife.
 ŪX-Ō'RĪ-OŪS-LY, *ad.* In an uxorious manner.
 ŪX-Ō'RĪ-OŪS-NĒSS, *n.* Fond submission to a wife.

V.

V an English consonant, has but one sound, and is nearly allied to *f*; but *v* is vocal, and *f* is aspirate. — *V*, as a numeral, stands for *five*.
 VĀ'CAN-CY, *n.* Empty space; vacuity; a chasm.
 VĀ'CANT, *a.* Empty; void; free; disengaged.
 VĀ'CAITE, *v. a.* To annul; to make vacant or void; to quit possession of; to leave.
 VĀ-CĀ'TION, *n.* An intermission; a recess; leisure.

VĀC'CI-NĀTE, *v. a.* To inoculate with vaccine matter.
 VĀC-CĪ-NĀ'TION, *n.* Inoculation for the cow-pox.
 VĀC'CI-NĀ-TOR, *n.* One who vaccinates.
 VĀC'GINE or VĀC'GINE [vāk'sin, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. C.*; vāk'sin, *P.*], *a.* Of or belonging to a cow; relating to vaccination or the cow-pox.
 VĀC'CI-NĪST, *n.* One versed in vaccination.

VAC-CIN-T-ŪM, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants.
VAC-IL-LAN-CY [väs'il-än-se, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. C.*; vā-sil-lan-se, *S. P.*], *n.* Act of vacillating; a wavering; inconstancy; vacillation.
VAC-IL-LATE, *v. n.* To waver; to be inconstant; to fluctuate.
VAC-IL-LA-TION, *n.* Act of vacillating; a wavering; fluctuation.
VAC-U-ATION, *n.* Evacuation. [*R.*]
VAC-U-IST, *n.* One who holds to a vacuum.
VAC-U-ITY, *n.* Emptiness; space unfilled; inanity.
VAC-U-OUS, *a.* Empty; unfilled. [*Milton.*]
VAC-U-ŪM, *n.* [L.] Space unoccupied by matter.
VÄ-DE-ME-CUM, *n.* [L., *go along with me.*] A book or manual that a person always carries with him.
VAG-A-BOND, *a.* Wandering; vagrant; strolling.
VAG-A-BOND, *n.* A vagrant; a wanderer; stroller.
VAG-A-BOND-ISM, *n.* The practice of a vagabond; vagrancy.
VAG-A-BOND-RY, *n.* Beggary; knavery. [*R.*]
VAG-AR-Y, *n.* A wild freak or fancy; a whim.
VÄ-GI-NA, *n.* [L.] A sheath; a tube.
VÄ-GI-NAL or **VÄ-GI-NAL** [vā-jī-nal, *Sm. C.*; vājī-nal, *K. Wb.*], *a.* Relating to a sheath.
VÄ-GI-NANT, *a.* (*Bot.*) Investing, as a sheath.
VÄ-GRANT-CY, *n.* Act or state of a vagrant.
VÄ-GRANT, *n.* Wandering; unsettled; vagabond.
VÄ-GRANT, *n.* A wanderer; a vagabond; a stroller; a strolling beggar.
VAGUE (våg), *a.* Unfixed; unsettled; uncertain.
VAGUE-LY (våg'le), *ad.* In a vague manner.
VAIL, *n.* A curtain; a cover. See **VEIL**.
VÄIL (vål), *v. a.* To cover; to veil. See **VEIL**.
VÄILS, or **VÄLES**, *pl.* Money given to servants.
VÄIN, *a.* Fruitless; unreal; showy; idle; — meanly proud; conceited. — *In vain*, to no purpose.
VÄIN-GLÖ-RI-OUS, *a.* Vain or proud without merit; boastful; conceited.
VÄIN-GLÖ-RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* With vainglory.
VÄIN-GLÖ-RY, *n.* Empty pride; vain boasting.
VÄIN-LY, *ad.* Without effect; idly; foolishly.
VÄIN-NESS, *n.* State of being vain; vanity. [*Shak.*]
VÄIR, *n.* (*Her.*) A kind of fur or doubling.
VÄIR-Y, *a.* Charged or checkered with vair.
VÄI-VÖDE, *n.* A prince in the Dacian provinces: — written also *rayvode* and *vainvode*.
VÄ-KĒEL, *n.* (*India.*) An ambassador; agent.
VÄ-LANCE, *n.* Drapery hanging round a bed-tester.
VÄ-LANCE, *v. a.* To decorate with drapery. [*Shak.*]
VALE, *n.* A wide, open space between hills; a low ground; a wide valley; a *valley*.
VÄL-E-DIC-TION, *n.* Act of bidding farewell; a friendly parting; a farewell.
VÄL-E-DIC-TÖ-RI-AN, *n.* One who delivers a valedictory oration in a college. [*U. S.*]
VÄL-E-DIC-TÖ-RY, *a.* Bidding farewell; farewell.
VÄ-LĒN-TI-A (vā-lēn'she-ä), *n.* A stuff for waistcoats made of woollen, cotton, and silk.
VÄL-EN-TINE [väl'en-tin, *S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; väl'en-tin, *Wb.*], *n.* A sweetheart chosen, or a love-letter sent, on St. Valentine's Day, Feb. 14.
VÄ-LĒ-RI-AN, *n.* A genus of plants.
VÄI-ET [väl'et, *P. J. E. F. Sm. C. Wb.*; vā-lät' or völ'te, *S.*; väl'et or vā-lät', *W.*; väl'et or val'lä, *Ja. K.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] A waiting servant.
VÄ-LĒT DE CHÄMBRE (vā'le-de-shänbr'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A footman; a waiting-servant.
VÄL-E-TÜ-DI-NÄ-RI-AN, *n.* A sickly person; invalid; a valetudinarian.
VÄL-E-TÜ-DI-NÄ-RI-AN, *a.* Weakly; sickly; invalid.
VÄL-E-TÜ-DI-NÄ-RY, *n.* A valetudinarian.
VÄL-IANT (väl'yant), *a.* Stout; heroic; brave.
VÄL-IANT-LY (väl'yant-le), *ad.* Stoutly; bravely.
VÄL-IANT-NESS (väl'yant-nēs), *n.* Valor; bravery.
VÄL-ID, *a.* Having legal force; efficacious; strong.
VÄ-LID-I-TY, *n.* State of being valid; legal force; force to convince; strength.
VÄL-ID-NESS, *n.* State of being valid; validity.
VÄL-INGH, *n.* A tube for drawing liquor from a cask at the bung-hole.

VÄ-LISE' or **VÄ-LISE'** [vā-lēz', *Sm. R.*; vā-lēs; *K. Wb.*], *n.* [*Fr.*] A portmanteau; a wallet.
VÄL-LÄ-TION, *n.* An intrenchment.
VÄL-LEY (väl'le), *n.*; *pl.* **VÄL-LEYS**. A hollow between hills; a low ground; vale; a dale.
Syn. — A *valley* may be of small or of large extent, as a narrow *valley*, the *valley* of the Mississippi; *vale*, a poetical word, is an extended valley; *dale*, a small valley between hills; *as*, hills and *dales*, mountains and *valleys*.
VÄL-LUM, *n.* [L.] A trench; a fence; a wall.
VÄL-OR, *n.* Personal bravery; prowess; *courage*.
VÄL-OR-OUS, *a.* Brave; stout; valiant.
VÄL-OR-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a brave manner.
VÄL-U-A-BLE (väl'yu-ä-bl), *a.* Having value; of much value; precious; costly; worthy.
VÄL-U-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Preciousness; worth.
VÄL-U-A-TION, *n.* An appraisement; a set value.
VÄL-U-A-TOR, *n.* One who sets a price.
VÄL-UE (väl'yu), *n.* Worth as estimated by some rate or standard; price; *rate*; *cost*.
VÄL-UE, *v. a.* To rate highly; to appraise; to estimate; to esteem; to appreciate; to prize.
VÄL-UE-LĒSS (väl'yu-lēs), *a.* Being of no value.
VÄL-U-ER (väl'yu-er), *n.* One who values.
VÄL-VÄTE, *a.* Relating to, or like, a valve.
VÄLVE, *n.* A folding door; — any thing that opens over the mouth of a tube or vessel; a lid.
VÄL-VET, *n.* A little valve; a valve.
VÄL-VU-LAR, *a.* Relating to a valve; valvate.
VÄL-VÜLE, *n.* A small valve; a valvet.
VÄMP, *n.* The upper leather of a shoe; a sock.
VÄMP, *v. a.* To piece or mend an old thing.
VÄMP-ER, *n.* One who pieces or vamps.
VÄMP-ER, *v. n.* To vapor or swagger. [*Local.*]
VÄM-PĪRE, *n.* A pretended demon, said to delight in sucking human blood: — a large bat.
VÄN, *n.* The front of an army; the first line or part: — a fan: — a light wagon.
VÄN-CÖU-RIĒR (vän-kö'rēr) [vän-kür'yer, *S.*; vän-kör-er, *W.*; vän-kö're-ä, *P.*; vän-kör'e-er, *Sm. C.*], *n.* A light-armed soldier.
VÄN-DAL, *n.* One of the barbarous people who formerly inhabited the shores of the Baltic; a barbarian.
VÄN-DÄL-IC, *a.* Relating to the Vandals; rude.
VÄN-DÄL-ISM, *n.* Barbarity; ferocity; cruelty.
VÄN-DYKE, *n.* A kind of handkerchief for the neck, with indentations and points.
VÄNE, *n.* A plate to show the direction of the wind; a weathercock.
VÄNG, *n.* The web of a feather: — a brace; a rope for steadying a ship's gaff.
VÄN-GUÄRD, *n.* The first line of an army; van.
VÄ-NIL-LA, *n.* [*vanille*, *Fr.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants: — the aromatic fruit of the plant.
VÄN-ISH, *v. n.* To disappear; to pass away.
VÄN-I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being vain; emptiness; inanity; vain pursuit; idle show; empty, vain *pride*; conceit.
VÄN-QUISH (väng'kwish), *v. a.* To defeat; to conquer; to overcome; to subdue; to surmount.
VÄN-QUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be overcome.
VÄN-QUISH-ER, *n.* A conquerer; a subduer.
VÄN-TAGE, *n.* Superiority; an advantageous state.
VÄN-TAGE-GRÖÖND, *n.* Superiority of situation.
VÄP-ID, *a.* Dead; spiritless; mawkish; flat.
VÄ-PID-I-TY, *n.* State of being vapid; vapidness.
VÄP-ID-NESS, *n.* State of being vapid or spiritless.
VÄ-POR, *n.* An elastic fluid rendered æiform by heat: — the vapor of water is called *steam*: — exhalation; fume; steam. — *Pl.* Hysterical fits; whims; spleen.
VÄ-POR, *v. n.* To emit vapor: — to bully; to brag.
VÄP-O-RÄ-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of vaporization.
VÄP-O-RÄ-BLE, *a.* That may become vapor.
VÄP-OR-RÄTE, *v. n.* To emit vapors; to evaporate.
VÄP-O-RÄ-TION, *n.* Escape of vapor; evaporation.
VÄ-POR-BÄTH, *n.* A bath of vapor or steam.
VÄ-POR-ER, *n.* One who vapors; a boaster.

VÄP-Q-RÍF'IC, *a.* Converting into vapor.
 VÄ'PQR-ING-LÝ, *ad.* In a boasting manner.
 VÄ'PQR-ISH, *a.* Full of vapors; peevish.
 VÄP-Q-RÍ-ZÁ'TION, *n.* Conversion into vapor.
 VÄP-Q-RÍZE, *v. a.* To convert into vapor.
 VÄ'PQR-OÜS, *a.* Full of vapors; fuming; windy.
 VÄ'PQR-Y, *a.* Vaporous; peevish; humorsome.
 VÄR'EC, *n.* (*Chem.*) Impure carbonate of soda.
 VÄ-RÍ-A-BÍL'I-TÝ, *n.* Variableness.
 VÄ'RÍ-A-BLE, *a.* That may vary; capable of alteration; changeable; mutable; inconstant.
 VÄ'RÍ-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Mutability; inconstancy.
 VÄ'RÍ-A-BLY, *ad.* Changeably; inconstantly.
 VÄ'RÍ-ANCE, *n.* Discord; difference; dissension.
 VÄ'RÍ-ANT, *a.* Variable; changeable; inconstant.
 VÄ'RÍ-ATE, *v. a.* To change; to alter; to vary. [*R.*]
 VÄ-RÍ-A'TION, *n.* Act of varying; mutation; vicissitude; a change; difference; deviation.
 VÄR'I-CÔSE, { *a.* Relating to *variz*:—swelled, as
 VÄR'I-CÔUS, { a vein; dilated.
 *VÄ'RÍ-E-GATE [väre'e-gät, *P.*]. *W. J. Ja. Sm. C.*; väre'e-gät or väre'e-gät, *P.*]. *W. J. Ja. Sm. C.* To make various; to vary:—to diversify with colors.
 *VÄ-RÍ-E-GÄ'TION, *n.* Act of variegating; change:—diversity of colors.
 VÄ-RÍ'E-TÝ, *n.* Change; intermixture; *diversity*; a medley;—one thing of many different.
 VÄ'RÍ-O-LÖID or VÄ-RÍ'O-LÖID [väre'o-löid, *K.*; väre'o-löid, *Sm. C.*; väre'o-löid, *Boag, Wb.*], *n.* A disease resembling the small-pox.
 VÄ-RÍ'O-LOÜS [väre'o-lüs, *Ja. Sm. C. Ash*; väre'o-lüs, *Wb.*], *a.* Relating to the small-pox.
 VÄ-RÍ-Ö'RÜM, [*L.*] *Variorum* editions are editions of works in which the notes of various commentators are inserted.
 VÄ'RÍ-OÜS, *a.* Different; manifold; changeable.
 VÄ'RÍ-OÜS-LÝ, *ad.* In a various manner.
 VÄ'RÍX, *n.* [*L.*] A dilatation of a vein.
 VÄR'LET, *n.* A page; a knight's follower:—a footman; a servant:—a scoundrel; rascal.
 †VÄR'LET-RÝ, *n.* The rabble; the populace.
 VÄR'NISH, *a.* A shining liquid substance:—a cover.
 VÄR'NISH, *v. a.* To set a gloss on:—to palliate.
 VÄR'NISH-ER, *n.* One who varnishes.
 VÄR'VÊLS, *n. pl.* Silver rings on a hawk's leg.
 VÄ'RÝ, *v. a.* To make various; to change; to diversify; to variegate.
 VÄ'RÝ, *v. n.* To be changeable; to be unlike; to deviate; to disagree; to differ.
 VÄS'CU-LAR, *a.* Relating to, or full of, vessels.
 VÄS-CU-LÄR'I-TÝ, *n.* Quality of being vascular.
 VÄSE or VASE [väs, *W. P. J. F. Sm. R.*; väs, *S. E. K. C. Wb. Kenrick*; väs or väs, *Ja.*], *n.* A large ornamental vessel, eup, or pitcher.
 VÄS'SAL, *n.* A subject; a feudatory; a slave.
 †VÄS'SAL, *v. a.* To subject; to enslave. *Feltham.*
 VÄS'SAL-AGE, *n.* State of a vassal; slavery.
 VÄST, *a.* Very large; great; enormous.
 VÄS-TÄ'TION, *n.* Waste; devastation.
 VÄST'LY, *ad.* Greatly; to a great degree.
 VÄST'NESS, *n.* Immensity; enormous greatness.
 VÄST'Y, *a.* Large; enormously great. *Shak. [R.]*
 VÄT, *n.* A cistern of tanners or brewers; fat.
 VÄT'-CÄN, *n.* The palace of the pope at Rome.
 VÄT'I-CIDE, *n.* The murder or murderer of a prophet or poet.
 VÄ-TÍ'C-I-NÄL, *a.* Containing predictions.
 VÄ-TÍ'C-I-NÄTE, *v. n.* To prophesy; to foretell.
 VÄ-TÍ'C-I-NÄ'TION, *n.* A prediction; prophecy.
 VAUDE'VÍL (vöd'vil), *n.* [*vaudeville, Fr.*] A light song; a trivial strain; a ballad.
 *VÄULT [vävut, *P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. C. Wb.*; vävut, *S.*; vävut or vävut, *W. K.*], *n.* An arch:—a cellar:—a cave:—a grave:—a jump; a leap.
 *VÄULT, *v. a.* To arch; to shape to a vault.
 VÄULT, *v. n.* To leap; to jump; to tumble.
 *VÄULT'ED, *a.* Arched; concave.
 VÄULT'ER, *n.* A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.
 *VÄUNT or VÄUNT [vävnt, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; vânt, *J. Wb. Nares*], *v. a. & n.* To boast; to display ostentatiously; to vaunt.

*VÄUNT, *n.* A brag; a boast; vain ostentation
 *VÄUNT'ER, *n.* One who vaunts; a boaster.
 *VÄUNT'FUL, *a.* Boastful; ostentatious.
 *VÄUNT'ING-LÝ, *ad.* Boastfully; ostentatiously.
 VÄV'A-SÖR or VÄV'AS-SÖR, *n.* A petty baron.
 VÄV'VÖDE, *n.* See VÄVÖDE.
 VÊAL (vêl), *n.* The flesh of a calf killed for the table:—formerly used for calf.
 VÊ'DÄ or VÊ-DÄ', *n.* A Hindoo sacred book.
 VÊ-DETTE', *n.* [*Fr.*] A sentinel on horseback.
 VÊER, *v. a.* To let out:—to turn; to change.
 VÊER, *v. n.* To turn aside; to change direction.
 VÊER'ING, *n.* The act of turning or changing.
 VÊG-E-TÄ-BÍL'I-TÝ, *n.* Vegetable nature.
 VÊG'E-TÄ-BLE, *n.* A body having growth without sensation; a plant:—an esculent plant or root.
Syn.—*Vegetable*, in its widest sense, is a term which includes all the productions of the vegetable kingdom;—all which are treated of in the science of botany, from the largest trees to the common moss. A plant is any vegetable production produced from seed. *Vegetables*, as the term is commonly used, are such plants as are cultivated for the table. *Plant* is commonly applied to such vegetables as are not very large. *Herbs* are plants which have no woody structure. Cabbages, parsnips, &c. are *plants* or *vegetables*; grass, sage, &c. are *herbs*.
 VÊG'E-TÄ-BLE, *a.* Belonging to plants.
 VÊG'E-TÄL, *a.* Vital, as common to plants and animals; as, *vegetal* functions; *vegetal* life. *Brande.*
 VÊG-E-TÄ'RÍ-AN, *n.* One who lives on vegetables.
 VÊG-E-TÄ'RÍ-AN-ÍSM, *n.* Act, habit, or system of living on vegetables.
 VÊG'E-TÄTE, *v. n.* To grow, as plants; to shoot.
 VÊG-E-TÄ'TION, *n.* The growth of plants; plants.
 VÊG'E-TÄ-TIVE, *a.* Growing as plants.
 VÊG'E-TÄ-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Vegetative quality.
 †VÊ-GÊTE', *a.* Vigorous; active; thriving.
 VÊ'HE-MENCE, *n.* Quality of being vehement; impetuosity; violence; force; ardor; fervor.
 VÊ'HE-MENC-Y, *n.* Vehemence.
 VÊ'HE-MENT, *a.* Violent; *excessive*; furious; impetuous;—ardent; eager; fervent.
 VÊ'HE-MENT-LÝ, *ad.* Eagerly; ardently; urgently.
 VÊ'HÍ-CLE (vê'he-kl), *n.* That in which any thing is carried; a carriage; conveyance.
 VÊ-HÍ'C-U-LÄR, *a.* Belonging to a vehicle.
 VEIL (vål), *n.* A thin cover for the face; a mask; a curtain; a disguise.
 VEIL (vål), *v. a.* To cover; to hide; to conceal.
 VEIN (vân), *n.* A tube in animal bodies that receives the blood and returns it to the heart:—a course of metal in mines:—turn of mind:—a current; strain:—a streak or wave, as in marble.
 VEIN (vân), *v. a.* To form or mark with veins.
 VEINED (vând), *a.* Full of veins; streaked; veiny.
 VEIN'Y (vâne), *a.* Full of veins; veined.
 VE-LÍF-ER-OÜS, *a.* Carrying sails.
 VEL-LE'I-TÝ, *n.* The lowest degree of desire.
 VÊL'LI-CÄTE, *v. a.* To twitch; to pluck; to stimulate; to act by stimulation.
 VÊL-LI-CÄ'TION, *n.* A twitching; stimulation.
 VÊL'LON, *n.* [*Sp.*] Money of account:—a cop-vêl'lum, *n.* A fine kind of parchment. [*per coin.*]
 VÊL-O-CÍM'E-TER, *n.* An apparatus for measuring the speed of machinery.
 VE-LÖC'I-PÊDE, *n.* A vehicle of locomotion moved by the impulse given to it by the rider's feet.
 VE-LÖC'I-TÝ, *n.* Quick or rapid motion; rapidity; quickness; speed; swiftness.
 VÊL'VE-RÊT, *n.* A modification of velvet.
 VÊL'VET, *n.* A silk stuff with nap or pile upon it.
 VÊL'VET, *a.* Made of velvet; soft; delicate.
 VÊL'VET-ÊEN, *n.* A kind of stuff like velvet.
 VÊL'VET-Y, *a.* Made of or like velvet.
 VÊ'NAL, *a.* That may be bought; mercenary; hiring; prostitute; base:—relating to the veins; venous; veiny.
Syn.—A *venal* writer; *mercenary* soldier; *hiring* witness.

VĚR-MI-GĚL'LI (věr-mě-chěl'ě) [věr-mě-chěl'ě, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; věr-mě-sěl'ě, *P. E. Wb.*], *n.* [It.] A paste of flour in the form of worms.
VĚR-MI'CIŮS (věr-mish'ys), *a.* Relating to worms.
VĚR-MI'Č'U-LAR, *a.* Acting like a worm; spiral.
VĚR-MI'Č'U-LATE, *v. a.* To inlay wood, so as to imitate the motion of worms; to inlay.
VĚR-MI-CŮLE, *n.* A little grub or worm.
VĚR-MI'Č'U-LITE, *n.* (*Mln.*) A fine scaly tale.
VĚR-MI'Č'U-LOUS, *a.* Full of grubs; resembling grubs; vermicular.
VĚR-MI-FORM, *a.* Having the shape of a worm.
VĚR-MI-FŮGE, *n.* A medicine that expels worms.
VĚR-MIL'ION (věr-mil'yon), *n.* Red sulphuret of mercury; a beautiful red color.
VĚR-MIN, *n.* Any small, noxious animal, either a quadruped, reptile, or insect.
VĚR-MI-NATE, *v. n.* To breed vermin. [*R.*]
VĚR-MI-NÁ'TION, *n.* Generation of vermin.
VĚR-MIN-OUS, *a.* Tending to breed vermin.
VĚR-MIP'A-ROUS, *a.* Producing worms.
VĚR-MIV'O-ROUS, *a.* Feeding on worms.
VĚR-NÁČ'U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to one's own country; native; as, a vernacular language.
VĚR-NÁČ'U-LAR-ISM, *n.* A vernacular idiom.
VĚR'NAL, *a.* Belonging to the spring; blooming.
VĚR-NÁ'TION, *n.* The arrangement of young leaves in their leaf-buds; foliation.
VĚR-RŮN'I-CA, *n.* [It.] A handkerchief having the portrait of our Saviour: — speedwell, a plant.
VĚR-SA-TÍLE, *a.* Turning round: — changing; changeable; variable; docile; apt; quick; readily applied to new labors or pursuits.
VĚR-SA-TÍLE-NĚSS, *n.* The quality of being *ver-sa-tíl'i-ty*, *s.* satile; variability.
VĚRSE, *n.* A measured line of poetry; a stanza; poetry: — a short passage; paragraph; text.
VĚRSED (věrst), *p. a.* Skilled in; knowing.
VĚR-SI-FI-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act or art of versifying.
VĚR-SI-FI-ER, *n.* One who versifies.
VĚR-SI-FŮV, *v. a.* To relate in verse.
VĚR-SI-FŮV, *v. n.* To make verses; to rhyme.
VĚR'SION, *n.* A translation; act of translating: — transformation; change.
VĚR-SION-IST, *n.* One who makes a version.
VĚRST, *n.* A Russian measure of length, containing 212 1/5 rods: — written also *berst* and *werst*.
VĚR'SUS, *prep.* [*L.*] (*Law.*) Against.
VĚR-SŮTE, *a.* Artful; wily; shrewd.
VĚRT, *n.* [*Fr.*] Any green tree: — green color.
VĚR'TE-BRA, *n.* *pl.* **VĚR'TE-BRĚ**. [*L.*] (*Anat.*) A joint in the spine or back; vertebrae. — *Pl.* The bones of the spine; the spine.
VĚR-TE-BRÁL, *a.* Relating to the spine or vertebrae.
VĚR-TE-BRÁ'TA, *n. pl.* [*vertebratus*, *L.*] (*Zoöl.*) Animals which have an internal skeleton, supported by a spine.
VĚR'TE-BRÁTE, *n.* A vertebrate animal.
VĚR'TE-BRÁTE, *a.* Having vertebrae or vertebrae.
VĚR'TE-BRÁT-ED, *a.* bres; having a spine.
VĚR'TE-BRE (věr'te-ber), *n.* A joint of the back.
VĚR'TEX, *n.* *pl.* **VĚR'TI-CĚS**. [*L.*] The zenith; the top of any thing; the crown.
VĚR'TI-CÁL, *a.* Relating to the vertex: — placed in the zenith: — perpendicular to the horizon.
VĚR'TI-CÁL, *n.* A vertical circle, a great circle passing through the zenith and nadir.
VĚR'TI-CÁL-LŮ, *ad.* In a vertical manner.
VĚR'TI-CÁL-NĚSS, *n.* The state of being vertical.
VĚR'TIČ'IL-LATE [věr'te-sil'lát, *P. Ja. Sm.*; ver-tis'e-lát, *K. C. Wb.*], *a.* Growing in a spiral form.
VĚR'TIČ'IT-Y, *n.* Power of turning; rotation.
VĚR'TI-CLE, *n.* An axis; a hinge.
VĚR-TIG'I-NOUS, *a.* Turning round; giddy.
VĚR-TIG'I-NOUS-NĚSS, *n.* Giddiness.
VĚR'TI-GŮ, **VĚR-TIGŮ**, or **VĚR-TIGŮ** [věr'te-gŮ, *P. J. E. Wb.*; ver-ti'gŮ, ver-te'gŮ, or věr'te-gŮ, *W.*; ver-ti'gŮ or ver-te'gŮ, *F. Ja.*; ver-te'gŮ, *K. Sm.*; ver-ti'gŮ, *C.*] *n.* A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head.

VĚR'VAIN or **VĚR'VĀIN**, *n.* A perennial plant; a shrub; verbenia.

VĚR'VELŠ, *n. pl.* Labels tied to a hawk; varvels.

VĚR'Y, *a.* True; real: — complete; exact.

VĚR'Y, *ad.* In a great degree; eminently.

VĚS'I-CÁTE, *v. a.* To blister; to puff up.

VĚS-I-CÁ'TION, *n.* The act of blistering; a blister.

VE-SIC'A-TO-RŮ, *n.* A blistering medicine.

VĚS'I-CLE, *n.* A little air-bladder; a membranous cavity; a small blister.

VE-SIC'U-JAR, *a.* Relating to or like vesicles; hollow; full of small interstices.

VE-SIC'U-LATE, *a.* Full of vessels or bladders.

VĚS'PER, *n.* [*L.*] The evening star; the evening.

VĚS'PERŠ, *n. pl.* The Romish evening service.

VĚS'PER-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to the evening.

VĚS'SEL, *n.* A cask or utensil for holding liquids, &c.; a dish: — a tube; a pipe: — a vehicle for conveyance on water; a ship; a brig; a sloop.

Syn. — *Vessel* is a general term for all vehicles of navigation, both for commerce and war. Merchant vessels consist chiefly of *ships*, which are the largest kind of vessels, having three masts; *brigs* and *schooners*, having two masts; and *sloops*, having only one mast. — *Yacht* is a vessel of pleasure; *barge*, a boat of pleasure. — Vessels of war are chiefly *ships of the line*, *frigates*, *sloops*, *brigs*, and *schooners*.

VĚS'SIC-NŮN, *n.* A windgall or soft swelling.

VĚST, *n.* An outer garment: — a waistcoat.

VĚST, *v. a.* To dress; to clothe. — (*Law.*) To invest with; to put in possession of.

VĚST, *v. n.* To be fixed; to take effect.

VĚS'TÁL, *n.* A virgin consecrated to *Vesta*; a virgin.

VĚS'TAL, *a.* Relating to *Vesta*; chaste.

VĚST'ED, *p. a.* Not liable to be set aside; established by law; fixed; as, *vested* rights.

VĚS'TI-A-RŮ (věst'ye-a-rē), *n.* A wardrobe.

VĚS'TI-BŮLE, *n.* (*Arch.*) An area before the entrance of the Roman houses: — an entrance to a house; hall; lobby; porch.

VĚS'TIČE, *n.* A mark left behind in passing; a footstep; trace; track; remains.

VĚST'ING, *n.* A covering: — materials for vests.

VĚST'MENT, *n.* A garment; some part of dress.

VĚS'TRY, *n.* A room in a church for vestments: — a parochial assembly or committee.

VĚS'TRY-MAN, *n.* One of a board or committee that manage the affairs of a parish.

VĚS'TURE (věst'yur), *n.* A garment; robe; dress; apparel; attire; clothes.

VĚTCH, *n.* A plant; a leguminous plant.

VĚTCH'LING, *n.* A genus of plants.

VĚTCH'Y, *a.* Made of, or abounding in, vetches.

VĚT'ER-AN, *n.* An old soldier; one long practised.

VĚT'ER-AN, *a.* Old in practice, especially in war.

VĚT'ER-I-NÁ'R-AN, *n.* One skilled in the diseases of cattle; a veterinary surgeon.

VĚT'ER-I-NÁ-RY, *a.* Pertaining to farriery, or to the healing of diseases of cattle.

VĚ'TŮ, *n.* [*L.*, *I forbid.*] A prohibition; act of stopping the enactment of a law.

VĚ'TŮ, *v. a.* To prohibit; to forbid. [*Modern.*]

VĚ-TŮ-RI-NŮ, *n.* [*It.*] An owner or driver of a *vet-tŮr-q*, an Italian travelling-carriage.

VĚX, *v. a.* To plague with slight provocations; to torment; to harass; to disquiet; to tease; to fret; to trouble; to displease.

VĚX-Á'TION, *n.* Act of vexing; trouble; chagrin.

VĚX-Á'TIOUS, *a.* Afflictive; troublesome; teasing.

VĚX-Á'TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Troublesomely; unasily.

VĚX-Á'TIOUS-NĚSS, *n.* Quality of being vexations; troublesomeness; disquiet.

VĚXED (věks'ed or vēkst), *p. a.* Agitated; disquieted; disputed; vexatious; difficult. — *Vexed* question (*questio vexata*), a question much disputed.

VĚX'ER, *n.* One who vexes.

VĚX'ING-LY, *ad.* So as to vex or disturb.

VĚ'A, [*L.*, a way.] By the way of.

VI-A-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* State of being viable.
 VI-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of living.
 VI-A-DUCT, *n.* A bridge for a railroad.
 VI'AL, *n.* A small bottle; a phial.
 VI-AM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the distance passed over.
 VI'AND, *n.* Food; meat dressed; victuals.
 VI-ÁT'IC, *a.* Relating to a journey.
 VI-ÁT'I-CÚM, *n.* [L.] Provision for a journey: — the sacrament given to a dying person.
 VI'BRATE, *v. a. & n.* To brandish; to move to and fro; to oscillate; to quiver.
 VI-BRÁ'TION, *n.* Act of vibrating; oscillation.

Syn. — Vibration of a fiddle-string; oscillation of a pendulum.

VI-BRA-TIVE, *a.* That vibrates; vibratory.
 VI-BRA-TO-RY, *a.* Vibrating; causing to vibrate.
 VI-BÚR'NUM, *n.* [L.] [Bot.] A plant; a shrub.
 VIC'AR, *n.* One who performs the functions of another; a deputy; a substitute: — a *clergyman* or parish priest who is an incumbent of a benefice.
 VIC'AR-AGE, *n.* A benefice or residence of a vicar.
 VI-CÁ'RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a vicar; vicariate.
 VI-CÁ'RI-ATE, *n.* A delegated office or power.
 VI-CÁ'RI-ATE, *a.* Having a delegated power.
 VI-CÁ'RI-OUS, *a.* Done or suffered for or instead of another; delegated; substituted.
 VI-CÁ'RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* In the place of another.
 VI-CÁ'R-SHIP, *n.* The office of a vicar.
 Ví'ce, [L.] In the room of; instead of.

VICE, *n.* The opposite to *virtue* and an offence against morality; a fault; depravity; wickedness: — a gripping press. — See CRIME.

VICE, A prefix used in composition, to denote one who acts in place of another, or one who is second in rank; as, *vice-president*. [mander.]

VICE-ÁD'MI-RAL, *n.* The second naval commander.

VICE-ÁD'MI-RAL-TY, *n.* Office of a vice-admiral.

VICE-Á'GENT, *n.* One acting instead of a chancellor.

VICE-CHÁN'CEL-LOR, *n.* A judge in a chancery court below the chancellor: — the second magistrate in an English university.

VICE-CÓN'SUL, *n.* A subordinate consul.

VICE-GÉ'REN-CY, *n.* The office of a vicegerent.

VICE-GÉ'RENT, *n.* A lieutenant; a vicar; deputy.

VICE-GÉ'RENT, *a.* Having a delegated power.

VICE-PRES'Í-DÉNT, *n.* A subordinate president.

VICE-RE'GÁL, *a.* Relating to a vicerey.

VICE-RÓY, *n.* One who governs in place of a king, with a delegated regal authority.

VICE-RÓY-ÁL-TY, *n.* The office of a vicerey.

VICE-RÓY-SHIP, *n.* Vicereignty.

Více *vér'sq*, [L.] The terms being reversed.

VIC'Í-NAGE, *n.* A neighborhood; a vicinity.

VIC'Í-NAL or VIC'Í-NÁL [vé'sínál, *W. P. J. E. F.* K. C. Wb.; vé-sínál, *S. Jas. Sm.*], *a.* Being in the vicinity; near; neighboring.

VÍ-CÍNE' or VIC'ÍNE [vé'sín', *S. J. F. K. Sm.*; vis'in, *W.*; vis'in, *P. Wb.*], *a.* Vicinal; near.

VI-CÍN'I-TY, *n.* Nearness; a neighborhood.

VÍ'CIOUS (vish'us), *a.* Addicted to vice; wicked; corrupt; bad; mischievous; refractory.

VÍ'CIOUS-LY (vish'us-le), *ad.* Corruptly; sinfully.

VÍ'CIOUS-NESS (vish'us-nés), *n.* Corruption.

VI-CÍS'SÍ-TUDE, *n.* A regular change; revolution.

VI-CÍS-SÍ-TÚ'DI-NA-RY, *a.* Regularly changing.

VIC'TIM, *n.* A sacrifice: — something destroyed.

VIC'TIM-ÍZE, *v. a.* To make a victim of.

VIC'TOR, *n.* [L.] A conqueror; a vanquisher.

VIC'TOR-ESS, *n.* A female that conquers.

VIC-TÓ'RÍ-OUS, *a.* Having gained a victory; conquering; triumphant; superior.

VIC-TÓ'RÍ-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a victorious manner.

VIC-TÓ'RÍ-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being victorious.

VIC'TO-RY, *n.* Superiority gained in a battle or contest; conquest; success; a triumph.

VICT'UAL (vít'tl), *v. a.* To store with food.

VICT'UAL-LER (vít'tl-ler), *n.* A provider of victuals.

VICT'UALS (vít'tl'z), *n. pl.* Food; provision; meat.

VÍ'DE, *v. imp.* [L.] See, as a note or remark.

VÍ-DÉL'I-CÉT, *ad.* [L.] To wit; namely; that is — This word is generally abbreviated to *viz.*

VÍD'U-AL, *a.* Belonging to the state of a widow.

VIE (ví), *v. n.* [i. *viéd*; *pp.* *viying*, *viéd*.] To contest; to contend; to strive.

VIEV (vū), *v. a.* To survey; to look on; to see.

VIEV (vū), *n.* A prospect; sight; survey; show.

VIEV'ER (vū'er), *n.* One who views.

VIEV'LESS (vū'les), *a.* Unseen; not discernible.

VIG'IL, *n.* Forbearance of sleep; a watch: — evening devotion: — a fast before a holiday.

VIG'Í-LANCE, *n.* Watchfulness; watchful care; attention; wakefulness; guard.

VIG'Í-LANT, *a.* Watchful; diligent; attentive.

VIG'Í-LANT-LY, *ad.* Watchfully; attentively.

VIG'N-ETTE' (vín-yét' or vín'yét') [vín'yét', *W. J. Ja. K.*; vín-yét', *S. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr.] A picture of leaves and flowers: — a print or ornament on the title-page of a book. [cacy.]

VIG'OR, *n.* [L.] Force; strength; energy; effi-

VIG'OR-OUS, *a.* Strong; full of strength and life; stout; forcible; robust.

VIG'OR-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a vigorous manner.

VIG'OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Force; strength.

VILE, *a.* Base; mean; despicable; sordid; wicked.

VILE'LY, *ad.* Basely; meanly; shamefully.

VILE'NESS, *n.* Baseness; meanness.

VIL-I-FÍ-CÁ'TION, *n.* The act of vilifying.

VIL'Í-FÍ-ER, *n.* One who vilifies.

VIL'Í-FY, *v. a.* To debase; to defame; to abuse; to revile; to traduce; to calumniate; to asperse.

VIL'LA, *n.* [L.] A country-seat; a rural mansion.

VIL'LAGÉ, *n.* A small collection of houses; town.

VIL'LAGER, *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

VIL'LAIN (víl'lín), *n.* One who, under the feudal system, held by a base tenure; (in this sense, written also *villain* and *villan*): — a vile person; a rascal; a knave.

VIL'LA-NAGE, *n.* State of a villain; baseness.

VIL'LA-NOUS, *a.* Like a villain; base; vile; wicked; very bad: — written also *villainous*.

VIL'LA-NOUS-LY, *ad.* Wickedly; basely.

VIL'LA-NOUS-NESS, *n.* Baseness; wickedness.

VIL'LA-NY, *n.* The character or conduct of a villain; wickedness; baseness; a crime: — written also *villainy*.

VIL'LÍ, *n. pl.* [L.] (*Anat.*) Fibres. — (*Bot.*) Hairs.

VIL'LOSE, *a.* Covered with hairs; villous.

VIL'LOUS, *a.* Shaggy; rough; furry; hairy.

VIM'Í-NAL, *a.* Relating to, or producing, twigs.

VÍ-MÍN'E-OUS, *a.* Made of twigs.

VÍ-NA'GEOUS (vín-ná'shús), *a.* Relating to wine.

VÍ-NAIGRETTE (vín-á-grét'), *n.* [Fr.] A sauce containing vinegar: — a box perfumed with aromatic

VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* Conquerable; superable. [vinegar.]

VIN'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liableness to be overcome.

VÍN'CÚ-LUM, *n.* [L.] A band; a cord; a tie.

VIN-DE'MÍ-AL, *a.* Belonging to a vintage.

VIN'DÍ-CÁ-BLE, *a.* That may be vindicated.

VIN'DÍ-CÁTE, *v. a.* To defend with success; to justify; to support; to clear from a charge.

VIN-DÍ-CÁ'TION, *n.* A defence; a justification.

VIN'DÍ-CÁ-TIVE or VÍN-DÍ-CÁ-TÍVE [vín'de-ká-tív, *W. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; vín-dik'á-tív, *S. P. E. F.*], *a.* Tending to vindicate or justify.

VIN'DÍ-CÁ-TOR, *n.* One who vindicates.

VIN'DÍ-CÁ-TÓ-RY, *a.* Defensory; vindicative.

VIN-DÍ-CÍ-TIVE, *a.* Given to revenge; revengeful.

VIN-DÍ-CÍ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a vindictive manner.

VIN-DÍ-CÍ-TIVE-NESS, *n.* A revengeful temper.

VINE, *n.* The plant that bears the grape: — a plant that trails on the ground, or climbs: — a stem.

VINE-DRÉSS-ER, *n.* One who cultivates vines.

VINE-FRÉT-TER, *n.* The plant-louse; an insect.

VINE-GAR, *n.* An acid liquor.

VÍN'ER, *n.* An orderer or trimmer of vines.

VÍNE-RY, *n.* A place for grape-vines.

VINE-YARD, *n.* A ground planted with vines.

VÍNOUS, *a.* Having the qualities of wine.

VINT'AGE, *n.* The time of making wine; the yearly produce of the vine; grapes.

VIN'TA-GER, *n.* One who gathers the vintage.
VINT'NER, *n.* One who sells wine.
VINTRY, *n.* The place where wine is sold.
VINY, *a.* Belonging to, or yielding, vines.
VIO'OL, *n.* A stringed instrument of music.
VIO'OL-A, *n.* [It.] A large violin; a tenor viol.
VIO'OL-A-BLE, *a.* That may be violated or hurt.
VIO'OL/CEOUS (vi-o-lă'shus), *a.* Like vio ets.
VIO'OL-LATE, *v. a.* To treat with irreverence; to hurt; to transgress; to *infringe*; to break; to injure; — to devour; to ravish.
VIO'OL-LA'TION, *n.* Act of violating; breach.
VIO'OL-LA-TOR, *n.* One who violates or injures.
VIO'OL-LENCE, *n.* A violent act; unjust force; an attack; outrage; vehemence; injury.
VIO'OL-LENT, *a.* Acting or done with violence; forcible; vehement; not natural; extorted.
VIO'OL-LENT-LY, *ad.* With force; vehemently.
VIO'OL-LET, *n.* A plant and flower: — a color.
VIO'OL-LET, *a.* Of the color of the violet.
VIO'OL-LIN', *n.* A stringed instrument; a fiddle.
VIO'OL-IST, *n.* A player on the viol.
VIO'OL-ON-CÉL'LIST, *n.* A player on the violoncello.
VIO'OL-ON-CÉL'LÓ (vê-o-lon-chêl'lô or vê-o-lon-sêl'lô) [vê-o-lon-chêl'lô, *S. W. J. F.*; vi-ê-lon-sêl'lô, *P. Wh.*; vê-o-lon-isêl'lô, *Ja.*], *n.* [It.] A kind of bass violin, with four strings.
VIO'OL-NE, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A large brass violin with three strings, called a *double-bass*.
VIPER, *n.* A venomous serpent.
VIPER-INE [vi'pêr-in, *Ja. K. Sm.*; vi'pêr-in, *S. W. J.*], *a.* Belonging to a viper.
VIPER-OUS, *a.* Having the qualities of a viper.
VIR-RA'GÔ or **VIR-RA'GÔ** [vi-ră'gô, *S. E. Ja. K. Wh.*; ve-ră'gô, *P. J. Sm. C.*; ve-ră'gô or vi-ră'gô, *W.*], *n.* A female warrior; a turbulent woman.
VIR'E-LAY, *n.* A song; a poem; a roundelay.
VIR-ES'CENT, *a.* (*Bot.*) Green; flourishing.
VIR'GA-LOÔ or **VIR'GA-LIEÛ**, *n.* [*virgouleuse*, *Fr.*] An excellent kind of pear, called also *St. Michael's* and the *butter pear*.
VIR'GIN, *n.* A maid; a woman not a mother.
VIR'GIN, *a.* Befitting a virgin; maidenly; pure.
VIR'GIN-AL, *a.* Maidenly; relating to a virgin.
VIR'GIN-AL, *n.* A musical instrument.
VIR'GIN-I-TY, *n.* State of a virgin; maidenhood.
VIR'GÔ, *n.* [L.] (*Astron.*) The Virgin; the sixth sign in the zodiac.
VIR-I-DÊS'CEUCE, *n.* Act of growing green.
VIR-I-DÊS'CENT, *a.* Growing green.
VIR-ID'I-TY, *n.* Greenness; verdure.
VIR'ILE, **VIR'ILE**, or **VIR'ILE** [vi'rîl, *W. P. J. F.*; vir'il, *S.*; vir'il, *E. Ja. K. C.*; vir'il, *Sm.*], *a.* Belonging to man; manly; bold.
VIR-IL'I-TY, *n.* Manhood; the character of man.
VIR-TU' [vir-tû, *W. C.*; vir-tû, *Ja.*; vër-tû, *Sm.*; vir'tu, *Wh.*], *n.* [It.] A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.
VIRT'U-AL (virt'yü-äl), *a.* Being in effect, though not in fact; effectual; efficacious.
VIRT'U-AL-LY, *ad.* In effect, or efficaciously.
VIRT'VE (virt'yü, 24) [vêr'chû, *S. W. J.*; vër'chû, *Sm.*; vër'tû, *P. F. Ja. K.*], *n.* Moral goodness, opposed to *vice*; right principle; right conduct; moral excellence; probity: — efficacy; power: — valor; courage.
Syn. — *Virtue* is a human quality; *goodness* is of higher import, and is a divine perfection. *Goodness* of God; *goodness* of heart; *virtue* of an individual; a man of *probity* or *integrity*.
VIR-TÔ-Ô'SÔ, *n.* [It.] *It. pl. VIR-TÔ-Ô'SÎ*; *Eng.* **VIR-TÔ-Ô'SÔS**. A man skilled in curiosities, &c.
VIRT'U-ÔUS (virt'yü-ûs), *a.* Partaking of virtue; morally good; upright; honest; equitable.
VIRT'U-ÔUS-LY, *ad.* In a virtuous manner.
VIRT'U-ÔUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being virtuous.
VIR'U-LENCE, *n.* Malignity; acrimony; bitterness.
VIR'U-LENT, *a.* Venomous; bitter; malignant.
VIR'U-LENT-LY, *ad.* Malignantly; with bitterness.
VIR'US, *n.* [L.] Purulent matter; poison.
VI'S'AGE, *n.* The face; the countenance; look.

VI'S'AGED (viz'ajd), *a.* Having a face or visage.
VIS-A-VIS (viz'ä-vê'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A carriage which holds only two persons, who sit face to face.
VIS'CE-RA, *n. pl.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The contents of the thorax and abdomen; the bowels or intestines.
VIS'CE-RAL, *a.* Relating to the viscera; tender.
VIS'CE-RATE, *v. a.* To eviscerate.
VIS'CID, *a.* Glutinous; tenacious; ropy; viscons.
VIS-CID/I-TY, *n.* Glutinousness; tenacity.
VIS-CÔS'I-TY, *n.* Glutinousness; tenacity.
VIS'CÔUNT (vi'köunt), *n.* A degree of English nobility next below an earl. [*viscount*.]
VIS'CÔUNT-ESS (vi'köunt-es), *n.* The lady of a **VIS'CÔUNT-SHIP** (vi'köunt-ship), } *n.* The office
VIS'CÔUNT-Y (vi'köunt-e), } of a viscount.
VIS'CÔUS, *a.* Glutinous; tenacious; viscid.
VIS'CUS, *n.* *pl. VIS'CE-RA*. [L.] An internal organ of the body; an intestine: — birdlime.
VISE, *n.* A gripping-machine or press. See **VICE**.
VISH'NU, *n.* One of the three principal divinities of Hindoo mythology.
VI-S-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being visible.
VI-S-I-BLE, *a.* That may be seen; perceptible by the eye; apparent; manifest; discernible.
VI-S-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being visible.
VI-S-I-BLY, *ad.* In a visible manner.
VIS-in-êr'ti-w (in-êr'she-ê), [L.] The power of inertness, a property of matter.
VIS'ION (vizh'ün), *n.* The act of seeing; the faculty of seeing; sight: — a supernatural appearance; *apparition*; a spectre; phantom: — dream.
Syn. — A *dream* happens to a person sleeping; a *vision*, to one sleeping or waking. A *dream* is supposed to be natural; a *vision*, supernatural.
VIS'ION-A-RY (vizh'ün-a-rê), *a.* Affected by phantoms; fanciful; imaginary; not real.
VIT'ION-A-RY, *n.* One who forms idle or fantastic projects; a wild schemer; an *enthusiast*.
VIS'IT, *v. a.* To go to see; to come to; to attend.
VIS'IT, *v. n.* To practise going to see others.
VIS'IT, *n.* Act of going to see another; a call.
VIS'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be visited.
VIS'IT-ÂNT, *n.* One who goes to see another.
VIS-I-TA'TION, *n.* Act of visiting: — infliction.
(Law.) Act of making a judicial examination.
VIS-I-TA-TÔ-RI-AL, *a.* Relating to a judicial visitor or visitation.
VIS'IT-ING, *n.* Act of visiting; a visitation.
VIS'IT-OR, *n.* One who visits; a visitant: — one who regulates disorders; a judicial director.
VISNE (vê'ne), *n.* [*old Fr.*] (*Law.*) Vicinity; venue.
VIS'OR, *n.* A mask; disguise; concealment: — the perforated part of a helmet: — written also **VIS'ORED** (viz'urd). Masked. [*visor* and *visard*.]
VIS'TA, *n.* [It.] A view: — a prospect or a walk through an avenue, as of trees.
VIS'U-AL (vizh'yü-äl), *a.* Relating to the sight.
Viz vi'tu, [L.] The power or vigor of life.
VIT'AL, *a.* Relating to life; containing or supporting life; necessary to life; essential. — *Vital air*, the old term for *oxygen gas*. — *Vital statistics*, statistics or calculations relating to the duration of human life.
VIT-ÂL'I-TY, *n.* The power of subsisting in life.
VIT-ÂL-LY, *ad.* In such a manner as to give life.
VIT-ÂLS, *n. pl.* The parts essential to life.
VIT-ÊL-LA-RY or **VIT-ÊL-LA-RY**, *n.* The place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white.
VIT-TI-ÂTE (vish'e-ät), *v. a.* To make vicious or corrupt; to deprave; to contaminate; to taint.
VIT-I-A'TION (vish-e-ä'shun), *n.* Depravation.
VIT-I-ÔS'I-TY (vish-e-ôs'e-tê), *n.* Depravity.
VIT'IOUS (vish'yus), *a.* Corrupt. See **VICIOUS**.
VIT'RE-ÔUS, *a.* Glassy; resembling glass.
VIT'RE-ÔUS-NESS, *n.* State of being vitreous.
VIT-RES'CEUCE, *n.* Vitrification; glassiness.
VIT-RES'CENT, *a.* Vitrifying; glassy.
VIT-RI-FÂ'C-TION, *n.* Act of vitrifying.
VIT-RI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be vitrified.
VIT-RI-FI-CÂ'TION, *n.* Vitrification.

VIT/RJ-FÖRM, *a.* Having the form of glass.
 VIT/RJ-FV, *v. a.* To change or convert into glass.
 VIT/RJ-FV, *v. n.* To become glass, or vitreous.
 VIT/RJ-QL, *n.* A compound mineral salt; cop-
 peras; a sulphate of iron or copper.
 VIT/RJ-O-LATE, } *v. a.* To convert into vitriol or
 VIT/RJ-O-LIZE, } sulphuric acid.
 VIT/RJ-ÖL/IC, *a.* Containing vitriol.
 VIT/U-LINE, *a.* Relating to a calf or to veal.
 *VI-TÜ'PER-A-BLE, *a.* Blameworthy.
 *VI-TÜ'PER-ÄTE or VI-TÜ'PER-ÄTE [ve-tü'per-
 ät, *P. K. Sm.*; vi-tü'per-ät, *S. J. Ja.*; ve-tü'-
 per-ät or vi-tü'per-ät, *W. F.*], *v. a.* To blame;
 to censure; to vilify; to reproach.
 *VI-TÜ'PER-ÄTION, *n.* Blame; censure.
 *VI-TÜ'PER-A-TIVE, *a.* Containing censure.
 *VI-VÄ'CIOUS (vi-vä'shus), *a.* Gay; active; lively.
 *VI-VÄ'C/I-TY or VI-VÄ'C/I-TY [ve-väs'e-te, *P. J.*
F. K. Sm. C.; vi-väs'e-te, *S. Ja.*; ve-väs'e-te or
 vi-väs'e-te, *W.*], *n.* Quality of being vivacious;
 animation; spirit; liveliness; sprightliness.
 VI-VA-RY, *n.* A place for keeping animals.
 VIV'ea vö'ce, [*L.*] By word of mouth.
 VIV'ID, *a.* Lively; quick; sprightly; active.
 VIV'ID-LY, *ad.* With life; with quickness.
 VIV'ID-NESS, *n.* Life; vigor; quickness.
 VI-VIF/IC or VI-VIF/I-CAL, *a.* Giving life.
 VI-VIF/I-CATE [vi-vif'e-kät, *S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.*;
 viv'e-fe-kät, *Wb.*], *v. a.* To make alive.
 VIV-I-FI-CÄTION, *n.* The act of giving life.
 VI-VIF/I-CÄ-TIVE, *a.* Able to animate.
 VIV'I-FV, *v. a.* To make alive; to animate.
 VI-VIP'A-ROUS, *a.* Bringing forth young alive.
 VIV-I-SÉC/TION, *n.* The act of dissecting or open-
 ing living animals.
 VIX'EN (vik'sn), *n.* The cub of a fox; a she-fox;
 — a turbulent woman; a scold.
 VIX'EN-LY, *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen.
 VIZ., *ad.* [a contraction of *videlicet*.] Namely.
 VIZ'ARD, *n.* A mask used for disguise. — *v. a.*
 To mask. See *Visor*.
 VIZ'IER (viz'yer or viz'yär) [viz'yer, *P. E. Sm.*;
 viz'yär, *W. Ja.*; viz'yär, *S.*; viz-yär', *J.*; viz'-
 yer or ve-zhär', *F.*], *n.* A Turkish minister of
 state. — *Grand Vizier*, the prime minister.
 VÖ'CA-BLE, *n.* A word; a name; a term.
 VÖ-CÄB'U LA-RY, *n.* A list of words in alphabeti-
 cal order; a nomenclature; a dictionary.
 VÖ'CAL, *a.* Having a voice; uttered by the voice;
oral: — noting a peculiar sound, as of *z*, as distin-
 guished from *s*.
 VÖ-CÄL/IC, *a.* Relating to vowels or vocal sounds.
 VÖ'CAL-IST, *n.* A vocal musician; a singer.
 VÖ-CÄL/I-TY, *n.* State of being vocal.
 VÖ'CAL-IZE, *v. a.* To make vocal; to articulate.
 VÖ'CAL-LY, *ad.* By the voice; articulately.
 VÖ-CÄTION, *n.* A calling; trade; employment.
 VÖC'A-TIVE, *a.* Denoting a grammatical case.
 VÖ-CIF/ER-ÄTE, *v. n.* To clamor; to make out-
 cries; to call aloud; to halloo.
 VÖ-CIF/ER-ÄTION, *n.* A clamor; an outcry.
 VÖ-CIF/ER-OUS, *a.* Clamorous; noisy; loud.
 VÖGUE (vögs), *n.* Fashion; mode; repute.
 VOICE (vöits), *n.* Sound emitted by the mouth: —
 choice or opinion expressed; a *vote*; suffrage. —
 (*Gram.*) The distinction between the *active* and
passive forms of verbs.
 VOICED (vöist), *a.* Furnished with a voice.
 VOICE/LESS, *a.* Having no voice.
 VOID, *a.* Empty; vain; null; ineffectual; devoid;
 free; destitute; unoccupied; unreal.
 VOID, *n.* An empty space; vacuum; vacancy.
 VOID, *v. a.* To quit; to emit; to vacate; to annul.
 VOID'A-BLE, *a.* That may be voided or annulled.
 VOID'ANCE, *n.* An emptying; ejection; vacancy.
 VOID'ED, *a.* (*Her.*) Cut out in the middle.
 VOID'ER, *n.* He or that which voids: — a tray
 used to empty a table; a basket.
 VOID'NESS, *n.* Emptiness; vacuity; inefficacy.
 VÖIT'VRE (vöit'vr), *n.* [*Fr.*] A carriage.
 VÖ'LAN'T, *a.* Flying; passing through the air.

VÖL'A-TILE [völ'a-til, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.*;
 völ'a-til, *Ja. C.*], *a.* Flying; lively; fickle; airy;
 passing off by evaporation; evaporating.
 VÖL'A-TILE-NESS, } *n.* Quality of being volatile;
 VÖL'A-TIL/I-TY, } levity; airiness; fickleness.
 VÖL'A-TIL-I-ZÄTION, *n.* Act of making volatile.
 VÖL'A-TIL-IZE, *v. a.* To make volatile; to sub-
 tilize to a high degree.
 VÖL-CÄN/IC, *a.* Relating to volcanoes; produced,
 formed, or affected by a volcano.
 VÖL'CA-NIST, *n.* One who is versed in volcanoes.
 VÖL-CÄ'NÖ, *n.* A mountain having internal fire,
 and sometimes ejecting fire, smoke, and lava.
 VÖLE, *n.* A deal at cards, that draws all the
 tricks.
 VÖ-LEE' (vö-lä'), *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Mus.*) A rapid flight
 of notes.
 VÖ-LI'TION (vö-lish'un), *n.* The act of willing;
 power of willing; choice.
 VÖL'LEY (völ'le), *n.* A flight of shot; a burst.
 VÖL'LEY, *v. a. & n.* To throw out; to discharge.
 VÖL-TÄ/IC, *a.* Relating to Volta or Voltism.
 VÖL-TÄ-ISM, *n.* Voltaic electricity or galvanism.
 VÖL-U-BIL/I-TY, *n.* State of being voluble; flu-
 ency of speech: — mutability.
 VÖL-U-BLE, *a.* Rolling; active: — fluent of words.
 VÖL-U-BLY, *ad.* In a voluble manner.
 VÖL'UME (völ'yum) [völ'yün, *W. J. Ja.*; völ'yum,
S. K.; völ'üm, *P. E. Wb.*], *n.* Something rolled
 or convolved; a single fold: — a *book*; a *roll*: —
 dimension; compass. — (*Mus.*) Compass of voice;
 tone; power.
 VÖ-LÜ'MI-NOUS, *a.* Consisting of many volumes
 or rolls; copious; diffusive.
 VÖ-LÜ'MI-NOUS-LY, *ad.* In many volumes.
 VÖ-LÜ'MI-NOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being volu-
 minous; copiousness.
 VÖL'UN-TÄ-RI-LY, *ad.* In a voluntary manner.
 VÖL'UN-TÄ-RI-NESS, *n.* State of being voluntary.
 VÖL'UN-TÄ-RY, *a.* Acting by choice; of one's
 own accord; willing; spontaneous: — designed.
Syn. — A *voluntary* act; *willing* mind; *sponta-*
neous productions of the earth.
 VÖL'UN-TÄ-RY, *n.* An air or piece of music
 played at will: — a volunteer.
 VÖL-ÜN-TÉER', *n.* A soldier, or one who serves
 of his own accord; a voluntary agent.
 VÖL-ÜN-TÉER', *v. a.* To offer voluntarily.
 VÖL-ÜN-TÉER', *v. n.* To act or serve as a volun-
 teer; to act voluntarily.
 VÖ-LÜP'TU-Ä-RY, *n.* A man given up to pleasure;
 a *sensualist*; an epicure.
 VÖ-LÜP'TU-OUS, *a.* Addicted to sensual pleasures;
 luxurious; epicurean.
 VÖ-LÜP'TU-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a voluptuous manner.
 VÖ-LÜP'TU-OUS-NESS, *n.* Luxuriousness.
 VÖ-LÜTE' [vö-lüt', *S. W. P. Sm. Wb.*; völ'üt, *Ja.*
C.], *n.* (*Arch.*) A member or scroll of a column.
 — (*Conch.*) A genus of shells; *vö-lüt'a*.
 VÖM'I-CÄ, *n.* [*L.*] An abscess in the lungs.
 VÖM'IC-NÜT', *n.* The nut or nucleus of the fruit
 of an East-Indian tree; *nux-vomica*.
 VÖM'IT, *v. a. & n.* To throw up or eject from the
 stomach; to eject-matter.
 VÖM'IT, *n.* Matter thrown up or ejected from the
 stomach: — an emetic. — *Black-vomit*, the yellow-
 fever.
 VÖ-MI'TION (vö-mish'un), *n.* Act of vomiting.
 VÖM'I-TIVE, *a.* Emetic; causing vomits.
 VÖM'I-TÖ, *n.* [*Sp.*] The yellow-fever.
 VÖM'I-TÖ-RY, *a.* Procuring vomits; emetic.
 VÖ-RÄ'CIOUS (vö-rä'shus), *a.* Greedy to eat; very
 hungry; ravenous; *rapacious*.
 VÖ-RÄ'CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Greedily; ravenously.
 VÖ-RÄ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Greediness; voracity.
 VÖ-RÄ'C/I-TY, *n.* Greediness; rapaciousness; rav-
 enousness; edacity; *avidity*.
 VÖ-RÄG'I-NOUS, *a.* Full of gulfs.
 VÖR'TEX, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* VÖR'TI-CĒS; Eng.
 VÖR'TEX-ES. A whirlpool; a whirl; a whirl-
 wind.

VÖR/TJ-CAL, *a.* Having a whirling motion; turning.
VÖ/TÄ-RESS, *n.* A female votary. [tary.
VÖ/TÄ-RIST, *n.* One devoted to any thing; a vo-
VÖ/TÄ-RY, *n.* One devoted to any pursuit.
VÖ/TÄ-RY, *a.* Consequent to a vow; devoted.
VÖTE, *n.* A wish expressed; a suffrage; a ballot;
 a voice given at an election.
Syn. — A vote for or against; right of suffrage;
 vote by ballot; voice of the people.
VÖTE, *v. a. & n.* To choose by suffrage; to ballot.
VÖT/ER, *n.* One who votes or has a right to vote.
VÖT/IVE, *a.* Given by vow; devoted; votary.
VÖÜCH, *v. a.* To obtest; to attest; to declare.
VÖÜCH, *v. n.* To bear witness; to testify.
VÖÜCH, *n.* A warrant; an attestation. [Shak.]
VÖÜCH-ÉE', *n.* (*Law.*) One who is called to sup-
 port his warranty or title.
VÖÜCH/ER, *n.* He or that which gives witness.
VÖÜCH-SÄFE', *v. a.* To condescend to grant.
VÖÜCH-SÄFE', *v. n.* To deign; to condescend.
VÖW, *n.* A solemn act of devotion or consecration;
 a religious promise; a solemn promise.
VÖW, *v. a.* To consecrate; to devote sacredly.
VÖW, *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises.
VÖW/EL, *n.* A letter which can be uttered by it-
 self or alone; as, *a, e, i, o, u*.
VÖW/ELLED (*vöü'eld*), *a.* Furnished with vowels.
VÖW/ER, *n.* One who makes a vow.
Vox pöp'u-li, [L.] The voice of the people.
VÖY/AGE, *n.* A passage by sea. See *JOURNEY*.
VÖY/AGE, *v. n. & a.* To travel by sea; to pass.
VÖY/Ä-GER, *n.* One who travels by sea.

VÜL-CÄ/NI-AN, *a.* Relating to the vulcanists.
VÜL-CÄ/NI-C, *a.* Relating to Vulcan; — relating to
 the vulcanists or their theory.
VÜL/CAN-IST, *n.* One who holds to the vulcanian
 theory of the earth, or that the present form of the
 earth was produced by the action of fire.
VÜL/CAN-ITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Pyroxene; volcanic
 garnet.
VÜL/CAN-IZE, *v. a.* To combine caoutchouc with
 sulphur by heat.
VÜL/GAR, *a.* Common; mean; low; rustic; rude.
VÜL/GAR, *n.* The common people.
VÜL/GAR-ISM, *n.* A vulgar phrase or expression.
VÜL-GÄR/I-TY, *n.* Quality of being vulgar; mean-
 ness; grossness; rudeness of manners.
VÜL/GAR-LY, *ad.* Commonly; rudely.
VÜL/GATE, *n.* An ancient Latin version of the
 Bible, made chiefly by St. Jerome, being the only
 one acknowledged as authentic by the Roman
 Catholic church.
VÜL-NER-A-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Vulnerableness.
VÜL-NER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be wounded.
VÜL-NER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being vul-
 nerable.
VÜL-NER-A-RY, *a.* Useful in the cure of wounds.
VÜL/PINE [*vül'pin*, *P. J. F. Sm.*; *vül'pin*, *S. E.*
Ja. K. C.; *vül'pin* or *vül'pîn*, *W.*], *a.* Belong-
 ing to a fox; like a fox; crafty.
VÜLT/URE (*vült'yur*), *n.* A large bird of prey.
VÜLT/U-RINE [*vült'u-rîn*, *P. K. Sm.*; *vül'chü-rîn*,
S. W.], *a.* Belonging to a vulture.
VÜLT/Ü-ROUS, *a.* Like a vulture; voracious.

W.

W is a consonant at the beginning of words and
 syllables; but in diphthongs it is used as a
 vowel, for *u*; as in *view*, *strew*.
WAB/BLE (*wöb'bl*), *v. n.* To move from side to
 side; to waddle; to wobble; to totter.
WAB/BLE (*wöb'bl*), *n.* A hobbling motion.
WÄCK/E [*wak'e*, *Sm. C. Wb.*; *wäk*, *K.*], *n.* (*Min.*)
 A massive rock, allied to basalt.
WAD (*wöd*), *n.* A little mass of tow, paper, &c.
WAD (*wöd*), *v. a.* To stuff with tow or wadding.
WAD/DING (*wöd'ding*), *n.* A soft stuff used for
 stuffing garments; any thing stuffed in, as tow.
WAD/DLE (*wöd'dl*), *v. n.* To walk like a duck.
WADE, *v. n.* To walk through water.
WÄD/ER, *n.* One that wades; — a wading bird.
WÄ/FER, *n.* A thin cake; the bread given in the
 eucharist; — a dried paste for sealing letters.
WÄ/FER, *v. a.* To close or seal with a wafer.
WÄ/FLE (*wöf'fl*), *n.* A sort of thin cake.
WÄFT, *v. a.* To carry through the air or on the
 water; to make to float; to buoy.
WÄFT, *v. n.* To float; to swim; to fly.
WÄFT, *n.* A floating body; — motion of a streamer.
WÄFT/AGE, *n.* Carriage by water or air. *Shak.*
WÄFT/ER, *n.* One who wafts; — a passage-boat.
WÄG, *v. a.* To move lightly; to shake slightly.
WÄG, *v. n.* To be in motion; to go; to pack off.
WÄG, *n.* One full of low humor; a wit; a droll.
WÄGE, *v. a.* To make; to carry on; to stake.
WÄ/GER, *n.* A bet; a pledge; any thing pledged.
 — (*Law.*) An offer to make oath.
WÄ/GER, *v. a. & n.* To lay; to pledge as a bet.
WÄ/GER-ER, *n.* One who wagers; one who bets.
WÄ/GES, *n. pl.* Hire or reward paid for services.
WÄ/GER-Y, *n.* A mischievous merriment; sport.
WÄ/GISII, *a.* Merrily mischievous; frolicsome.
WÄ/GISII-LY, *ad.* In a wagish manner.
WÄ/GISII-NESS, *n.* Merry mischief; drollery.
WÄ/GLE, *v. n.* To move from side to side.
WÄG/ON, { *n.* [*wägen*, *Sax.*; *wagen*, *Ger.*] A
WÄG/GON, } heavy, four-wheeled carriage, for
 the conveyance of heavy goods. *Æt* Mr. Todd

says: "Wagon is strictly conformable to etymol-
 ogy, but *waggon* is the prevailing form." In the
 United States, however, *wagon* is perhaps the
 more common of the two forms.
WÄG/ON-AGE, *n.* Money paid for carriage.
WÄG/ON-ER, *n.* One who drives a wagon.
WÄG/TAIL, *n.* A bird of the robin genus.
WÄIF, *n.* (*Law.*) Any thing relinquished; goods
 found, but claimed by nobody.
WÄIL, *v. a.* To bewail. — *v. n.* To grieve.
WÄIL, *n.* Audible sorrow; lamentation.
†WÄIL/FÜL, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful. *Shak.*
WÄIL/ING, *n.* Lamentation; audible sorrow.
†WÄIN, *n.* A carriage; a sort of wagon.
WÄIN/RÖPE, *n.* A large cord; a cart-rope.
***WÄIN/SCOT** [*wën'skot*, *S. W. J. F. Sm.*; *wän'-*
skot, *E. Ja. C. Wb.*], *n.* The inner wooden cover-
 ing of the wall of a room.
***WÄIN/SCOT**, *v. a.* To line walls with boards.
WÄIR, *n.* A piece of timber two yards long.
WÄIST, *n.* The narrowest part of the body.
WÄIST/BAND, *n.* That part of the breeches or
 pantaloons which encircles the waist.
WÄIST/COAT (*wäst'kot* or *wës'kot*) [*wës'kot*, *W.*
J.; *wäst'kot*, *P.*; *wäst'kot* or *wës'kot*, *F.*], *n.* A
 close inner coat; a part of a man's dress.
WÄIT, *v. n.* To expect; to stay; to remain.
WÄIT, *v. a.* To expect; to stay for; to attend.
WÄIT, *n.* Ambush; as, to lie in wait.
WÄIT/ER, *n.* One who waits; attendant; — a tray.
WÄIT/ING-MÄID, *n.* A chamber-maid.
WÄITS, *n. pl.* Nocturnal, itinerant musicians.
WÄIVE, *v. a.* To put off; to defer. See *WAVE*.
WÄKE, *v. n.* To cease to sleep; to awake.
WÄKE, *v. a.* To rouse from sleep; to awake.
WÄKE, *n.* A feast for the dedication of a church;
 — a watching of a corpse in the night; vigil; —
 the track of a ship in water.
WÄKE/FÜL, *a.* Not sleeping; vigilant.
WÄKE/FÜL-NESS, *n.* Forbearance of sleep.
WÄ/KEN (*wä'kn*), *v. a. & n.* To rouse; to wake.
WÄ/KEN-ER (*wä'kn-er*), *n.* One who wakens.

WAKE/ER, *n.* One who wakes or watches.
 WAKE/ROB-IN, *n.* A plant; the common arum.
 WAK'ING, *n.* Act of one that wakes.
 WAK'ING, *p. a.* Being awake; not sleeping.
 WALE, *n.* A ridge; streak; mark of a stripe; weal:—a plank extending along the sides of a ship.
 WALE, *v. a.* To mark with wales.
 WALK (wawk), *v. n.* To go on foot; to move by steps; to travel slowly.
 WALK (wawk), *v. a.* To pass through; to lead.
 WALK (wawk), *n.* Act of walking; gait; step; space for walking; promenade:—conduct.
 WALK'ER (wawk'er), *n.* One who walks:—a fulling-mill; a fuller.—(*Law.*) A forester.
 WALK'ING-STAFF, *n.* A stick or staff for walking.
 WALL, *n.* A series of brick or stone raised upwards as a division, protection, or defence: a stone or brick fence; a defence:—the side of a building or of a room.
 WALL, *v. a.* To enclose with a wall; to defend.
 WAL'LET (wöl'let), *n.* A bag; a knapsack.
 WALL'-EYE (wål'ti), *n.* A disease; the glaucoma.
 WALL'-EYED (wål'tid), *a.* Having white eyes.
 WALL'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A species of stock-gillyflower.
 WALL'-FRUIT, *n.* Fruit planted against a wall.
 WAL'LOP (wöl'lup), *v. n. & a.* To boil:—to beat.
 WAL'LOW (wöl'lō), *v. n. & a.* To roll in mire, &c.
 WAL'LOW (wöl'lō), *n.* A kind of rolling walk.
 WAL'LOW-ER (wöl'lō-er), *n.* One who wallows.
 WALL'WORT (-wür), *n.* A plant; dwarf elder.
 WAL'NUT, *n.* A tree and its fruit.
 WAL'RUS, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The morse or sea-horse.
 WALTZ, *n.* A German national dance.
 WALTZ, *v. n.* To dance the waltz.
 WAM'BLE (wöm'bl), *v. n.* To roll with nausea.
 WAM'PUM, *n.* A belt formed of shells, used by the Indians as a girdle, and as money.
 WAN (wön) [wön, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; wän, *S. E.*], *a.* Pale, as with sickness; pallid.
 WAND (wönd) [wönd, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; wand, *E.*], *n.* A stick; a long rod; a staff.
 WAN'DER (wön'der), *v. n.* To rove; to ramble.
 WAN'DER-ER (wön'der-er), *n.* A rover; Rambler.
 WAN'DER-ING (wön'-), *a.* Roving; erratic.
 WAN'DER-ING (wön'der-ing), *n.* Aberration.
 WANE, *v. n.* To grow less; to decrease; to sink.
 WANE, *n.* The decrease of the moon; decline.
 WANG, *n.* A jaw-bone. See *WHANG*.
 WAN'NESS (wön'nes), *n.* Paleness; languor.
 WAN'NISH (wön'ish), *a.* Of a pale or wan hue.
 *WANT (wäwnt or wönt) [wäwnt, *K. Sm. C. Wb.*; Nares; wönt, *W. J. F. Ja.*], *v. a.* To be without; not to have; to lack; to need:—to wish for; to desire; to long for.
 *WANT, *v. n.* To fail; to be deficient; to lack.
 *WANT, *n.* Need; deficiency; lack; poverty.
 WANT'AGE, *n.* Deficiency; want. [*E.*]
 WANT'ING, *p. a.* Not in being; absent; deficient.
 WAN'TON (wön'tun), *a.* Licentious; libidinous:—loose; unrestrained:—gay; airy.
 WAN'TON (wön'tun), *n.* A strumpet:—a trifler.
 WAN'TON (wön'tun), *v. n.* To play; to revel.
 WAN'TON-LY (wön'tun-lē), *ad.* Gayly; sportively.
 WAN'TON-NESS (wön'tun-nes), *n.* Sportiveness.
 WAP'EN-TAKE or WAP'EN-TAKE [wap'en-täk, *W. E. J. F. Ja.*; wä'pen tāk, *P. Sm.*], *n.* (*Eng.*) A district; another name for a hundred.
 WÄR, *n.* Open hostility between nations; a public contest; hostility; warfare.
 WÄR, *v. n.* To make war; to contend.
 WÄR'BLE, *v. a.* To quaver any sound; to sing.
 WÄR'BLE, *v. n.* To sing, as a bird; to carol.
 WÄR'BLE, *n.* A song; the singing of birds:—a small tumor on a horse's or ox's back.
 WÄR'BLER, *n.* A singer; a singing-bird.
 WÄR'-CRÿ, *n.* The alarm or cry of war.
 WÄRD, *a.* A Saxon affix in composition, noting tendency; as, *heavenward*, towards heaven.
 WÄRD, *v. a.* To guard; to watch; to defend.
 WÄRD, *v. n.* To be vigilant; to keep guard.

WÄRD, *n.* A garrison; a fortress:—a guard:—a district of a town or city:—custody; confinement:—part of a lock:—one under a guardian.
 WÄR'DEN (wär'dn), *n.* An officer or keeper of a church, college, prison, &c.; a guardian.
 WÄR'DEN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a warden.
 WÄRD'ER, *n.* A keeper; a guard:—a truncheon.
 WÄRD'MÖTE, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A meeting of a ward.
 WÄRD'RÖBE, *n.* A room where clothes are kept:—clothes; a person's wearing-apparel.
 WÄRD'RÖÖM, *n.* A room in a ship of war, where the officers sleep and mess.
 WÄRD'SHIP, *n.* Guardianship; pupillage.
 WÄRD'STÄFF, *n.* The staff of a constable or watchman.
 WARE, *n.*; *pl.* WAREŞ. Something to be sold; goods; commodities; merchandise.
 WARE/HÖUSE, *n.* A storehouse for merchandise.
 WARE/HÖUSE, *v. a.* To lay up in a warehouse.
 WÄR'FARE, *n.* Military service; military life; state of war; war.
 WÄR'LY or WÄR'LY, *ad.* Cautiously; charily.
 WÄR'J-NÈSS or WÄR'J-NÈSS, *n.* Caution; care.
 WÄR'LIKE, *a.* Relating to war; engaged in war; military; martial; hostile.
 †WÄR'LOCK, *n.* A male witch; wizard. *Dryden.*
 WÄRM, *a.* Heated in a moderate degree; not cold; zealous; ardent; earnest; hearty.
 WÄRM, *v. a.* To make warm; to heat moderately; to free from cold.
 WÄRM, *v. n.* To grow warm; to grow ardent.
 WÄRM'ING-PÄN, *n.* A pan for warming a bed.
 WÄRM'LY, *ad.* With gentle heat; ardently.
 WÄRMTH, *n.* Gentle heat; zeal; ardor; fervor.
 WÄRN, *v. a.* To give notice of approaching danger; to caution; to admonish; to inform.
 WÄRN'ER, *n.* One who warns.
 WÄRN'ING, *n.* A caution; a previous notice.
 WÄRP, *n.* Thread that is crossed by the woof in weaving:—a rope:—deposit from muddy waters.
 WÄRP, *v. a.* To contract; to shrivel; to bend.
 WÄRP, *v. n.* To become bent; to contract.
 WÄRP'ING, *n.* The act of turning aside.
 †WÄR'-PROÖF, *n.* Valor tried by war. *Shak.*
 WÄR'-PROÖF, *a.* Able to resist a warlike attack.
 WÄR'RANT (wör'rant), *v. n.* To support or maintain; to authorize; to justify; to secure.
 WÄR'RANT (wör'rant), *n.* A grant; authority; right.—(*Law.*) A writ for arresting an offender.
 WÄR'RANT-Ä-BLE (wör'rant-ä-bl), *a.* That may be warranted; defensible; justifiable.
 WÄR'RANT-Ä-BLE-NESS (wör'-), *n.* State of being warrantable; justifiableness.
 WÄR'RANT-Ä-BLY (wör'rant-ä-blē), *ad.* Justifiably.
 WÄR'RANT-ED (wör'-), *p. a.* Made sure; secured.
 WÄR-RANT-ÉE' (wör-rant-ē'), *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a warranty is given.
 WÄR'RANT-ER (wör'rant-er), *n.* One who warrants.
 WÄR-RANT-ÖR' (wör'-), *n.* (*Law.*) One who gives a warranty;—correlative of *warrantee*.
 WÄR-RANT-TY (wör-rant-tē), *n.* (*Law.*) A promise or deed of security; authority; security.
 WÄR'REN (wör'ren), *n.* An enclosure for rabbits.
 WÄR'REN-ER (wör'ren-er), *n.* Keeper of a warren.
 WÄR'RIOR (wär'yur) [wär'yur, *S. W. P. J. E. K.*; wär're-ur, *F. C.*; wör're-ur, *Ja. Sm.*], *n.* One engaged in war; a soldier.
 WÄRT, *n.* A small protuberance on the flesh.
 WÄRT'Y, *a.* Grown over with warts; like warts.
 WÄR'-WHÖÖP (-höp), *n.* The Indian cry of war.
 WÄR'-WÖRN, *a.* Worn with war.
 WÄR'Y or WÄR'Y, *a.* Cautious; prudent; chary.
 WAŞ (wöz), *i.* From *Be*.
 WASH (wösh), *v. a.* To cleanse with water.
 WASH (wösh), *v. n.* To perform ablution.
 WASH (wösh), *n.* Act of washing; a washing:—alluvion:—a marsh; a lotion:—feed of hogs.
 WASH'BÄLL (wösh'bäl), *n.* A ball of soap.
 WASH'BÖARD (wösh'börd), *n.* A board used in

washing: — a board next to the floor in a room: — a board on a boat.

WASH'ER (wôsh'er), *n.* One that washes: — a movable ring on the axis of a wheel.

WASH'ER-WOM-AN (wôsh'er-wâm-ân), *n.* A woman who washes clothes.

WASH'ING (wôsh'ing), *n.* Act of cleansing by water; that which is washed; wash.

WASH'PÔT (wôsh'pôt), *n.* A vessel for washing.

WASH'Y (wôsh'y), *a.* Watery; damp; weak.

*WASP (wôsp) [wôsp, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; wâsp, *S. E.*; wâsp, *P.*; wâwsp, *C.*], *n.* A stinging insect, of several species.

*WASP'ISH (wôsp'ish), *a.* Peevish; petulant.

*WASP'ISH-LY (wôsp'ish-le), *ad.* Peevishly.

*WASP'ISH-NÉSS (wôsp'ish-nēs), *n.* Peevishness.

WAS'SAIL (wôs'sil), *n.* A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale: — a drunken bout: — a song.

WAS'SAIL (wôs'sil), *v. n.* To frolic; to tipple.

WAS'SAIL-ER (wôs'sil-er), *n.* A drunkard.

WAST (wôst), *n.* The 2d person singular of *Was*.

WASTE, *v. a.* To diminish; to squander; to spend.

WASTE, *v. n.* To dwindle; to be consumed.

WASTE, *a.* Desolate; uncultivated; worthless.

WASTE, *n.* Loss; useless expense; destruction: — any thing worthless; refuse: — a desolate tract.

WASTE-BOOK (-bôk), *n.* A book in which a person writes down his transactions; a blotter.

WASTE'FUL, *a.* Destructive; lavish; prodigal.

WASTE'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a wasteful manner.

WASTE'FUL-NÉSS, *n.* Prodigality; waste.

WASTE'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe to let out water.

WAST'ER, *n.* One who wastes; a squanderer.

WATCH (wôch), *n.* Attention; vigilance; guard; a period of the night: — a pocket timepiece.

WATCH (wôch), *v. n.* To wake; to keep guard.

WATCH (wôch), *v. a.* To guard; to observe.

WATCH'ER (wôch'er), *n.* One who watches.

WATCH'FUL (wôch'fûl), *a.* Vigilant; attentive.

WATCH'FUL-LY (wôch'fûl-le), *ad.* Vigilantly.

WATCH'FUL-NÉSS (wôch'fûl-nēs), *n.* Vigilance.

WATCH'-HÔUSE (wôch'hôûs), *n.* A place where a watch or guard is set.

WATCH'-LIGHT (wôch'lit), *n.* A candle with a rush wick.

WATCH'MA-KER (wôch'-), *n.* A maker of watches: — one who repairs and cleans watches.

WATCH'MAN (wôch'man), *n.* A guard; sentinel.

WATCH'-TÔW-ER (wôch'tôû-er), *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed for an extended prospect.

WATCH'WORD (wôch'würd), *n.* The word given to sentinels to know their friends.

WAT'ER, *n.* A common, well-known fluid, composed of oxygen and hydrogen: — the sea as opposed to land; as, land and water: — urine: — the lustre of a diamond or of other precious stones.

WAT'ER, *v. a.* To supply with water; to irrigate.

WAT'ER, *v. n.* To shed moisture: — to take in water.

WAT'ER-AGE, *n.* Money paid for water-carriage.

WAT'ER-BEAR'ER, *n.* (*Astron.*) The eleventh sign of the zodiac; Aquarius.

WAT'ER-CART, *n.* A vehicle for conveying water.

WAT'ER-CLO'S'ET, *n.* A small closet for necessary purposes, cleansed by water.

WAT'ER-CÔL'OR, *n.* Color or pigment worked up with water: — opposed to oil-color.

WAT'ER-CÔURSE, *n.* A channel for water.

WAT'ER-CRESS, *n.* A spicy plant; nasturtium.

WAT'ER-ER, *n.* One who waters.

WAT'ER-FALL, *n.* A cataract; a cascade.

WAT'ER-FÔWL, *n.* A fowl that frequents water.

WAT'ER-GAUGE, *n.* An instrument for measuring the depth and quantity of water.

WAT'ER-GRU'EL, *n.* Food or thin gruel made of meal boiled in water.

WAT'ER-I-NÉSS, *n.* Humidity; moisture.

WAT'ER-ING-PLÁCE, *n.* A place resorted to on account of mineral water, or for sea-bathing.

WAT'ER-ISII, *a.* Resembling water; moist; boggy.

WAT'ER-ISH-NÉSS, *n.* Resemblance of water.

WAT'ER-LÉV'EL, *n.* The level formed by a surface of still water.

WAT'ER-LÍNE, *n.* A line distinguishing that part of a ship under water from that which is above.

WAT'ER-LOGGED (-lôgd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Applied to a ship when leaky and unmanageable.

WAT'ER-MAN, *n.* A ferryman; a boatman.

WAT'ER-MÁRK, *n.* A mark or limit of the rise of water: — a manufacturer's mark on paper.

WAT'ER-MÉL-ON, *n.* A plant and fruit.

WAT'ER-MÍLL, *n.* A mill turned by water.

WAT'ER-PRÔÖF, *a.* Impervious to water.

WAT'ER-RÁT, *n.* A rat that frequents water.

WAT'ER-RÔT, *v. a.* To rot by soaking in water.

WAT'ER-SHED, *n.* The elevated line or ridge of land between two river basins.

WAT'ER-SOAK, *v. a.* To soak in water.

WAT'ER-SPÔUT, *n.* An aqueous meteor or phenomenon, commonly observed at sea.

WAT'ER-TIGHT (wá'ter-tít), *a.* Excluding water.

WAT'ER-WÁG'TAIL, *n.* An aquatic bird.

WAT'ER-WHÉEL, *n.* A wheel turned by water.

WAT'ER-WORKS (-würks), *n. pl.* Hydraulic engines or structures; artificial spouts of water.

WAT'ER-Y, *a.* Thin; liquid; like water; wet.

WAT'TLE (wôt'tl), *n.* A barb, or loose red flesh that hangs below a cock's bill: — a hurdle; a twig.

WAT'TLE (wôt'tl), *v. a.* To bind with twigs.

WÁUL, *v. n.* To cry as a cat; to caterwaul.

WAVE, *n.* A moving swell or volume of water; a surge; a billow; breaker: — inequality.

Syn. — *Waves* swollen by the wind are called *billows*; when much elevated, *surges*; when broken upon the shore or rocks, *breakers*.

WÁVE, *v. n.* To play loosely; to undulate.

WÁVE, *v. a.* To make uneven: — to wait: — to put off for the present. See *WAIVE*.

WAVE'LESS, *a.* Smooth; without waves.

WAVE'LET, *n.* A small wave.

WÁVE'-ÔF'FER-ÍNG, *n.* A Jewish sacrifice, performed by waving the hands.

WÁV'ER, *v. n.* To move loosely; to be unsettled; to fluctuate; to totter, as ready to fall.

WÁV'ER, *n.* One who wavers.

WÁV'ER-ÍNG, *p. a.* Fluctuating; hesitating.

WÁV'ER-ÍNG-NÉSS, *n.* The state of being wavering; fluctuation.

WÁV'Y, *a.* Rising in waves; playing to and fro.

WÁWL, *v. n.* To cry; to howl. See *WÁUL*.

WÁX, *n.* A thick, tenacious substance.

WÁX, *v. a.* To smear or join with wax; to smear.

WÁX, *v. n.* [*i.* *WAXED*; *pp.* *WAXING, WAXEN* or *WAXED*.] To grow; to increase; to become.

WÁX'-CÁN-DLE, *n.* A candle made of wax.

WÁX'EN (wak'su), *a.* Made of wax.

WAX'WORK (-würk), *n.* Figures formed of wax.

WAX'Y, *a.* Soft like wax; waxen; yielding.

WÁY, *n.* A road; passage; *path*: — room; course; direction: — manner; mode; method; means.

Syn. — *The way* of the world; *manner* of performing; *mode* of proceeding; *method* of cure; *ways* and *means* of raising a revenue.

WÁY'-BÍLL, *n.* A register of the names of travellers in a stage-coach.

WÁY'FAR-ER, *n.* A passenger; a traveller.

WÁY'FAR-ÍNG, *a.* Travelling; being on a journey.

*WÁY'LÁY or WÁY-LÁY' (111) [wá'la, *S. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; wá-lá', *W. P. J. F. C. Wh.*], *v. a.* To watch in the way; to beset by ambush.

*WÁY'LÁY-ER, *n.* One who waylays.

WÁY'LESS, *a.* Pathless; untracked.

WÁY'-MÁRK, *n.* A mark to guide travellers.

WÁY'WARD, *a.* Froward; liking one's own way.

WÁY'WARD-LY, *ad.* Frowardly; perversely.

WÁY'WARD-NÉSS, *n.* Frowardness; perverseness.

WÁY'-WÍSE, *a.* Expert in keeping the right way.

WÁY'WÔDE (wá'vôd), *n.* See *VAIVODE*.

WÉ, *pron. pl.* of *I*, *I*, mine, me. — *Pl.* We, ours, us.

WEAK, *a.* Flaving little strength; feeble; not strong; infirm; languid.

Syn. — *Weak* in body or mind; *feeble* voice; *infirm* health; *languid* feeling.

WEAK'EN (wē'kn), *v. a.* To make weak; to debilitate; to enfeeble.

WEAK'EN-ER (wē'kn-er), *n.* He or that which weakens.

WEAK'LING, *n.* A feeble creature.

WEAK'LY, *ad.* In a weak manner; feebly.

WEAK'LY, *a.* Not strong; not healthy; feeble.

WEAK'NESS, *n.* State of being weak; *debility*; feebleness; infirmity; defect.

WEAK'-SIDE, *n.* A foible; deficiency; infirmity.

WEAL, *n.* Happiness; prosperity: — a state; public interest: — mark of a stripe; a wale.

WEALTH (wēlth), *n.* Abundance of worldly goods or property; *riches*; *opulence*; *affluence*.

WEALTH-I-LY (wēlth'e-le), *ad.* Richly.

WEALTH'I-NESS (wēlth'e-nēs), *n.* Richness.

WEALTH'Y, *a.* Rich; opulent; abundant.

WEAN, *v. a.* To put from the breast: to detach.

WEAN'LING, *n.* A child newly weaned.

WEAP'ON (wēp'pn), *n.* An instrument of offence or defence. See *ARMS*.

WEAP'ONED (wēp'pnd), *a.* Armed for offence.

WEAP'ON-LESS (wēp'pn-lēs), *a.* Unarmed.

WEAR (wār), *v. a.* [*i.* *WORE*; *pp.* *WEARING*, *WORN*.] To waste; to consume: — to carry on the body: — to change the course of a ship; to veer.

WEAR (wār), *v. n.* To be wasted with use or time; to be spent; to pass away by degrees.

WEAR or WEAR [wār, *W. Ja. K.*; wār, *P.*; wēr, *Sm.*], *n.* A dam: — a net of twigs to catch fish: — written also *weir*, *wier*, and *were*.

WEAR (wār), *n.* Act of wearing; a thing worn.

WEAR'ER (wār'er), *n.* One who wears.

WEAR'I-NESS (wē're-nēs), *n.* Lassitude; fatigue.

WEAR'I-SOME (wē're-sūm), *a.* Tedious; tiresome.

WEAR'I-SOME-LY (wē're-sūm-le), *ad.* Tediously.

WEAR'I-SOME-NESS, *n.* Tiresomeness.

WEAR'Y (wē're), *a.* Subdued by fatigue; tired.

Syn. — *Wearied* with labor of body or mind; *tired* of work or of what is disagreeable; *fatigued* with walking or running; *weary* with standing.

WEAR'Y (wē're), *v. a.* To tire; to fatigue.

WEA'SAND (wē'znd) [wē'zand, *P. K. Sm. Wb.*; wē'znd, *Ja.*; wē'zn, *S. W. J. E. F.*], *n.* The windpipe; the larynx.

WEA'SEL (wē'zl), *n.* An animal that kills mice.

WEATH'ER (wēth'er), *n.* The state of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat, cold, dryness, moisture, rain, snow, wind, &c.

WEATH'ER, *v. a.* To expose to the air or weather: — to pass with difficulty; to endure.

WEATH'ER-BEAT-EN (wēth'er-bē-tn), *a.* Harassed, seasoned, or tarnished by hard weather.

WEATH'ER-BÖARD, *n.* The windward side of a ship: — a board to keep off wet or cold.

WEATH'ER-BÖUND, *a.* Confined by the weather.

WEATH'ER-BÖW, *n.* Same as *weather-board*.

WEATH'ER-CÖCK, *n.* A vane on the top of a spire.

WEATH'ER-DRIV-EN (-driv-vn), *p.* Forced or beaten by winds or storms.

†WEATH'ER-FEND, *v. a.* To shelter. *Shak.*

WEATH'ER-GÄGE, *n.* The advantage of the wind: — advantage of position: — a weathercock.

WEATH'ER-GLÄSS, *n.* A glass to indicate the state of the air; a barometer; a thermometer.

WEATH'ER-MÖULD'ING, *n.* (*Arch.*) A label, canopy, or drip-stone, over a door or window.

WEATH'ER-PRÖÖF, *a.* Proof against weather.

WEATH'ER-WISE, *a.* Skillful in the weather.

WEAVE, *v. a.* [*i.* *WOVE*; *pp.* *WEAVING*, *WOVEN*.] To form by a loom or by texture; to insert.

WEAVE, *v. n.* To work with a loom.

WEAV'ER, *n.* One who weaves.

WEA'ZEN (wē'zn), *a.* Thin; lean; wizened.

WEB, *n.* Any thing woven: — a film on the eye.

WEBBED (wēbd), *a.* Joined by a film.

WĒB'-FOOT-ED (wēb'füt-ed), *a.* Palmiped.

†WĒB'STER or †WĒB'BER, *n.* A weaver. *Camden.*

WĒD, *v. n.* & *a.* To marry; to join in marriage.

WĒD'DED, *a.* Belonging to matrimony; married.

WĒD'DING, *n.* A marriage; the nuptial ceremony.

WĒDGE, *n.* A piece of metal or wood sloping to an edge, used to split with: — a mass.

WĒDGE, *v. a.* To fasten by wedges; to force.

WĒD'LÖCK, *n.* The state of marriage; matrimony.

WĒDNĒS'DAY (wēnz'dä) [wēnz'dä, *S. W. P. J.*

F. K. Sm.; wēdz'dä, *E. Ja.*], *n.* The fourth day of the week.

†WĒE, *a.* Little; small. *Shak.* [*Scotland.*]

WĒECH'-ĒLM (wēch'ēlm) [wēch'ēlm, *S. Ja. Sm.*; wēch'ēlm, *W.*], *n.* A kind of elm; witch-elm.

WĒED, *n.* A noxious or useless plant. — *Pl.* A mourning dress; as, a widow's *wēeds*.

WĒED, *v. a.* To rid of weeds: to root out.

WĒED'ER, *n.* One who weeds.

WĒED'Y, *a.* Abounding with, or having, weeds.

WĒEK, *n.* The space of seven days.

WĒEK'-DÄY, *n.* Any day not Sunday.

WĒEK'LY, *a.* Happening or done once a week.

WĒEK'LY, *ad.* Once a week; every week.

WĒEL, *n.* A trap or snare for fish: — whirlpool.

WĒEN, *v. n.* To think; to imagine; to fancy.

WĒEP, *v. n.* [*i.* *WEPT*; *pp.* *WEeping*, *WEPT*.] To shed tears; to lament; to bewail; to bemoan.

WĒEP, *v. a.* To lament; to bemoan; to drop.

WĒEP'ER, *n.* One who weeps; a lamenter.

†WĒET, *v. n.* [*i.* *WOT* or *WOTE*.] To know.

WĒE'VIL (wē'vl), *n.* A small insect of the beetle kind, injurious to wheat and other grain.

WĒFT, *n.* The woof of cloth; a web: — a waif.

†WĒET'AGE, *n.* Texture; weft.

WEIGH (wā), *v. a.* To examine by balance; to raise; to balance: — to ponder; to consider.

WEIGH (wā), *v. n.* To have weight; to press.

WEIGH'ER (wā'er), *n.* One who weighs.

WEIGHT (wāt), *n.* Quantity as measured by the balance; the heaviness of any thing; a ponderous mass; gravity: — *importance*.

Syn. — *The weight* of lead or of a feather; *heaviness* of lead and *lightness* of a feather; *centre of gravity*; *specific gravity*.

WEIGHT'I-LY (wā'te-le), *ad.* With weight.

WEIGHT'I-NESS (wā'te-nēs), *n.* Ponderosity.

WEIGHT'LESS (wā'tlēs), *a.* Having no weight.

WEIGHT'Y (wā'te), *a.* Heavy: — important; *grave*.

Syn. — *A weighty* argument; *an important* subject; *a heavy* discourse; *grave* deportment.

WEIRD (wērd), *a.* Skilled in witchcraft.

†WĒL'A-WÄY, *interj.* Expressing grief. *Spenser.*

WĒL'COME (wēl'kum), *a.* Admitted willingly: — received, admitted, or furnished, without pay.

WĒL'COME, *interj.* A form of salutation.

WĒL'COME, *n.* A kind reception of a guest.

WĒL'COME, *v. a.* To salute with kindness.

WĒL'COME-NESS, *n.* State of being welcome.

WĒL'COM-ER, *n.* One who welcomes.

WĒLD, *v. a.* To beat or press into firm union, when heated, as metals; to join together.

WĒLD, *n.* A plant; woad. See *WOAD*.

WĒLD'ER, *n.* He or that which welds.

WĒLD'ING, *n.* Act of uniting, as of metals.

WĒL'FÄRE, *n.* Happiness; success; prosperity.

WĒL'KIN, *n.* The visible regions of the air.

WĒLL, *n.* A deep, narrow pit dug in the earth for a supply of water; a fountain; a spring.

WĒLL, *v. n.* To spring; to issue forth.

WĒLL, *a.* Being in health; fortunate; happy.

WĒLL, *ad.* Not ill; properly; not amiss.

WĒLL'A-DÄY, *interj.* Expressing grief; alas!

WĒLL'-BÖ-ING, *n.* Happiness; prosperity.

WĒLL'-BÖRN, *a.* Not meanly descended.

WĒLL'-BRĒD, *a.* Well-educated; elegant of manners; polite; *gentel*.

WĒLL'-DÖNE, *interj.* Denoting praise.

WĒLL-FÄVÖRED (wēl-fä'vurd), *a.* Beautiful.

WĒLL-MÄN'NERED (wēl-män'nerd), *a.* Polite.

WĒLL-MĒAN'ING, *a.* Having a good intention.

WELL-MÉT', *interj.* A term of salutation.
 WELL-NIGH' (wél-ní'), *ad.* Almost; nearly.
 WELL-SPÉNT, *a.* Passed with virtue or benefit.
 WELL-SPÓKEN (wél-spókn), *a.* Speaking well.
 WELL-SPRING, *n.* A fountain; a source.
 WELL-SWÉEP, *n.* A pole or timber for raising a bucket in a well.
 WELL-WISH', *n.* A wish of happiness.
 WELL-WISH'ER, *n.* One who wishes good.
 WELSH, *a.* Relating to Wales or its people.
 WELSH, *n.* The language of Wales.—*Pl.* The people of Wales.
 WÉLT, *n.* A border; a guard; an edging.
 WÉLT, *v. a.* To sew any thing with a border.
 WÉLT'ER, *v. n.* To roll in blood, water, or mire.
 WÉN, *n.* A fleshy or callous excrescence.
 WÉNCH, *n.* A young woman;—a strumpet.
 WÉNCH, *v. n.* To frequent loose women.
 WÉNCH'ER, *n.* A fornicator.
 WÉND, *v. n.* [*i. went.*] To go; to pass. [*Old.*]
 WÉND'NY, *a.* Having the nature of a wen.
 WÉNT, *i.* From *Go and Wend*.
 WÉPT, *i. & p.* From *Weep*.
 WÉRE (wér) [wér, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; wár, *E.*], *i. pl.* From *Be*.
 WÉRST, *n.* A Russian measure. See *VERST*.
 WÉRT, *n.* The second person singular of the subjunctive mood, imperfect tense, from *Be*.
 WÉ'SAND, *n.* The windpipe. See *WEASAND*.
 WÉST, *n.* The region where the sun appears to set, at the equinoxes.
 WÉST, *a.* Being towards, or coming from, the west.
 WÉST, *ad.* To the west of any place.
 WÉST'ER-LÝ, *a.* Tending or being towards the west.
 WÉST'ER-LÝ, *ad.* Towards the west.
 WÉST'ERN, *a.* Being in or towards the west.
 WÉST'WARD, *ad.* Towards the west.
 WÉST'WARD-LÝ, *ad.* With tendency to the west.
 WÉT, *n.* Water; humidity; rainy weather.
 WÉT, *a.* Humid; moist; rainy; watery.
 WÉT, *v. a.* [*i. WETTED or WET*; *pp. WETTING, WETED or WET.*] To make wet; to moisten.
 WÉT'HÉR, *n.* A male sheep or ram castrated.
 WÉT'NESS, *n.* State of being wet; humidity.
 WÉT'SHÓD, *a.* Wet over the shoes.
 WHÁCK (hwák), *v. a.* To strike. [*Vulgar.*]
 WHÁLE, *n.* A cetacean animal, the largest of marine animals, shaped like a fish and living in the sea, but having warm blood, and breathing the air. It is popularly, but not scientifically, classed with fishes.
 WHÁLE-BÓNE (hwál'bôn), *n.* A horny, elastic substance, found in the jaw of the whale.
 WHÁLE-MÁN, *n.* A whale-fisherman.
 WHÁL'ER, *n.* A person or a vessel employed in the whale-fishery; a whaler.
 †WHÁNG, *n.* A leather thong; a shoestring.
 WHÁNG, *v. a.* To beat. [*Local, Eng.*]
 WHAP (hwóp), *n.* A blow. [*Vulgar and local.*]
 WHAP'PER (hwóp'per), *n.* A thumper. [*Vulgar.*]
 *WHÁRF [hwórf, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm.*; hwárf, *P. E.*; wórf, *Ja.*], *n.*; *pl. in Eng. WHÁRFES*; in *U. S. WHÁRFES*. A place to land goods at; a quay.
 *WHÁRF'ÁGE, *n.* Fees for landing at a wharf.
 *WHÁRF-IN-GÉR, *n.* One who attends a wharf.
 WHAT (hwót), *pron.* That which; which part.
 WHAT-ÉV'ER (hwót-év'er), } *pron.* Being
 WHAT-SO-ÉV'ER (hwót-so-év'er), } this or that.
 WHÉAL, *n.* A pustule; a pimple;—the mark of a stripe. See *WALE* and *WEAL*.
 WHÉAT, *n.* The finest kind of grain or bread-corn.
 WHÉAT'EN (hwé'tn), *a.* Made of wheat.
 WHÉÉ'DLE, *v. a.* To entice by soft words; to flatter.
 WHÉÉ'DLER, *n.* One who wheedles.
 WHÉEL, *n.* A circular frame that turns round upon an axis; a circular body;—a rotation.—*Wheel and axle*, one of the mechanical powers.
 WHÉEL, *v. n.* To move on wheels, to turn round.
 WHÉEL, *v. a.* To put into a rotary motion.

WHÉEL-BÁR-RŌW, *n.* A carriage with one wheel.
 WHÉEL-CÁR-RIÁGE, *n.* A carriage on wheels.
 WHÉEL-WRÍGH'T (-ít), *n.* A maker of wheels.
 WHÉEL'Y, *a.* Circular; suitable to rotation.
 WHÉÉZE, *v. n.* To breathe with noise.
 WHÉLK, *n.* A wrinkle; a pustule; a wale; a weal;—a univalve shell.
 WHÉLM, *v. a.* To cover with water; to immerse.
 WHÉLP, *n.* The young of a dog, lion, &c.; puppy.
 WHÉLP, *v. n.* To bring young, as beasts.
 WHÉM'MEL, *v. a.* To turn upside down;—written also *whammel* and *whommel*. [*Local, Eng.*]
 WHÉN, *ad.* At the time that; at what time.
 WHÉNCÉ, *ad.* From what place, source, &c.
 WHÉNCÉ-SO-ÉV'ER, *ad.* From what place soever.
 WHÉN-ÉV'ER, } *ad.* At whatever time.
 WHÉN-SO-ÉV'ER, }
 WHÉRE (hwár), *ad.* At which or what place.
 WHÉRE'A-BÓÜT', *ad.* Near what or which place.
 WHÉRE'A-BÓÜTS', *ad.* Same as *whereabout*.
 WHÉRE-ÁŠ', *ad.* The thing being so that.
 WHÉRE-ÁT', *ad.* At which; at what.
 WHÉRE-BÝ', *ad.* By which; by what.
 WHÉRE-FÖRE [hwár'fö, *W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; hwér'fö, *S.*; hwár'fö, *P.*], *ad.* For which reason.
 WHÉRE-IN', *ad.* In which; in what.
 WHÉRE-IN-TŌ', *ad.* Into which.
 †WHÉRE'NESS, *n.* Ubiquity; imperfect locality.
 WHÉRE-ÖF', *ad.* Of which; of what.
 WHÉRE-ÖN', *ad.* On which; on what.
 WHÉRE-SO-ÉV'ER, *ad.* In what place soever.
 WHÉRE-TŌ', } *ad.* To which; to what; to
 WHÉRE-UN-TŌ', } what end.
 WHÉRE-UP-ÖN', *ad.* Upon which.
 WHÉ-ÉV'ER, *ad.* At or in whatsoever place.
 WHÉRE-WITH', } *ad.* With which; with
 WHÉRE-WITH-ÁL', } what.
 WHÉ'RÉT, *v. a.* To hurry; to tease. [*Low.*]
 WHÉ'R'Y, *n.* A light boat, used on rivers.
 WHÉT, *v. a.* To sharpen; to edge; to provoke.
 WHÉT, *n.* Act of sharpening;—something that sharpens or makes hungry.
 WHÉTH'ER, *ad.* A particle answered by *or*.
 WHÉTH'ER, *pron.* Which of two.
 WHÉT-STÖNE, *n.* A sharpening stone; a hone.
 WHÉT'TER, *n.* One that whets or sharpens.
 WHÉW, *interj.* Noting contempt;—*begone*.
 WHÉY (hwá), *n.* The thin or serous part of milk.
 WHÉY'EY (hwá'e), } *a.* Partaking of whey; re-
 WHÉY'ISH (hwá'ish), } sembling whey.
 WHICH, *pron. relative, relating to things.* That.
 WHICH-ÉV'ER, *pron.* Same as *whichever*. [*R.*]
 WHICH-SO-ÉV'ER, *pron.* Whether one or the other.
 WHIFF, *n.* A blast; a puff of wind;—a fish.
 WHIFF, *v. a. & n.* To consume in whiffs; to emit.
 WHIFF'LE, *v. n.* To move inconstantly; to be fickle or unsteady;—to prevaricate.
 WHIFF'LE, *v. a.* To disperse; to blow away. [*R.*]
 WHIFF'LER, *n.* One who whiffles; a fifer or piper;—a harbinger;—a trifler.
 WHIFF'LE-TREE, *n.* Same as *whippletree*.
 WHIG, *n.* An adherent to the great political party in England, whose principles tend to increase the democratic influence of the constitution;—opposed to *Tory*.
 WHIG'GER-Y, *n.* The principles of the Whigs.
 WHIG'GISH, *a.* Relating to the Whigs.
 WHIG'GISM, *n.* The notions of a Whig; Whiggery.
 WHILE, *n.* A time; a space of time.
 WHILE, *v. n.* To loiter.—*v. a.* To draw out.
 WHILE, *ad.* During the time that; as long as.
 †WHÍLES, *ad.* The old form of *while*. *Shak.*
 †WHÍ'LOM, *ad.* Formerly; once; of old. *Spenser*.
 WHÍLST, *ad.* Same as *while*.
 WHÍM, *n.* A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice.
 WHÍM'PER, *v. n.* To cry without any loud noise.
 WHÍM'PER-ÍNG, *n.* A small cry; a squeal.
 WHÍM'SÉY (hwím'ze), *n.* A freak; a whim.
 WHÍM'SÍ-CÁL, *a.* Freakish; oddly fanciful; odd.
 WHÍM-SÍ-CÁL'I-TÝ, *n.* Whimsicalness; oddity.
 WHÍM'SÍ-CÁL-LÝ, *ad.* In a whimsical manner.

WHIM'SI-CAL-NESS, *n.* State of being whimsical.
 WHIM'WHAM, *n.* A gewgaw; a toy; a whim.
 WHIN, *n.* Furze; gorse; a shrub:—a mineral.
 WHIN'CHÄT, *n.* A bird; the fly-eater.
 WHINE, *v. n.* To lament plaintively; to moan.
 WHINE, *n.* A plaintive noise; mean complaint.
 WHIN'ER, *n.* One who whines.
 WHIN'NY, *v. n.* To make a noise like a horse.
 WHIN-STONE, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of trap-rock.
 WHIN'YARD, *n.* A sword. *Hudibras.*
 WHIP, *v. a.* To strike with a lash; to lash; to correct with a lash:—to sew slightly.
 WHIP, *v. n.* To move nimbly; to run.
 WHIP, *n.* An instrument of correction; a lash.
 WHIP'CÖRD, *n.* Cord of which lashes are made.
 WHIP'GRAFT-ING, *n.* The act of grafting by cutting the scion and stock in a sloping direction.
 WHIP'HÄND, *n.* An advantage over another.
 WHIP'LÄSH, *n.* The lash or small end of a whip.
 WHIP'PER, *n.* One who punishes with whipping.
 WHIP'PER-SNÄP'PER, *n.* An insignificant person.
 WHIP'PING, *n.* Correction with a whip.
 WHIP'PING-POST, *n.* A post to which criminals are bound when they are whipped.
 WHIP'PLE-TREE, *n.* A bar to which traces are fastened, and by which horses draw. *Forby.*
 WHIP'POOR-WILL', *n.* A bird that sings by night.
 WHIP'SÄW, *n.* A large saw used by two persons.
 WHIP'STÄFF, *n.* (*Naut.*) A bar by which a rudder is turned, and which is fastened to the helm.
 WHIP'STER, *n.* A nimble fellow; a sharper.
 WHIP'STICK, *n.* The handle of a whip.
 WHIP'STÖCK, *n.* Handle of a whip; whipstick.
 WHIR, *v. n.* To fly or turn rapidly or with noise.
 WHIR, *v. a.* To hurry.
 WHIRL, *v. a. & n.* To turn round rapidly.
 WHIRL, *n.* A quick rotation; a circular motion.
 WHIRL'BÖNE, *n.* The patella; cap of the knee.
 WHIRL'E-GIG, *n.* A toy which children spin round.
 WHIRL'FOÖL, *n.* Water moving circularly; vortex.
 WHIRL'WIND, *n.* A rapid whirling motion of the air, or a stormy wind, moving circularly; tornado.
 WHIR'RING, *n.* Noise made by a bird's wing.
 WHISK, *n.* A small brush:—a quick motion:—a cooper's levelling plane.
 WHISK, *v. a. & n.* To sweep; to move nimbly.
 WHISK'ER, *n.* One who whisks:—hair growing on the cheek unshaven:—coarse hair of a cat.
 WHISK'ERED (hwis'kerd), *a.* Having whiskers.
 WHISK'KEY, *n.* A spirit distilled from grain.
 WHIS'PER, *v. n.* To speak with a low voice.
 WHIS'PER, *v. a.* To utter in a low voice.
 WHIS'PER, *n.* A low voice; cautious speech.
 WHIS'PER-ER, *n.* One who whispers.
 WHIS'PER-ING, *n.* Act of speaking in a low voice.
 WHIST, *n.* A game at cards.
 WHIST, *interj.* Commanding silence; be still.
 WHIST, *a.* Silent; still; quiet.
 WHIS'TLE (hwis'tl), *v. n.* To form a kind of musical sound by the breath; to blow; to sound.
 WHIS'TLE (hwis'tl), *v. a.* To call by a whistle.
 WHIS'TLE (hwis'tl), *n.* A sound made by the breath, &c.:—a small wind instrument.
 WHIS'TLER (hwis'tler), *n.* One who whistles.
 WHIT, *n.* A point; a jot; a tittle; a small part.
 WHITE, *a.* Having the color of snow; gray with age; pure; unblemished.
 WHITE, *n.* Whiteness; any thing white.
 WHITE-LÉAD' (hwit-léd'), *n.* A carbonate of lead.
 WHITE'-LIV-ERED (hwit'liv-erd), *a.* Cowardly.
 WHITE'MÉAT, *n.* Food of milk, butter, eggs, &c.
 WHIT'EN (hwit'n), *v. a.* To make white; to bleach; to bleach.
Syn.—Whiten a house or wall; bleach linen; bleach almonds.
 WHIT'EN (hwit'n), *v. n.* To grow white.
 WHIT'EN-ER (hwit'n-er), *n.* One who whitens.
 WHITE'NESS, *n.* State of being white; purity.
 WHITE'-PÖT, *n.* A kind of custard; whitenieat.
 WHITES, *n. pl.* A disease.
 WHITE'-SWELL-ING, *n.* (*Med.*) A chronic en-

largement of one of the joints, a formidable disease; hydrarthrus.
 WHITE'THÖRN, *n.* A species of thorn.
 WHITE'WASH (hwit'wösh), *n.* A wash for making white; a sort of liquid plaster.
 WHITE'WASH (hwit'wösh), *v. a.* To cover walls with whitewash; to make white or fair.
 WHITE'WASH-ER, *n.* One who whitewashes.
 WHITE'-WEED, *n.* A noxious plant or weed.
 WHITE'-WINE, *n.* Any light-colored wine.
 WHITH'ER, *ad.* To what place or point.
 WHITH'ER-SO-ÉV'ER, *ad.* To whatsoever place.
 WHIT'ING, *n.* A small sea fish:—chalk cleared of stony matter and pulverized.
 WHIT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat white.
 WHIT'ISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of being whitish.
 WHIT'LEATH-ER, *n.* Leather dressed with alum.
 WHIT'LÖW, *n.* A swelling at the finger's end.
 WHIT'SUN, *a.* Observed at Whitsuntide.
 WHIT'SUN-DAY, *n.* The seventh Sunday after Whit'sun-tide.
 WHIT'SUN-TIDE, *n.* Easter, answering to Pentecost.
 WHIT'TLE, *n.* A sort of blanket or white dress for a woman:—a knife. *Shak.*
 WHIT'TLE, *v. a.* To cut with a knife; to sharpen.
 WHITTY-BRÖWN, *a.* Between white and brown.
 WHIZZ, *v. n.* To make a loud, hissing noise.
 WHIZZ, *n.* A loud humming or hissing noise.
 WHÖ (hō), *pron. relative*, [possessive whose; objective whom.] Applied to persons.
 WHÖ-ÉV'ER, *pron.* Any one, without limitation.
 WHÖLE (höl), *a.* All; total; complete:—sound.
 WHÖLE (höl, 2l), *n.* The total; all of a thing.
 WHÖLE'SALE (höl'säl), *n.* Sale of goods in the lump, or in large quantities:—the whole mass.
 WHÖLE'SALE, *a.* Buying or selling in the lump.
 WHÖLE'SOME (höl'süm, 2l), *a.* Sound; salutary; salubrious; healthy. [ously.]
 WHÖLE'SOME-LY, *ad.* Salubriously; salutiferously.
 WHÖLE'SOME-NESS, *n.* Salubrity; salutariness.
 WHÖL'LY (höl'le), *ad.* Completely; totally.
 WHÖM (höm), *pron.* The objective case of *Who*.
 WHÖM-SO-ÉV'ER, *pron.* Objective of *Whosoever*.
 WHÖÖP (höp), *n.* A shout of pursuit. See *hoop*.
 WHÖÖP (höp), *v. n.* To make a loud cry; to shout:—written also *hoop*.
 WHÖÖP'ING-CÖUGH, *n.* Chincough. See *Hooping-cough*.
 WHÖÖT (höt), *v. a.* To insult by shouts. See *hoor*.
 *WHÖRE [hör, *P. E. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; hör, *S. J.*; hör or hör, *W. F.*], *n.* A prostitute; a strumpet.
 *WHÖRE (hör), *v. n.* To practise whoredom.
 *WHÖRE'DÖM (hör'düm), *n.* Fornication.
 *WHÖRE'MÄS-TER, *n.* A man addicted to lewdness.
 *WHÖRE'MÖN-GER, *n.* nesc.
 *WHÖRE'SÖN (hör'sün), *n.* A bastard. *Shak.*
 *WHÖR'ISH (hör'ish), *a.* Unchaste; incontinent.
 *WHÖR'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of a whore.
 WHÖRL, *n.* (*Bot.*) An arrangement of leaves around a common centre, upon the same plane.
 WHÖR'TLE-BÉR-RY (hwürtl-bër-e), *n.* A genus of shrubs and the fruit. See *Huckleberry*.
 WHÖSE (höz), *pron.* Possessive of *Who* and *Which*.
 WHÖ'SÖ (hö'sö), *pron.* Whosoever. [*Antiquated.*]
 WHÖ-SO-ÉV'ER (hö-so-év'er), *pron.* Whoever.
 WHÛR, *n.* A rough sound, as of the letter *r*.
 WHÛR, *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with force.
 WHÛ (hwi), *ad.* For what reason; for which.
 WICK, *n.* The cotton of a candle or lamp.
 WICK'ED, *a.* Evil in principle or practice; vicious; unjust; sinful; flagitious; heinous.
 WICK'ED-LY, *ad.* Criminally; corruptly; badly.
 WICK'ED-NESS, *n.* Sin; vice; guilt; moral evil.
 WICK'ER, *a.* Made of small twigs or sticks.
 WICK'ET, *n.* A small gate:—a pair of short laths, or a little gate, set up to be bowled at.
 WIDE, *a.* Extended far each way; broad to a certain degree; as, three inches wide:—ample; comprehensive:—remote; deviating.
 WIDE, *ad.* At a distance; with great extent.
 WIDE'LY, *ad.* With great extent; remotely; far.
 WID'EN (wi'dn), *v. a.* To make wide; to extend.

WIDEN (wī'dn), *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend.
WIDE/NESS, *n.* State of being wide; breadth.
WID/GEON (wīd'jōn), *n.* A water-fowl.
WID/OW, *n.* A woman whose husband is dead.
WID/OW (wīd'ō), *v. a.* To deprive of a husband.
WID/OW-ER, *n.* A man who has lost his wife.
WID/OW-HOOD (wīd'ō-hūd), *n.* State of a widow.
WID/OW-LY, *a.* Becoming or like a widow.
WID/OW-WAIL, *n.* Spurge-olive; a shrub.
WIDTH, *n.* Breadth; wideness.
WIELD (wēld), *v. a.* To use with full power or command; to sustain; to handle.
WIELD/Y (wēl'dē), *a.* Manageable.
WIER/Y (wīr'ē), *a.* Made of wire. See **WIRY**.
WIFE, *n.*; *pl.* **WIVES**. A woman who has a husband; a husband's consort.
WIFE/HOOD (wīf'hūd), *n.* The state of a wife.
WIG, *n.* False hair worn on the head; — a cake.
WIGHT (wīt), *n.* A person; a being. *Shak.*
WIG/WAM, *n.* An Indian's cabin or hut.
WILD, *a.* Not tame; not cultivated; uncivilized; uninhabited; desert; — loose; rude; disorderly.
WILD, *n.* A desert; a tract uncultivated.
WILD-BEAR, *n.* A wild animal or hog.
WILD-CAT, *n.* A ferocious feline animal.
WIL/DER, *v. a.* To lose or puzzle; to bewilder. [*R.*]
WIL/DER-NESS, *n.* A desert; a tract of solitude.
WIL/FIRE, *n.* An inflammable composition.
WIL/FOWL, *n.* Fowls or birds of the forest.
WILF-GOOSE-CHASE, *n.* A vain, foolish pursuit.
WILD/ING, *n.* A wild, sour apple.
WILD/LY, *ad.* In a wild manner; disorderly.
WILD/NESS, *n.* State of being wild; rudeness.
WILE, *n.* A deceit; fraud; trick; stratagem.
WIL/FUL, *a.* Stubborn; obstinate; perverse; stiff.
WIL/FUL-LY, *ad.* Obstinate; stubbornly.
WIL/FUL-NESS, *n.* Stubbornness; obstinacy.
WILI-LY, *ad.* By stratagem; fraudulently.
WILI-NESS, *n.* State of being wily; guile.
WILK, *n.* A kind of periwinkle; a sea-snail.
WILL, *n.* The faculty of the mind by which we choose to do or forbear an action; — inclination; choice; — command; — the declaration of a person with respect to the disposition of the property he may leave after his death; testament.
Syn. — In strictness of language, *will* is limited to land; testament, to personal estate.
WILL, *v. a.* To desire; to direct; — to leave by will; to bequeath.
WILL, *v. n.* To dispose of effects by will.
WILL, *v. auxiliary and defective*, [*i. would.*] It is used as one of the two signs of the future tense, the other being *shall*.
WILL/ER, *n.* One who wills.
WILL/ING, *a.* Inclined to any thing; desirous; spontaneous; voluntary; ready.
WILL/ING-LY, *ad.* Voluntarily; readily.
WILL/ING-NESS, *n.* Consent; ready compliance.
WIL/LOW (wīl'lō), *n.* A tree of many species.
WIL/LOW-Y, *a.* Abounding with willows.
WILL-WITH-A-WISP, or **WILL-O'-THE-WISP**, *n.* Jack-with-a-lantern; an *ignis fatuus*.
WILT, *v. n.* To wither, as plants; to droop.
WIL/Y, *a.* Cunning; sly; insidious; artful.
WIM/BLE, *n.* An instrument to bore holes with.
WIM/PLE, *n.* A hood; a veil; — a flag or streamer; — a plant.
WIN, *v. a.* [*i. won*; *pp.* **WINNING**, **WON**.] To gain by conquest, play, &c.; to obtain; to conciliate.
WIN, *v. n.* To gain victory or favor.
WINCE, *v. n.* To shrink or start back as from pain; to kick or fret with impatience; to winch.
WIN/CER, *n.* One that winces or shrinks.
WINCH, *n.* A handle to turn a mill or screw.
WINCH, *v. a.* To kick with impatience; to wince.
***WIND** [wind or wind, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K.*: *wind*, *P. Sm. R. C. Wb.*], *n.* Air in motion; a stream or current of air; breeze; — breath.
Syn. — *Wind* is air in motion, gentle or violent, and it assumes various forms and terms. A gentle breeze; a brisk gale; an impetuous blast; a

sudden gust; a tremendous thunder-storm, or a storm of hail or snow; a violent tempest; a furious whirlwind; a destructive hurricane or tornado.
***WIND**, *v. a.* [*i. WINDED*; *pp.* **WINDING**, **WINDED**.] To ventilate; — to nose; to follow by scent.
WIND, *v. a.* [*i. wound*; *pp.* **WINDING**, **WOUND**.] To turn; to twist; to regulate in motion.
WIND, *v. n.* To turn; to change; to move round.
WIND/AGE, *n.* The difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of the ball.
WIND/BÖUND, *a.* Confined by contrary winds.
WIND-BRÖ-KEN (-kn), *a.* Diseased in the wind.
WIND/EGG, *n.* An egg not impregnated.
WIND/ER, *n.* He or that which winds.
WIND/FÄLL, *n.* Fruit blown down by the wind.
WIND/FLÖW-ER, *n.* The anemone; a flower.
WIND/GAGE, *n.* An instrument to ascertain the velocity or force of the wind.
WIND/GÄLL, *n.* A soft, yielding, flatulent tumor.
WIND/GÜN, *n.* A gun discharged by air; air-gun.
WIND/HÖV-ER, *n.* A species of hawk.
WIND/I-NESS, *n.* The state of being windy.
WIND/ING, *n.* A flexure; a meander.
WIND/ING-SHEET, *n.* A shroud for the dead.
WIND/LASS, *n.* A machine or cylinder for raising weights; — written also *windlace*.
WIND/LE, *n.* A spindle; a reel.
WIND/LESS, *a.* Wanting wind; out of breath.
WIND/MILL, *n.* A mill turned by the wind.
WINDÖW (wīn'dō), *n.* An aperture in a building by which air and light are intronitted.
WIND/PIPE or **WIND/PIPE** (wīn'pīp, *P. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*: *wind/pīp* or *wīn'pīp*, *W. J.*; *wīn'd/pīp*, *S. K.*], *n.* The passage for the breath through the throat; the trachea.
WIND/RÖW, *n.* Hay raked into a ridge or row.
WIND-TIGHT (-tīt), *a.* Fenced against winds.
WIND/WARD, *ad.* Towards the wind.
WIND/WARD, *n.* Lying towards the wind.
WIND/WARD, *n.* The point towards the wind.
WIND/Y, *a.* Consisting of wind; stormy; airy.
WINE, *n.* The fermented juice of the grape; a liquid resembling the wine from grapes.
WINE/BIB-BER, *n.* A great drinker of wine.
WINE/GLÄSS, *n.* A glass for drinking wine.
WINE/PRÉSS, *n.* A press for making wine.
WING, *n.* The limb of a bird used in flying; — a fan to winnow; — flight; — the side of an army.
WING, *v. a.* To furnish with wings; to fly.
WINGED (wīngd or wīng'ed), *a.* Having wings.
WING'-FOOT-ED (wīng'fūt-ed), *a.* Swift; nimble.
WING/LESS, *a.* Not having wings; not flying.
WING'-SHÜLL, *n.* A shell covering the wings of
WING/Y, *a.* Having wings; swift. [*insects.*]
WINK, *v. n.* To shut the eyes; to shut the eyes and open them quickly; — to connive.
WINK, *n.* The act of winking or closing the eye; a hint given by the eye.
WINK/ER, *n.* One who winks.
WIN/NER, *n.* One who wins.
WIN/NING, *p. a.* That wins; attractive; charming.
WIN/NING, *n.* Act of gaining; the sum won.
WINNÖW (wīn'nō), *v. a.* To separate by means of the wind; to fan; to sift.
WINNÖW (wīn'nō), *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.
WINNÖW-ER (wīn'nō-er), *n.* One who winnows.
WIN/SOME, *a.* Merry; cheerful; gay. [*Local.*]
WINTER, *n.* The cold season of the year.
WINTER, *v. n.* To pass the winter.
WINTER, *v. a.* To feed or keep in the winter.
WINTER-GREEN, *n.* An evergreen plant.
WINTER-KILL, *v. a.* To kill by the effect of the weather or the cold of winter.
WINTER-LY, *a.* Suitable to winter; wintry.
WINT/Y, *a.* Brumal; cold; suitable to winter.
WIPE, *v. a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.
WIPE, *v. a.* To cleanse by rubbing; to clear.
WIPE, *n.* An act of cleansing; — a blow; a jeer.
WIP/ER, *n.* He or that which wipes.
WIRE, *n.* Metal drawn into a slender thread.
WIRE, *v. a.* To fix or string on a wire.

WIRE'DRÂW, *v. a.* To spin or draw into wire, as metal; to draw out into length; to spin out.
WIRE'DRÂW-ER, *n.* One who spins wire. [*wire*.]
WIRE'DRÂW-ING, *n.* Art of drawing metal into wire.
WIRE'-PÛLL-ER, *n.* One who pulls a wire to control the movements of a puppet; — a political manager or manœuvrer.
WIR'Y, *a.* Made of wire; like wire.
†WIS, *v. a.* [*i. & p. wist.*] To think; to suppose.
WIS'ARD, *n.* See **WIZARD**.
WIS'DOM, *n.* Quality of being wise; knowledge rightly used; the pursuit of the best ends by the best means; sapience; prudence; sagacity.
Syn. — *Wisdom* is a word from the Anglo-Saxon; *sapience* from the Latin is little used. — *Wisdom* is a divine, as well as a human, quality. We speak of the divine *wisdom* and of human *wisdom*; also of human *prudence* and human *sagacity*; and of the *sagacity* of a dog.
WISE, *a.* Having wisdom; sagacious; discreet; grave; sage; skilful; judicious; prudent.
WISE, *n.* Manner; the way of being or acting.
WISE'A-CRE (wiz'ə-ker), *n.* A fool; a dunce.
WISE'LING, *n.* One pretending to be wise.
WISE'LY, *ad.* In a wise manner; prudently.
†WISE'NESS, *n.* Wisdom; sapience. *Spenser*.
WISH, *v. n.* To have strong desire; to long.
WISH, *v. a.* To desire; to long for; to ask.
WISH, *n.* A longing desire; — a thing desired.
WISH'ER, *n.* One who wishes or longs.
WISH'FUL, *a.* Longing; showing desire; eager.
WISH'FUL-LY, *ad.* Earnestly; with longing.
WISH'Y-WASH'Y (-wôsh'ē), *a.* Weak; not solid.
WIS'KET or **WHIS'KET**, *n.* A basket. [*Local*.]
WISP, *n.* A small bundle, as of hay or straw.
†WIST, *i. & p.* From *Wis*.
WIST'FUL, *a.* Attentive; full of thought; eager.
WIST'FUL-LY, *ad.* Attentively; earnestly.
WIT, *v. n.* To know; to be known; — now used only in the infinitive, to *wit*, as an adverbial phrase, implying *namely*.
WIT, *n.* The faculty of perceiving and exhibiting ludicrous points of analogy between things dissimilar; an unexpected combination of distant resemblances; quickness of fancy; a striking or unexpected thought; humor; invention; intellect; sense; — a man of wit or of genius.
Syn. — The forms both of *wit* and *humor* are so various, that it is difficult to include them within the circle of a precise definition. Dr. Trusler says that "*wit* relates to the matter, *humor* to the manner; that our old comedies abounded with *wit*, and our old actors with *humor*." — "*Wit*," says Dr. Campbell, "is that which excites agreeable surprise in the mind, by the strange assemblage of related images presented to it." Humor tends to excite laughter or mirth by ludicrous images and representations of the matters treated of. Humor is less poignant and brilliant, and much less likely to be offensive, than wit, and it is always agreeable. "In conversation," says Sir William Temple, "*humor* is more than *wit*; easiness, more than knowledge."
WITCH, *n.* A woman supposed to have intercourse with evil spirits; a sorceress.
WITCH, *v. a.* To bewitch; to enchant.
WITCH'CRAFT, *n.* Practice of witches; sorcery.
WITCH'-ELM, *n.* A kind of elm.
WITCH'ER-Y, *n.* Enchantment; witchcraft.
WIT'CRACK-ER, *n.* A joker; a jester; a wag.
WIT'h, *prep.* By; noting cause or means. — A man is killed *wit'h* a sword, and dies *by* violence.
WITH, *n.* A twig, or hand made of twigs, used for tying or binding; — written also *withe*. See **WITHE**.
WITH'AL, *ad.* Along with the rest; likewise.
WITH'DRÂW', *v. a.* To take back; to call away.
WITH'DRÂW', *v. n.* To retire; to retreat.
WITH'DRÂW'AL, *n.* Act of withdrawing.
WITH'DRAW'ER, *n.* One who withdraws.
WITH'DRAW'ING-RÔOM, *n.* A drawing-room.
WITH'DRAW'MENT, *n.* Same as *withdrawal*.

WITHE, *n.* [*with*, *S. W. J. Ja. K.*; *with*, *Sm.*] A band made of twigs. See **WITH**.
WITH'ER, *v. n.* To fade; to dry up; to pine; to wilt.
WITH'ER, *v. a.* To make to fade or decay.
WITH'ER-BÂND, *n.* An iron laid under a saddle.
WITH'ERED-NESS (with'er-nēs), *n.* Marcdity.
WITH'ER'S, *n. pl.* The joining of the shoulder bones in a horse at the bottom of the neck.
WITH'ER-WRÛNG, *a.* Injured in the withers.
WITH'HOLD', *v. a.* [*i. WITHHELD*; *pp. WITHHOLD-ING*, *WITHHELD* or *WITHHOLDEN*; — *withhold* is now rarely used.] To keep back; to restrain; to hold back; to hinder; to refuse.
†WITH'HOLD'EN (-hōl'dn), *p.* From *Withhold*.
WITH'HOLD'ER, *n.* One who withholds.
WITH-IN', *prep.* In, as opposed to something out; in the inner part of; not without; not beyond.
WITH-IN', *ad.* In the inner parts; inwardly.
WITH-IN'SIDE, *ad.* In the interior parts.
WITH'ÛT', *prep.* Out of, as opposed to something in; not within; beyond; being destitute of.
WITH'ÛT', *ad.* Not on the inside; out of doors.
WITH'ÛT', *conj.* Unless; if not; except.
WITH-STÂND', *v. a.* [*i. WITHSTOOD*; *pp. WITH-STANDING*, *WITHSTOOD*.] To oppose; to resist.
WITH-STÂND'ER, *n.* One who withstands.
WITH-STOOD' (-stôd'), *i. & p.* From *Withstand*.
WITH'Y, *n.* A willow-tree. — *a.* Made of withs.
WIT'LESS, *a.* Wanting wit or understanding.
WIT'LESS-LY, *ad.* Without wit or understanding.
WIT'LING, *n.* A petty pretender to wit.
WIT'NESS, *n.* Testimony; evidence; — a bearer of testimony. See **DEPONENT**.
WIT'NESS, *v. n.* To bear testimony; to testify.
WIT'NESS, *v. a.* To attest; to be a witness of.
WIT'NESS-ER, *n.* One who gives testimony.
WIT'SNÄP-PER, *n.* One who affects repartee.
WIT'TED, *a.* Having wit; — used in composition.
WIT'TI-CİSM, *n.* A witty remark; low wit.
WIT'TI-LY, *ad.* In a witty manner; artfully.
WIT'TI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being witty.
†WIT'TOL, *n.* A tame cuckold.
WIT'WY, *a.* Abounding in wit; having wit; humorous; ingenious; inventive.
WIT'WORM (wit'würm), *n.* A feeder on wit.
WIVE, *v. a.* To match to a wife; to marry.
WIVE, *v. n.* To take a wife; to marry.
WIV'ER or **WIV'ERN**, *n.* A kind of dragon.
WIVES (wivz), *n.*; *pl.* of *Wife*.
WIZ'ARD, *n.* A conjurer; a sorcerer; enchanter.
WIZ'ARD, *a.* Enchanting; haunted by wizards.
WIZ'EN (wiz'zn), *v. n.* To wither; to dry up.
WÖAD (wöd), *n.* A plant, once much cultivated in England for a blue dye extracted from it.
WÖE (wö), *n.* Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.
WÖE-BE-GÖNE, *a.* Lost in woe; full of sorrow.
WÖ'FUL, *a.* Sorrowful; calamitous; wretched.
WÖ'FUL-LY, *ad.* Sorrowfully; wretchedly.
WÖ'FUL-NESS, *n.* Misery; calamity; woe.
WÖLD, *n.* A plain open country; a down. *Shak.*
WOLF (wûlf), *n.*; *pl.* **WOLVES** (wûlvz). A fierce wild animal; — an eating ulcer.
WOLF'-DÖG (wûlf'dög), *n.* A species of dog.
WOLF'ISH (wûlf'ish), *a.* Resembling a wolf.
WÖL'FRÄM, *n.* A mineral; rock-lead.
WOLF'S'-BANE (wûlf's'bän), *n.* A poisonous plant; monkshood; *aconite*.
WOL'-VER-INE' (wâl-), *n.* The glutton; a quadruped; — a cant term for an inhabitant of Michigan.
WOM'AN (wûm'an), *n.*; *pl.* **WOM'EN** (wûm'en). An adult female of the human race.
WOM'AN-HÄT'ER (wûm'an-hät'er), *n.* One who has an aversion to the female sex.
WOM'AN-HOOD (wûm'an húd), *n.* The character, state, and collective qualities of a woman.
WOM'AN-ISH (wûm'an-ish), *a.* Suitable to a woman; resembling a woman.
WOM'AN-KIND (wûm'an-), *n.* The female sex.
WOM'AN-LY (wûm'), *a.* Becoming a woman.
WÖME (wöm), *n.* Place of the fetus; — a cavity.
WÖME (wöm), *v. a.* To enclose; to breed.

WÖM'BAT, *n.* A burrowing quadruped.
 WOM'EN (wim'en), *n.*: *pl.* of *Woman*.
 WÖN, *i. & p.* From *Win*.
 WÖN'DER, *v. n.* To be surprised or astonished.
 WÖN'DER, *n.* The sensation of surprise; surprise; amazement; admiration: — a prodigy.
Syn. — An extraordinary event may excite *wonder*; if it comes unexpectedly, *surprise*; if attended with exciting circumstances or consequences, *amazement* or *astonishment*; with what is great and noble, *admiration*. See *MIRACLE*.
 WÖN'DER-ER, *n.* One who wonders.
 WÖN'DER-FÜL, *a.* Admirable; strange; astonishing; surprising; marvellous; amazing.
 WÖN'DER-FÜL-LY, *ad.* In a wonderful manner.
 WÖN'DER-FÜL-NÉSS, *n.* State of being wonderful.
 WÖN'DER-MÉNT, *n.* Astonishment; amazement.
 WÖN'DER-OÜS, *a.* See *WONDROUS*.
 WÖN'DER-STRÜCK, *a.* Amazed; surprised.
 WÖN'DER-WÖRK'ING (-würk'-), *a.* Doing wonders.
 WÖN'DROÜS, *a.* Marvellous; strange; wonderful.
 WÖN'DROÜS-LY, *ad.* Wonderfully.
 WÖNT, *v. n.* To be accustomed; to use.
 †WÖNT [wünt, *S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.*; wönt, *Ja.*], *n.* Custom; habit; use. *Sidney*.
 WÖN'T (wönt or wünt) [wönt, *S. W. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; wönt, *C.*] A contraction used for *will not*.
 WÖNT'ED, *p. a.* Accustomed; used; usual.
 WÖÖ, *v. a.* To court; to solicit in love.
 Wöö, *v. n.* To court; to make love.
 WOOD (wüd), *n.*: *pl.* WOODS (wüdz). A large and thick collection of trees; a *forest*. — *Sing.* The substance of trees; timber; fuel.
 WOOD (wüd), *v. a. & n.* To supply with wood.
 WOOD'BINE (wüd'bin), *n.* The honeysuckle.
 WOOD'CHÄT (wüd'chät), *n.* A small bird.
 WOOD'CHÜCK (wüd'chük), *n.* A small quadruped that burrows in the ground; marmot.
 WOOD'CÖCK (wüd'kök), *n.* A bird of passage.
 WOOD'CÜT (wüd'küt), *n.* An engraving on wood a print of such engraving.
 WOOD'-CÜT-TER, *n.* One who cuts wood.
 WOOD'ED (wüd'ed), *a.* Supplied with wood.
 WOOD'EN (wüd'en), *a.* Made of wood; ligneous.
 WOOD'ERET-TER (wüd'frét-er), *n.* An insect.
 WOOD'-HÖUSE (wüd'-), *n.* A house for wood.
 WOOD'I-NÉSS (wüd'-), *n.* State of being woody.
 WOOD'LÄND (wüd'länd), *n.* Woods; a forest.
 WOOD'LAND (wüd'länd), *a.* Belonging to woods.
 WOOD'LÄRK (wüd'lärk), *n.* A species of lark.
 WOOD'-LÖÜSE (wüd'löüs), *n.* An insect; millipede.
 WOOD'MAN (wüd'män) or WOODS'MAN, *a.* A forester: — one who fells timber: — a sportsman.
 †WOOD'MÖN-GER (wüd'-), *n.* A wood-seller.
 WOOD'-NÖTE (wüd'nöt), *n.* Wild music.
 WOOD'-NÝMPH (wüd'ním), *n.* A nymph of the woods.
 WOOD'PÉCK-ER (wüd'pék-er), *n.* A bird.
 WOOD'PIG-EON (wüd'pid-jün), *n.* A wild pigeon.
 WOOD'REEVE (wüd'rév), *n.* An overseer of woods.
 WOOD'WÄRD (wüd'wärd), *n.* Forester; wood-reeve.
 WOOD'-WORK (wüd'würk), *n.* Work in wood.
 WOOD'-WORM (wüd'würm), *n.* A worm in wood.
 WOOD'Y (wüd'e), *a.* Abounding with wood; consisting of wood; woody; ligneous.
 WÖÖ'ER, *n.* One who woos; a suitor.
 WÖÖF, *n.* The threads that cross the warp; weft.
 WÖÖ'ING-LY, *ad.* Pleasingly: so as to entice.
 WOOL (wül), *n.* The fleece of sheep; short hair.
 WOOL'-CÖMB-ER (wül'köm-er), *n.* One whose business it is to comb wool.
 WOOL'FEL (wül'fel), *n.* A skin with the wool on it.
 WOOL'-GÄTH'ER-ING, *n.* An old expression, denoting a useless pursuit or undertaking.
 WOOL'-GRÖW-ER, *n.* One who raises wool.

WOOLLED (wüld), *a.* Having wool.
 WOOL'LEN (wül'len), *a.* Made of wool.
 WOOL'LEN (wül'len), *n.*: *pl.* WOOL'LENŞ. Cloths made of wool; woollen goods.
 WOOL'LEN-DRA'PER (wül'-), *n.* A dealer in woollens.
 WOOL'LI-NÉSS (wül'-), *n.* State of being woolly.
 WOOL'LY (wül'le), *a.* Consisting of, or like, wool.
 WOOL'-PÄCK (wül'päk), *n.* A bundle of wool.
 WOOL'SÄCK (wül'säk), *n.* A bag or sack of wool: — the seat of the lord-chancellor of England.
 WOOL'-STÄ-PLER (wül'stä-pler), *n.* A sorter of wool.
 WÖÖTZ, *n.* A species of steel from Bengal.
 WORD (würd), *n.* A single part of speech; an oral expression; an articulate sound; a term: — affirmation: — a *promise*: — a token; a signal: — message: — tidings: — Scripture.
Syn. — "The purity of a language," says Trusler, "depends on its *words*; the precision, on its *terms*; the brilliancy, on its *expressions*."
 WORD (würd), *v. a.* To express in words.
 WORD'-CÄTCH-ER (würd'kach-er), *n.* A caviller.
 WORD'I-NÉSS (würd'e-nés), *n.* Verbosity.
 WORD'Y (würd'e), *a.* Full of words; verbose.
 WÖRE, *i.* From *Wear*.
 WORK (würk), *v. n.* [*i.* WROUGHT or WORKED; *pp.* WORKING, WROUGHT or WORKED.] To labor; to toil; to operate; to act: — to ferment.
 WORK (würk), *v. a.* To form by labor; to effect.
 WORK (würk), *n.* Toil; labor; employment: — a literary production; a performance.
Syn. — Common *work*; painful *toil*; hard *labor*; regular *employment*: — a literary *work*; a good *performance*.
 WORK'-ABLE (würk'a-bl), *a.* That may be worked; capable of working.
 WORK'-DÄY (würk'dä), *n.* A day for work.
 WORK'ER (würk'er), *n.* He or that which works.
 WORK'-FEL-LÖW (würk'fel-lö), *n.* A fellow-laborer.
 WORK'FÖLK (würk'fösk), *n.* Laboring people.
 WORK'HÖUSE (würk'höüs), *n.* A house for work; a manufactory: — an almshouse.
 WORK'ING (würk'-), *n.* Operation; fermentation.
 WORK'ING-DÄY (würk'ing-dä), *n.* A day for labor.
 WORK'MAN (würk'män), *n.* An artificer.
 WORK'MAN-LIKE (würk'-), } Skillful; well
 WORK'MAN-LY (würk'-), } performed.
 WORK'MAN-SHIP (würk'män-shíp), *n.* Skill; art.
 WORK'MÄS-TER (würk'mäs-ter), *n.* A performer of work.
 WORK'SHÖP, *n.* A place where work is done.
 WORK'WOM-AN (würk'wüm-an), *n.* A woman skilled in needle-work; a laboring woman.
 WORLD (würld), *n.* The terraqueous globe; earth: — the inhabitants of the earth; mankind; the public: — the system of created beings and things; *universe*: — a secular life; public life.
 WORLD'LI-NÉSS (würld'le-nés), *n.* State of being worldly; covetousness; love of the world.
 WORLD'LING (würld'ling), *n.* An idolizer of wealth.
 WORLD'LY (würld'le), *a.* Relating to this world; devoted to this world; secular; earthly.
 WORLD'LY-MÝND'ED (würld'-), *a.* Attentive chiefly to this world.
 WORM (würm), *n.* A small, creeping animal; a grub; an insect: — any thing spiral.
 WORM (würm), *v. n.* To work slowly, secretly, and gradually, like a worm.
 WORM (würm), *v. a.* To drive by secret means.
 WORM'-EAT-EN (würm'ë-tñ), *a.* Eaten by worms.
 WORM'-SEED (würm'sëd), *n.* (*Med.*) A substance used as a vermifuge.
 WORM'WOOD (würm'wüd), *n.* A bitter plant.
 WORM'Y (würm'e), *a.* Full of worms; eaten by worms.
 WÖRN, *p.* From *Wear*.
 WÖR'RI-ER, *n.* One who worries or torments.

WÖR'RY, *n.* Fretfulness; uneasiness; vexation.
WÖR'RY, *v. a.* To tear; to harass; to tease; to fret.

WORSE (wür's), *a.*; *comp. of Bad.* More bad.

WORSE (wür's), *ad.* In a worse manner.

WORS'EN (wür'sn), *v. a.* To make worse.

WOR'SHIP (wür'ship), *n.* Dignity; honor: — a title of honor: — adoration; religious reverence.

WOR'SHIP (wür'ship), *v. a.* [*i.* WORSHIPPED; *pp.* WORSHIPPING, WORSHIPPED.] To pay divine honors to; to reverence; to adore; to honor.

WOR'SHIP (wür'ship), *v. n.* To perform adoration.

WOR'SHIP-FÜL (wür'ship-fül), *a.* Claiming respect; entitled to respect; venerable.

WOR'SHIP-FÜL-LY (wür'-), *ad.* Respectfully.

WOR'SHIP-PER (wür'-), *n.* One who worships.

WORST (würst), *a.*; *superl. of Bad.* Most bad.

WORST (würst), *n.* The most evil state.

WORST (würst), *v. a.* To defeat; to overthrow.

WÖRS'TED (wörs'ted) [wörs'ted, *Ja. K. Sm.*;

würst'ed, *W.*; wüsst'ed, *J. F.*], *n.* A hard-twisted, woollen yarn.

WÖRS'TED, *a.* Made or consisting of worsted.

WORT (wür't), *n.* An herb: — new beer or ale.

†WORTH (würth) or †WÜRTH, *v. a.* To betide; to happen to; as, "Woe wurth the day."

WORTH (würth), *n.* The value of any thing; price; cost; rate: — desert; merit; virtue; excellence; importance.

WORTH (würth), *a.* Equal in value to; deserving.

WÖR'TH-LY (wür'th-ly), *ad.* Suitably; justly.

WÖR'TH-NESS (wür'th-ness), *n.* Desert; merit.

WÖR'TH-LESS (wür'th-less), *a.* Having no value.

WÖR'TH-LESS-NESS (wür'th-less-ness), *n.* Want of value.

WÖR'TH-Y (wür'th-y), *a.* Having worth or merit;

deserving good or ill; meritorious; excellent.

WÖR'TH-Y (wür'th-y), *n.* A man of merit.

WÖT, †WÖTE, *v. n.* To know; to be aware.

WÖULD (wüd), *i. of Will*, an auxiliary verb.

*WÖUND (wöund or wöund) [wöund or wöund, *W. P. J.*; wönd, *S. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; wöünd, *E. Wb. Nares*], *n.* A hurt given to the body by violence; a cut; an injury.

*WÖUND or WÖUND, *v. a.* To hurt by violence.

WÖUND (wöund), *i. & p.* From *Wind*.

*WÖUND-LESS or WÖUND-LESS, *a.* Exempt from wounds; not wounded.

WÖVE, *i.* From *Weave*.

WÖ'VEN (wö'vn), *p.* From *Weave*.

†WRECK (räk), *n.* Ruin; destruction. See *WRECK*.

WRAITH (räth), *n.* An apparition; a spirit. [*Local*.]

WRÄN'GLE (räng'gl), *v. n.* To dispute; to quarrel.

WRÄN'GLE (räng'gl), *n.* A quarrel; a dispute.

WRÄN'GLER (räng'gl'er), *n.* An angry disputant.

— *Senior wrangler*, the student who passes the best examination in the senate-house, in the university of Cambridge, Eng.

WRÄP (räp), *v. a.* [*i.* WRAPPED or WRAPT; *pp.* WRAPPING, WRAPPED or WRAPT.] To roll together; to involve; to cover; to envelop.

WRÄP'PER, *n.* One who wraps: — a cover.

WRÄP'PING, *n.* A covering; a wrapper; envelope.

WRÄP'RÄS-CAL, *n.* A kind of coarse upper coat.

WRÄSSE (rä's), *n.* A fish, called the *old wife*.

*WRÄTH (räth or räth) [räth, *J. F. Wb.*; räth, *S. P. Sm.*; röth or räth, *W.*; räth or räth, *Ja. K.*; räth, *C.*], *n.* Anger; fury; rage; resentment.

*WRÄTH-FÜL, *a.* Angry; furious; raging.

*WRÄTH-FÜL-LY, *ad.* Furiously; passionately.

*WRÄTH-LESS, *a.* Free from anger.

*WRÄTH-Y, *a.* Very angry; wrathful. [*Colloquial*.]

WRÄK (rök), *v. a.* To execute; to inflict.

†WRÄK (rök), *n.* Revenge; vengeance; passion.

WRÄTH (räth) [räth, *J. E. F. Sm. Wb.*; räth, *P. K.*; röth or räth, *W. Ja.*], *n.*; *pl.* WRÄTHS.

Any thing twisted; a garland.

WRÄTHE (rēth), *v. a.* [*i.* WRATHED; *pp.* WRATHING, WRATHED, †WRATHEN.] To form into wreaths; to twist; to interweave.

WRÄTHE (rēth), *v. n.* To be interwoven.

WRÄTH-Y (rē'th-y), *a.* Spiral; curled; twisted.

WRECK (rök), *n.* Destruction by sea; ruin; ship wreck: — a vessel or other thing wrecked.

WRECK (rök), *v. a.* To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands; to strand; to ruin.

WRECK'ER (rök'er), *n.* One who plunders vessels that are wrecked.

WREN (rēn), *n.* A small, perching bird.

WRENCH (rēnch), *v. a.* To pull with a twist or violence; to sprain; to wrest.

WRENCH (rēnch), *n.* A violent pull; a sprain.

WRĒST (rēst), *v. a.* To take away by violence; to extort; to distort; to wrench; to force.

WRĒST (rēst), *n.* Distortion; violence.

WRĒST'ER (rēst'er), *n.* One who wrests.

WRĒS'TLE (rēs'sl), *v. n.* To contend by grappling and trying to throw down; to struggle.

WRĒST'LER (rēs'ler), *n.* One who wrestles.

WRĒST'LING (rēs'ling), *n.* An exercise; a struggle.

WRĒTCH (rēch), *n.* A miserable mortal; knave.

WRĒTCH'ED (rēch'ed), *a.* Miserable; worthless.

WRĒTCH'ED-LY, *ad.* Miserably; despicably.

WRĒTCH'ED-NESS, *n.* Misery; despicableness.

WRIG'GLE (rig'gl), *v. n.* To move to and fro.

WRIG'GLE (rig'gl), *v. a.* To put in quick motion.

WRIG'GLER (rig'gl'er), *n.* One who wriggles.

WRIGHT (rit), *n.* A workman; an artificer.

WRING (ring), *v. a.* [*i.* WRUNG or WRINGED; *pp.* WRINGING, WRUNG or WRINGED.] To twist; to turn; to press; to extort; to harass; to distress.

WRING-BOLT, *n.* A bolt used by ship-carpenters to bend and secure the planks against the timbers, till they are fastened by bolts; ring-bolt.

WRING'ER (ring'er), *n.* One who wrings.

WRIN'KLE (ring'kl), *n.* A corrugation; a crease.

WRIN'KLE (ring'kl), *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles or furrows; to make uneven. [*arm.*]

WRIST (rist), *n.* The joint joining the hand to the

WRIST'BAND (rist'band), *n.* A band or fastening about the wrist.

WRIT (rit), *n.* A writing: — Scripture. — (*Law.*) A written precept or instrument, conferring some right, or requiring something to be done.

†WRIT (rit), *i.* From *Write*.

WRITE (rit), *v. a.* [*i.* WROTE; *pp.* WRITING, WRITTEN.] To express by letters; to produce, as an author; to compose: — to engrave.

WRITE (rit), *v. n.* To perform the act of writing.

WRIT'ER (rit'er), *n.* One who writes; a penman; a scribe: — an author.

Syn. — A good *writer* or expert *penman*; a careful *scribe*: — an able *writer*; a learned *author*.

WRITHE (rith), *v. a.* To twist with violence; to distort; to wrench; to force.

WRITHE (rith), *v. n.* To be distorted with agony.

WRIT'ING (rit'ing), *n.* Act of forming letters with a pen: — a manuscript; any thing written.

WRIT'ING-MÄS-TER, *n.* One who teaches penmanship or writing.

WRIT'TEN (rit'tn), *p.* From *Write*.

WRÖNG (röng, 2l), *n.* An injury; *injustice*; error.

WRÖNG (röng), *a.* Not right; not just; unfit; unjust; untrue; incorrect; erroneous.

WRÖNG (röng), *ad.* Not rightly; amiss.

WRÖNG (röng), *v. a.* To injure; to use unjustly.

WRÖNG'DÖ-ER, *n.* One who does wrong.

WRÖNG'ER (röng'er), *n.* One who injures.

WRÖNG'FÜL (röng'fül), *a.* Injurious; unjust.

WRÖNG'FÜL-LY (röng'fül-ly), *ad.* Unjustly.

WRÖNG'-HEAD-ED (röng'hed-ed), *a.* Perverse.

WRÖNG'LY (röng'ly), *ad.* Unjustly; amiss.

WRÖNG'NESS (röng'nes), *n.* Error; evil.

WRÖTE (röt), *i.* From *Write*.

WROTH (räwth or röth, 2l) [röth, *S. W. J. F.*; röth, *E.*; räwth, *Ja. K. Sm.*], *a.* Excited by wrath; angry; exasperated.

WROUGHT (räwt), *i. & p.* From *Work*. Performed; labored; manufactured; worked.

WRÜNG (rüng), *i. & p.* From *Wring*.

WRÛ (rî), *a.* Crooked; distorted; wrested.

WRÛ'NECK, *n.* A distorted neck: — a bird.

WRÛ'NESS (rî'nes), *n.* The state of being wry.

X.

X is a letter which begins no word truly English. At the beginning of words, it is pronounced like *z*; but elsewhere it is equivalent to *ks* or *gz*. As a numeral, it stands for *ten*.

XÂN/THIC, *a.* Inclining to a yellow color.

XÂN/THINE (*zân/thin*), *n.* (*Chem.*) The yellow dyeing-matter found in madder.

XÂN/THITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized yellow mineral.

XÂN/THO-GÊN, *n.* (*Chem.*) The base of an acid, produced by the action and reaction of carburet of sulphur and potash.

XÂN/THO-PHYLL, *n.* A yellow coloring-matter found on the leaves of some forest-trees in autumn.

XÊ/BÊC, *n.* A small, three-masted vessel.

XÊ/N/O-LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina.

XÊ-RÂ/ŞI-Â (*zê-râ/zhe-â*), *n.* (*Med.*) A disease of the hair.

XÊ-RO-CÔ-L-LÛR/I-ÛM, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) A kind of eye-salve.

XÊ-RÔ/DÊŞ (*zê-rô/dêz*), *n.* (*Med.*) A dry tumor.

XÊR-Q-MÏ/RUM, *n.* (*Med.*) A drying ointment.

XÊ-RÔPH/Â-GÛY (*zê-rôf/â-jê*), *n.* Dry food; subsistence on dry food.

XÊ-RÔPH/THAL-MÛY (*zê-rôp/thal-mê*), *n.* (*Med.*) A dry, red soreness, or itching, in the eyes.

XÊ-RÔ/TEŞ (*zê-rô/têz*), *n.* A dry habit of body.

XÎPH/I-AS (*zîf/e-as*), *n.* [*L.*] The sword-fish.

XÎPH/ÔID, *a.* Sword-shaped:—applied to a ligament or cartilage connected with the sternum.

XI-PHÔ/I/DÊŞ (*ze-tû/dêz*), *n.* The pointed, sword-like cartilage or gristle of the breast-bone.

XÛ/LITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Ligniform asbestos.

XÛ-LO-BÂL/SA-MÛM, *n.* [*L.*] Wood of the balsam-tree:—a balsam from the balm of Gilead.

XÛ-LÔG/RA-PHER, *n.* An engraver on wood.

XÛ-LO-GRÂPH/IC, *a.* Relating to xylography,

XÛ-LO-GRÂPH/I-CAL, *a.* or wood-engraving.

XÛ-LÔG/RA-PHY, *n.* Art of engraving on wood.

XÛ-LÔPH/Â-GÂN, *n.* (*Ent.*) A coleopterous insect.

XÛ-LÔPH/Â-GÔUŞ, *a.* Feeding on wood.

XÛŞ/TÊR (*zîş/têr*), *n.* A surgeon's instrument.

Y.

Y at the beginning of English words and syllables, is a consonant, and in other situations it is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*.

Y is, in old English, sometimes prefixed to preterites and passive participles of verbs; as, *yclad*.

YACHT (*yôt*) [*yôt*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *yât*, *E. Kenrick*], *n.* A vessel of state or pleasure.

YÂM, *n.* A large esculent root or vegetable.

YÂN/KEE (*yâng/ke*), *n.* A cant term for an inhabitant of New England, supposed to be a corruption of the word *English* or *Anglois* by the Indians.

YÂP, *v. n.* To bark; to yelp; to yaup.

YÂRD, *n.* A small piece of enclosed ground:—a measure of three feet; a yardwand:—a timber to support a sail.

YÂRD/ÂRM, *n.* (*Naut.*) The extremity of the yard:—one half of the yard supporting a sail.

YÂRD/STICK, *n.* A stick a yard long; yardwand.

YÂRD/WAND (*yârd/wônd*), *n.* Measure of a yard.

YÂRE, *a.* Ready; dexterous; nimble. *Shak.*

YÂRK, *v. a.* See **YERK**.

YÂRN, *n.* Spun wool; thread of wool, &c.

YÂRR, *v. n.* To growl or snarl like a dog. [*R.*]

YÂR/RÔW (*yârrô*), *n.* A plant, the milfoil.

YÂZ-A-GHÂN, *n.* A sort of curved knife, or short scymitar, much used in Turkey.

YÂUP, *v. n.* To cry as a child or bird; to yelp.

YÂW, *n.* (*Naut.*) An unsteady motion of a ship.

YÂW, *v. n.* To deviate from the right course.

YÂWL or **YÂUL**, *n.* A boat belonging to a ship.

YÂWL, *v. n.* To cry out. See **YELL**.

YÂWN, *v. n.* To gape; to open the mouth wide.

YÂWN, *n.* Oscitation; a gape; a hiatus.

YÂWN/ING, *a.* Sleepy; slumbering; gaping.

YÂWN/ING, *n.* Act of gaping; slumber.

Y-CLÂD (*e-klâd*), *p.* For *clad*. Clothed.

Y-CLÊPED (*e-klêp*), *p.* Called; termed; named.

YÊ, *pron.* The nominative plural of *Thou*.

YEA (*yâ* or *yê*) [*yâ*, *J. E. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; *yê*, *S. W. P. Wb.*; *yâ* or *yê*, *F.*], *ad.* Yes; a particle of affirmation, correlative to *nay*.

YÊAN, *v. n.* To bring young, as sheep.

YÊAN/LING, *n.* The young of sheep.

YÊAR, *n.* The space of time occupied by the revolution of the earth in its orbit; twelve calendar

months; 365 days, in common years:—in leap year, 366 days.

YÊAR/BOOK (*yêr/bûk*), *n.* A book of law reports published annually.

YÊAR/LING, *a.* Being a year old.

YÊAR/LING, *n.* An animal one year old.

YÊAR/LÛY, *a.* Happening every year; annual.

Syn.—Yearly course; half-yearly rent; annual plant; annual publication.

YÊAR/LÛY, *ad.* Annually; once a year.

YÊARN (*yêrn*), *v. n.* To feel pain, pity, or desire.

YÊARN/ING, *n.* Emotion of pity; sympathy.

YÊAST, *n.* Barm used for leavening bread; spume; foam:—written also *yeast*. See **YEST**.

YÊAST/Y, *a.* Containing or resembling yeast.

YÊLK [*yêlk*, *W. J. Ja. K. Sm. C. Wb.*; *yôk*, *S. F.*; *yêlk* or *yôk*, *P.*], *n.* The yellow part of an egg;—written also *yolk*.

YÊLL, *v. n.* To cry out with horror and agony.

YÊLL, *n.* A cry of horror; a hideous outcry.

YÊL/LÔWŞ (*yêl/lôz*), *n. pl.* A disease in horses

and cattle:—a disease in trees and plants.

YÊL/LÔW, *n.* Yellow color; a golden hue.

YÊL/LÔW-FÊ/VER, *n.* A malignant bilious fever:—called also the *black-voomit*.

YÊL/LÔW-HÂM-MER (*yêl/lô-hâm-êr*), *n.* A bird.

YÊL/LÔW-ISH (*yêl/lô-ish*), *a.* Approaching to yellow.

YÊL/LÔW-ISH-NÊSS, *n.* Quality of being yellowish.

YÊL/LÔW-NÊSS, *n.* The quality of being yellow.

YÊL/LÔWŞ (*yêl/lôz*), *n. pl.* A disease in horses and cattle:—a disease in trees and plants.

YÊLP, *v. n.* To bark as a beagle-hound or dog.

YÊÔ/MAN (*yô/man*, 40) [*yô/man*, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.*; *yêm/man*, *S. Scott*; *yûm/man*, *Kenrick*], *n.*; *pl.* **YÊÔ/MEN**. A farmer; a gentleman farmer; a freeholder.

YÊÔ/MAN-LÛY, *a.* Relating to or like a yeoman.

YÊÔ/MAN-RÛY (*yô/man-rê*), *n.* The body of yeomen.

***YÊRK** [*yêrk*, *S. W. P. E. K. Sm.*; *yêrk* or *yârk*, *Ja.*], *v. a.* To throw out; to lash; to strike.

***YÊRK**, *v. n.* To move as with jerks; to jerk.

***YÊRK**, *n.* A quick motion; a jerk.

YÊRN, *v. n.* See **YÊARN**.

YÊŞ [*yêş*, *P. E. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; *yîş*, *S. W. J.*; *yêş* or *yîş*, *F. K.*], *ad.* The affirmative particle, opposed to *no*; *yea*; truly.

YĚST [yěst, *S. W. F. Ja.*; yěst or yěst, *P. J.*; yěst, *K. Sm. Nares*], *n.* Barm: —now commonly written and pronounced *yeast*. See **YEAST**.
YĚS'TĒR, *a.* Being next before the present day.
***YĚS'TĒR-DĀY** or **YĚS'TĒR-DĀY** [yěs'těr-dā, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; yěs'těr-dā, *S. Kenrick, Nares, Scott*], *n.* The day next before to-day.
***YĚS'TĒR-DĀY**, *ad.* On the day last past.
***YĚS'TĒR-NIGHT** (yěs'těr-nit), *n.* The night before this night. [past.]
***YĚS'TĒR-NIGHT** (-nīt), *ad.* On the night last
YĚST'Y (yěst'ĕ), *a.* Frothy; yeasty. See **YEASTY**.
YĚT [yět, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; yět or yit, *Kenrick*], *conj.* Nevertheless; however.
YĚT, *ad.* Besides; still; at least; hitherto.
YĚW (yŏ), *n.* An evergreen tree of tough wood.
YĚW'ĒN (yŏ'ĕn), *a.* Made of the wood of yew.
YĚX, *v. n.* To hiccough. — *n.* The hiccough.
YĚLD (yěld), *v. a.* To produce; to give; to afford: —to allow; to concede; to grant.
YĚLD, *v. n.* To give up; to submit; to comply.
YĚLD, *n.* Return for ultivation; produce.
YĚLD'ĒR (yěld'ěr), *n.* One who yields.
YĚLD'ING, *n.* Act of giving up; submission.
YĚLD'ING, *p. a.* Complying; flexible.
YĚLD'ING-LY, *ad.* With compliance.
YĚLD'ING-NĚSS, *n.* Disposition to give up.
YŎKE, *n.* A bandage for the neck; a mark of servitude: —a chain; a bond: —a couple; a pair.
YŎKE, *v. a.* To bind by a yoke; to couple; to confine.
YŎKE'-FĚL-LŌW, *n.* A companion; a mate.

YŎKE'-MĀTE, *n.* Same as *yoke-fellow*.
YŎLK (yŏk) [yŏk, *S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C.*; yŏlk, *E.*; yŏlk, *Wb.*], *n.* The yellow part of an egg; yelk. See **YELK**.
YŎN, *a. & ad.* At a distance; yonder. *Shak.*
YŎN'DĒR, *a.* Being at a distance, but within view.
YŎN'DĒR, *ad.* At a distance, but within view.
YŎRE, *ad.* [†In time past. *Spenser.*] — *Of yore*, of old time; long ago. — *In days of yore*, in time past; formerly.
YŎ (yŏ), *personal pron.*; *pl.* of *Thou*.
YŎUNG (yŏung), *a.* Not old; youthful; ignorant.
YŎUNG (yŏung), *n.* The offspring of animals.
YŎUNG'ISH (yŏung'ish), *a.* Somewhat young.
YŎUNG'LING (yŏung'ling), *n.* A young animal.
YŎUNG'STER, *n.* A young person; a youth.
YŎUNK'ER, *n.* Youngster. *Shak.* [Colloquial.]
YŎUR (yŏr, if emphatic; yŏr, if otherwise), *pron. pos. or a.* Belonging to you.
YŎUR-SĚL' (yŏr-sěl'), *pron.* You; even you: —the reciprocal form of *you*.
YŎUTH (yŏth), *n.* The part of life succeeding to childhood: —a young man: —young persons.
YŎUTH'FUL (yŏth'fŭl), *a.* Young; juvenile.
YŎUTH'FUL-LY, *ad.* In a youthful manner.
YŎUTH'FUL-NĚSS, *n.* State of being youthful.
YŎTRĒ-A (i'trě-a), *n.* (*Min.*) An earth in the form of a white powder, found at Yterby, in Sweden.
YŎTRĒ-ŪM, *n.* (*Min.*) The metallic base of yttria.
YŎC'CA, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American tree and its fruit.
YŪLE, *n.* The ancient or Saxon name for *Christmas*; applied also to *Lammas*.

Z.

Z, a consonant, has, in English, the same sound as the soft or vocal *s* in *rose*.
ZĀ'ĒCHŌ, *n.* (*Arch.*) The lowest part of the pedestal of a column.
ZĀ'FĒR, *n.* A mineral; same as *zaffre*.
ZĀ'FRE (zā'fŭr), *n.* (*Chem.*) An oxide of cobalt.
ZĀM'BŌ, *n.* The offspring of an Indian and negro.
ZĀ'NY (zā'nĕ, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; zā'nĕ or zā'nĕ, *Ja.*], *n.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon.
ZĀR'NĒCH, *n.* The name of a genus of fossils.
ZĒ'A, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; maize.
ZĒAL, *n.* Passionate ardor in some cause or pursuit; fervency; earnestness; warmth.
***ZĒAL'QT** (zěl'qt), *n.* A person full of zeal; one over-zealous; an enthusiast.
***ZĒAL'OUS** (zěl'ŭs) [zěl'ŭs, *S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. C. Wb.*; zěl'ŭs or zě'ŭs, *W. Kenrick*], *a.* Possessed of zeal; fervent; ardent; earnest; passionate in any cause.
Syn. — A zealous disposition; fervent in spirit; ardent feeling; earnest solicitation.
***ZĒAL'OUS-LY**, *ad.* In a zealous manner; ardently.
***ZĒAL'OUS-NĚSS**, *n.* The quality of being zealous.
ZĒ'BRĀ, *n.* [*L.*] An African animal like an ass.
ZĒ'BU, *n.* A small East-Indian bison.
ZECHIN (che-kěn or zě'kin) [che-kěn', *W. J. E. F. Ja.*; che-kān', *S.*; zě'kin, *P. Sm. Wb.*; zě'chěn, *C.*], *n.* An Italian gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling; —written also *cechěin*, *chequin*, and *sequin*. See **SEQUIN**.
ZĒD, *n.* A name of the letter *Z*: —called also *zee*.
ZĒD'O-A-RY, *n.* A spicy plant, or medicinal root, growing in the East Indies.
ZĒM-IN-DĀR' [zěm-in-dār', *Sm. Brande*; ze-měn'dar, *K. C. Wb.*], *n.* A land-owner in India.
ZĒM'IN-DĀ-RY, *n.* The possession of a zemindar.
ZĒND, *n.* The ancient language of Persia.
ZĒ'NĪTH [zě'něth, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. R. Wb.*; zě'něth or zě'něth, *Ja.*; zě'něth, *Sm. C.*], *n.* The vertical point of the heavens, or the point overhead, opposite to the nadir.

ZĒ'O-LĪTE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, of several varieties, found in volcanic and trap rocks; natrolite.
ZĒPH'YR (zě'fir), *n.* [zěph'y-rŭs, *L.*] The west wind: —any mild, soft wind.
ZĒ'RO, *n.* [*It. Sp. & Fr.*] (*Meteorology.*) The arithmetical cipher; the point from which a thermometer is graduated.
ZĒST, *n.* Something used to give flavor to liquor; a taste added for a relish; a relish.
ZĒST, *v. a.* To heighten by additional relish.
ZĒ'TĀ, *n.* A Greek letter. —(*Arch.*) A dining-room; a closet.
ZE-TĒ'IC, *a.* Proceeding by inquiry.
ZE-TĒ'T'ICS, *n. pl.* A part of algebra which consists in the search for unknown quantities.
ZEÜG'LO-DŌN, *n.* (*Geol.*) An extinct species of whale.
ZEÜG'MĀ, *n.* [*Gr.*] A figure in grammar; ellipsis.
ZĒG'ZĀG, *n.* A line with sharp turns or angles.
ZĒG'ZĀG, *a.* Having sharp and quick turns.
ZĒG'ZĀG, *v. a.* To form with quick turns.
ZINC, *n.* A metal of a bluish-white color, much used in the manufacture of brass and other alloys: —in commerce, it is called *spelter*.
ZIN'CITE, *n.* (*Min.*) Native oxide of zinc.
ZINC'R'Y, *a.* Relating to, or containing, zinc.
ZIN-CŌG'RĀ-PHER, *n.* An engraver on zinc.
ZIN-CŌ-GRĀPH'ICĀL, *a.* Relating to zincography.
ZIN-CŌG'PĀ-PHY, *n.* The art of engraving on zinc.
ZIR'CŌN, *n.* (*Min.*) A hard, sparkling stone.
ZIR-CŌ'NĪ-A, *n.* An earth extracted from the minerals zircon and hyacinth.
ZŌ'CLE, *n.* (*Arch.*) A sort of stand or pedestal; socle. See **SOCLE**.
ZŌ'DĒ-XC [zŏ'dě-āk, *P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*; zŏ'dzhěk, *S.*; zŏ'dě-āk or zŏ'jě-āk, *W.*], *n.* (*Astron.*) An imaginary zone or belt in the heavens, which is divided into the twelve signs, and within which are the apparent motions of the sun and moon.
ZŌ'DĒ-CĀL, *a.* Relating to the zodiac.
ZŌLL'VE-REIN, *n.* [*Ger.*] A commercial or

customs union, establishing a uniform rate of customs in the several German states joining the union. The basis of it was first laid in 1818.

ZÖNE, *n.* A girdle; a belt. — (*Geog.*) One of the five divisions of the earth's surface formed by means of the two tropics and the two polar circles.

Syn. — *Zones* of the earth; temperate *zone*; a vestal *zone*; a monk's *girdle*; a military officer's *belt*.

ZÖNED (zōnd), *a.* Wearing a zone.

ZÖNE'LESS, *a.* Having no zone or girdle.

ZQ-ÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who is versed in zoography.

ZÖ-Q-GRÄPH'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to zoögraphy.

ZQ-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of animals.

ZQ-ÖL'A-TRY, *n.* The worship of animals.

ZÖ'Q-LITE, *n.* (*Geol.*) The fossil remains of a petrified animal.

ZÖ-Q-LÖQ'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to zoölogy.

ZQ-ÖL'Q-Q'IST, *n.* One who is versed in zoölogy.

ZQ-ÖL'Q-Q'Y, *n.* The science of animals, treating of their nature, properties, classification, &c.

ZQ-ÖN'IC, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid obtained from animal substances.

ZQ-ÖN'Q-MY, *n.* Animal physiology.

ZQ-ÖPH'A-GÖÜS, *a.* Feeding on living animals.

ZÖ-Q-PHÖR'IC [zö-q-för'ik, *W. P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; zö-öf'q-rík, *C. Wb. Ash*], *a.* (*Arch.*) Applied to a column bearing the figure of an animal.

ZQ-ÖPH'Q-RÜS, *n.*; *pl.* **ZQ-ÖPH'Q-RĪ**. [*L.*] (*Arch.*) A part between the architrave and cornice: — an ornament bearing animals; a frieze.

ZÖ'Q-PHYTE, *n.* A sort of vermes, or substance supposed to partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZÖ-Q-PHYT'IC, *a.* Relating to zoöphytes.

ZQ-ÖPH-Y-TÖL'Q-Q'Y, *n.* The natural history of zoöphytes.

ZÖ-Q-TÖM'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to zoötony.

ZQ-ÖT'Q-MIST, *n.* One versed in zoötony.

ZQ-ÖT'Q-MY, *n.* That branch of anatomy which relates to the structure of the lower animals.

ZY-MÖM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation; zymosimeter.

ZY-GÖ'MA, *n.* (*Anat.*) A bone of the upper jaw.

ZY-G-Q-MÄT'IC, *a.* Relating to the zygoma.

ZY-MQ-LÖQ'I-CAL, *a.* Relating to zymology.

ZY-MÖL'Q-Q'IST, *n.* One versed in zymology.

ZY-MÖL'Q-Q'Y, *n.* The doctrine of fermentation: — written also *zumology*.

ZY-MQ-SİM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation.

ZY-MÖT'IC, *a.* (*Med.*) Applied to epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases.

ZYN-CİF'ER-OÜS, *a.* Producing or containing zinc.

ZYN'COUS, *a.* Partaking of, or like, zinc.

ZY'THUM, *n.* [*L.*] A beverage or drink made from grain, as from wheat, barley, &c.

MĪEN, **SĪB**; **MÖVE**, **NÖB**, **SÖN**; **BÜLL**, **BÜE**, **BÜLE**. — Ç, Ğ, Ė, *soft*; E, Ė, Ç, Ė, *hard*; Ş as *z*; X as *gz*: **THIS**.

SIGNIFICATION

OF THE

PRINCIPAL CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN ;

WITH AN INDICATION OF THE LANGUAGES FROM WHICH THEY ARE DERIVED.

REMARKS.

A GREAT part of the Christian Names, now in common use, are Scripture Names, the most of which are from the Hebrew language ; a good many are from the Teutonic family of languages ; some are from the Greek and Latin languages, and the languages derived from the Latin ; but the etymology and signification of a considerable number of the names are very uncertain, and etymologists differ much in tracing their origin and interpreting their meaning.

The following list has been formed, in some measure, from one given by Ainsworth in his Latin Dictionary ; but many of the names have been derived from other sources ; and many of the significations assigned by Ainsworth have been rejected, as founded on false or improbable etymologies.

In relation to the etymology of names borrowed from the Teutonic family of languages, use has been made of Wachter's "Glossarium Germanicum," Adelung's "Wörterbuch der Hochdeutschen Mundart," Graff's "Althochdeutscher Sprachschatz," and Bosworth's "Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon

Language." Camden's "Remaines," Verstegan's "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities," and Skinner's "Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae," have also been consulted ; and valuable assistance has been derived from Ingram's edition of the "Saxon Chronicle."

With respect to the signification of names of Hebrew origin, Gesenius has been chiefly relied on ; though Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," and Robinson's "Lexicon of the Greek Testament," have also been used.

In relation to Italian names, the copious vocabulary of Ferrari, appended to Vol. VII. of the large Italian Dictionary published at Bologna in 1826, has been found very serviceable.

In many cases of doubtful etymology, the authority which has been followed is mentioned. In others, in which none of the conjectures proposed appeared plausible, the meaning is simply stated as *uncertain*.

The abbreviation *Ger.* includes *Old German*, as well as the modern form of the language.

NAMES OF MEN.

Aaron	<i>Heb.</i>	A mountaineer.	Alphenso	<i>Ger.</i>	All-ready. (<i>Wachter.</i>)
Abdiel	<i>Heb.</i>	Servant of God.	Alvah	<i>Heb.</i>	Wickedness.
Abel	<i>Heb.</i>	A breath ; vanity.	Alvan	<i>Heb.</i>	Tall.
Abiathar	<i>Heb.</i>	Father of abundance.	Alvin, Alwin	<i>Sax.</i>	Conquering all.
Abiel	<i>Heb.</i>	Father of strength, strong.	Amariah	<i>Heb.</i>	Word of Jehovah.
Abijah	<i>Heb.</i>	Whose father is Jehovah.	Amasa	<i>Heb.</i>	A burden.
Abner	<i>Heb.</i>	Father of light.	Ambrose	<i>Gr.</i>	Immortal.
Abraham	<i>Heb.</i>	Father of many.	Amni	<i>Heb.</i>	My people.
Abram	<i>Heb.</i>	Father of height, high father.	Amos	<i>Heb.</i>	Sustained ; or, strong.
Abshalom	<i>Heb.</i>	Father of peace, peaceful.	Andrew	<i>Gr.</i>	Courageous.
Adam	<i>Heb.</i>	Red earth ; man.	Andronicus	<i>Gr.</i>	A conqueror of men.
Adiu	<i>Heb.</i>	Luxurious ; given to pleasure.	Anselm, Ansel	<i>Ger.</i>	An heroic defender.
Adolphus	<i>Sax.</i>	Successful helper.	Anthony	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Uncertain.</i>
Adoniram	<i>Heb.</i>	Lord of height, high lord.	Antony		
Alan, Allan	<i>Slav.</i>	A bound (<i>Sealiger</i>) ; or, from the Latin <i>Ælianus</i> .	Archelaus	<i>Gr.</i>	Ruler of the people.
Alaric	<i>Sax.</i>	All-rich ; all-powerful.	Archibald	<i>Ger.</i>	Distinguished for boldness.
Albert	<i>Sax.</i>	All-bright.	Ariel	<i>Heb.</i>	Lion of God, valiant.
Alexander	<i>Gr.</i>	A helper of men.	Arnold	<i>Sax.</i>	A maintainer of honor.
Alfred	<i>Sax.</i>	All peace ; or, protecting all.	Artenas	<i>Gr.</i>	Gift of Artemis or Minerva.
Allen	<i>Slav.</i>	Probably the same as Alan.	Arthur	<i>Brit.</i>	A strong man. (<i>Ainsworth.</i>)
Alonzo	<i>Ger.</i>	The same as Alphonso.	Asa	<i>Heb.</i>	Healer ; physician.
Alpheus	<i>Heb.</i>	Exchange.	Asahel	<i>Heb.</i>	The work of God.
			Asaph	<i>Heb.</i>	One that gathers together.

Ashbel	Heb.	Purpose of God.	Gamaliel	Heb.	God is my rewarder.
Asher	Heb.	Blessedness.	Geoffrey	Sax.	The same as Godfrey.
Ashur	Heb.	Black.	George	Gr.	A husbandman.
Augustus	Lat.	Venerable; majestic.	Gerard	Ger.	Amiable.
Augustin }	Lat.	Belonging to Augustus.	Gideon	Heb.	A destroyer.
Austin }			Gilbert	Sax.	Bright as gold. (<i>Skinner.</i>)
Baldwin	Sax.	Bold in war. (<i>Bosworth.</i>)	Giles	Gr.	A little goat.
Barachias	Heb.	Whom Jehovah has blessed.	Godfrey	Sax.	Good protector.
Barnabas }	Heb.	Son of prophecy, or exhortation; powerful in exhortation.	Godwin	Sax.	Good in war. (<i>Bosworth.</i>)
Barnaby }			Gregory	Gr.	Watchful.
Bartholomew	Heb.	The son of Tolmai. [<i>tion.</i>]	Griffith	Brit.	Having great faith.
Basil	Gr.	Kingly; royal.	Gustavus	Ger.	A corruption of Augustus.
Benedict }	Lat.	Blessed.	Guy	Fr.	A leader. (<i>Camden.</i>)
Bennet }			Hannibal	Punic.	A gracious lord.
Benjamin	Heb.	Son of the right hand, i. e. of good fortune.	Hector	Gr.	A defender.
Benoni	Heb.	Son of my sorrow.	Heman	Heb.	Faithful.
Beriah	Heb.	A gift.	Henry	Ger.	<i>Uncertain.</i>
Bernard	Sax.	A brave man. (<i>Wachter.</i>)	Herbert	Ger.	Glory of the army. (<i>Skinner.</i>)
Boniface	Lat.	A well-doer.	Herman	Ger.	A warrior. (<i>Wachter.</i>)
Brian	Fr.	Having a thundering voice.	Hezekiah	Heb.	Jehovah strengthens.
Cadwallader	Brit.	Valiant in war.	Hilary	Lat.	Merry; cheerful.
Cæsar	Lat.	Having abundance of hair. (<i>Pen. Cyc.; Smith.</i>)	Hiram	Heb.	High-born; noble.
Caleb	Heb.	A dog.	Horace, Horatio	Lat.	<i>Uncertain.</i>
Calvin	Lat.	Bald.	Hosea	Heb.	Saviour; deliverer.
Cecil	Lat.	Dim-sighted.	Howell	Brit.	Sound; whole. (<i>Ainsworth.</i>)
Charles	Sax.	Manly; noble-spirited.	Hubert	Sax.	Bright of hue; handsome.
Christopher	Gr.	Bearing Christ.	Hugh	Dutch.	High; lofty. (<i>Ainsworth.</i>)
Clarence	Lat.	Illustrious.	Humphrey	Sax.	Protector of the home.
Clement	Lat.	Mild-tempered.	Ichabod	Heb.	Where is the glory?
Conrad	Sax.	Able, or bold, in counsel.	Ignatius	Gr.	<i>Uncertain.</i>
Constantine	Lat.	Resolute.	Immanuel	Heb.	God with us.
Cornelius	Lat.	<i>Uncertain.</i>	Ingram	Ger.	A stalwart youth. (<i>Wachter.</i>)
Cuthbert	Sax.	Renowned.	Ira	Heb.	Wakeful.
Cynus	Pers.	The sun.	Isaac	Heb.	Laughter.
Daniel	Heb.	A judge from God.	Isaiah	Heb.	Salvation of Jehovah.
Darius	Pers.	Preserver.	Israel	Heb.	Warrior of God.
David	Heb.	Well-beloved.	Ithiel	Heb.	God is with me.
Demetrius	Gr.	Belonging to Ceres.	Jabez	Heb.	One that causes pain.
Dionysius }	Gr.	Belonging to the god of wine.	Jacob	Heb.	A supplanter.
Dennis (Fr.) }			Jacques (Fr.) }		
Eben	Heb.	A stone.	James	Heb.	Descent.
Ebenezer	Heb.	The stone of help.	Jared	Gr.	A healer.
Edgar	Sax.	Successful spear, or warrior.	Jason	Dutch.	<i>Uncertain</i> ; the same as Gaspar and Caspar.
Edmund	Sax.	Successful protector.	Jasper	Heb.	Beloved of Jehovah.
Edward	Sax.	Successful keeper.	Jedidiah	Sax.	The same as Godfrey.
Edwin	Sax.	Successful in war. (<i>Bosw.</i>)	Jeffrey	Heb.	Exalted by Jehovah.
Egbert	Sax.	Bright eye. (<i>Turner.</i>)	Jeremiah }		
Elbert	Sax.	The same as Albert.	Jeremy }	Gr.	Having a sacred name.
Elfred	Sax.	Terrible.	Jerome }		
Eleazar	Heb.	God is his helper.	Jesse	Heb.	Firm.
Eli	Heb.	Exalted; a summit.	Joab	Heb.	Jehovah is his father.
Eliab	Heb.	God is his father.	Job	Heb.	Persecuted; afflicted.
Elihu	Heb.	His God is HE, i. e. Jehovah.	Joel	Heb.	Jehovah is his God.
Elijah, Elias	Heb.	His God is Jehovah.	John	Heb.	Gracious gift of Jehovah.
Eliphalet	Heb.	God is his deliverance.	Jonah, Jonas	Heb.	A dove.
Elisha	Heb.	God is his salvation.	Jonathan	Heb.	Gift of Jehovah.
Elizur	Heb.	God is his rock, or strength.	Joseph	Heb.	Addition.
Elnathan	Heb.	The gift of God.	Josiah, Josias	Heb.	Whom Jehovah heals.
Emmanuel	Heb.	God with us.	Joshua	Heb.	Jehovah is his saviour.
Eneas	Gr.	Laudable; praised.	Jotham	Heb.	Jehovah is upright.
Enoch	Heb.	Initiated; instructed.	Judah	Heb.	Renowned.
Enos	Heb.	Man.	Julian	Lat.	Belonging to Julius.
Ephraim	Heb.	Fruitful.	Julius	Gr.	Soft-haired. (<i>Camden.</i>)
Erasmus	Gr.	Lovely; worthy to be loved.	Justin	Lat.	Just.
Erastus	Gr.	Lovely; amiable.	Kenelm	Sax.	A defence of his kindred.
Ernest	Ger.	Earnest.	Laban	Heb.	White; shining.
Esau	Heb.	Hairy.	Lambert	Sax.	A keeper of lambs. (<i>Ingram.</i>)
Ethan	Heb.	Perpetuity; strength.	Lancelot	Ital.	A little angel. (<i>Ferrari.</i>)
Eugene	Gr.	Well-born, noble.	Laurence }	Lat.	{ Flourishing like a bay-tree. (<i>Camden.</i>)
Eusebius	Gr.	Religious.	Lawrence }		
Eustace	Gr.	Standing firm.	Lemuel	Heb.	Created by God.
Evan or Ivan	Brit.	The same as John.	Leonard	Sax.	Brave as a lion.
Everard	Ger.	Fierce as a wild boar.	Leopold	Ger.	Bold as a lion. (<i>Wachter.</i>)
Ezekiel	Heb.	Whom God strengthens.	Levi	Heb.	A joining.
Ezra	Heb.	A helper.	Lewis, Louis	Fr.	The same as Lodowic.
Felix	Lat.	Happy.	Linus	Gr.	Flax; flaxen-haired.
Ferdinand	<i>Uncertain.</i>		Lionel	Lat.	A little lion.
Fernando	Sp.	The same as Ferdinand.	Llewellyn	Brit.	Like a lion.
Francis, Frank	Fr.	Free.	Loammi	Heb.	Not my people.
Frederic	Ger.	Rich in peace; or, peaceful	Lodowic }	Ger.	Famous in war. (<i>Wachter.</i>)
Gabriel	Heb.	Mighty one of God. {ruler.	Ludovic }		
			Lorenzo	Ital.	The same as Laurence.

Lot	Heb.	A veil.	Reuben	Heb.	Behold, a son!
Lubin	Sax.	A lover of his friend.	Reynold	Sax.	The same as Reginald.
Lucius	Lat.	Born at the break of day.	Richard	Sax.	Powerful.
Luke	Lat.	A contraction of Lucanus.	Robert	Ger.	Famous in counsel.
Luther	Ger.	Illustrious. (<i>Wachter.</i>)	Rodolphus	Sax.	Aiding in counsel.
Malachi	Heb.	Messenger of Jehovah.	Roger	Ger.	Quiet. (<i>Camden.</i>)
Manasseh	Heb.	Who makes forget. <i>Gen.</i> xlii. 51.	Roland	Ger.	Counsel for the land. (<i>Camd.</i>)
Marcellus	Lat.	Diminutive of Marcus.	Rowland		
Marcus	Lat.	The same as Marcus.	Rufus	Lat.	Reddish; red-headed.
Marcus, Mark	Lat.	A hammer.	Sanson	Heb.	Sun-like.
Marmaduke	Lat.	<i>Uncertain.</i>	Samuel	Heb.	Heard by God.
Martin		Martial. (<i>Camden.</i>)	Saul	Heb.	Desired.
Matthew	Heb.	Gift of Jehovah.	Sebastian	Gr.	To be revered.
Maurice	Lat.	Sprung of a Moor.	Seth	Heb.	A replacing.
Meredith	Brit.	The roaring of the sea.	Silas	Lat.	A contraction of Silvanus.
Micah	Heb.	Who is like Jehovah?	Silvanus	Lat.	A lover of the woods.
Michael	Heb.	Who is like God?	Sylvanus		
Morgan	Brit.	A seaman; or, born on the sea.	Sylvester	Lat.	Living in the woods.
Moses	Egypt.	Drawn out of the water.	Simeon, Simon	Heb.	A hearkening.
Nahum	Heb.	Consolation.	Solomon	Heb.	Peaceable.
Nathan	Heb.	A gift.	Stephen	Gr.	A crown or garland.
Nathanael	Heb.	The gift of God.	Sylvan, Sylvanus.		See Silvanus.
Nathaniel			Thaddeus	Syr.	A dear child. (<i>Winer.</i>)
Neal	Lat.	Somewhat black. (<i>Camden.</i>)	Theobald	Sax.	A bold leader. (<i>Wachter.</i>)
Nehemiah	Heb.	Comforted by Jehovah.	Theodore	Gr.	The gift of God.
Nicholas	Gr.	Victorious over the people.	Theophilus	Gr.	A lover of God.
Noah	Heb.	Rest.	Theron	Gr.	A hunter.
Noel	Fr.	Christmas; born on Christmas.	Thomas	Heb.	A twin.
Norman	Fr.	One born in Normandy.	Timothy	Gr.	One who honors God.
Obadiah	Heb.	Servant of Jehovah.	Tobias	Heb.	Pleasing to Jehovah.
Oliver	Lat.	An olive-tree.	Tristram, Tristram	Lat.	Sorrowful.
Orestes	Gr.	A mountaineer.	Valentine	Lat.	Powerful.
Orlando	Ital.	The same as Roland.	Vincent	Lat.	Conquering.
Owen	Brit.	Well-descended. (<i>Ainsw.</i>)	Vivian	Lat.	Living.
Ozias	Heb.	Might of Jehovah.	Urban	Lat.	Courteous.
Patrick	Lat.	A nobleman.	Uriah	Heb.	Flame of Jehovah.
Paul	Lat.	Small; little.	Urian	Dan.	A husbandman. (<i>Camden.</i>)
Peleg	Heb.	Division.	Uriel	Heb.	Flame of God.
Peregrine	Lat.	A foreigner.	Walter	Ger.	A ruler; or, forester.
Peter	Gr.	A rock.	William	Ger.	Golden helmet. (<i>Verstegan.</i>)
Philander	Gr.	A lover of men.	Winfred	Sax.	Win-peace.
Philemon	Gr.	Loving; friendly.	Zabdiel	Heb.	Gift of God.
Philip	Gr.	A lover of horses.	Zaccheus	Heb.	Innocent; pure.
Phineas	Heb.	Mouth of brass.	Zachariah	Heb.	Remembered by Jehovah.
Phinehas			Zachary		
Pliny	Lat.	<i>Uncertain.</i>	Zebadiah	Heb.	Gift of Jehovah.
Ptolemy	Gr.	Mighty in war.	Zebedee		
Quintin	Lat.	The fifth.	Zedekiah	Heb.	The justice of Jehovah.
Ralph	Sax.	Helpful in counsel.	Zelotes	Gr.	A zealot.
Raymond	Ger.	A strong man; or, strong pro-	Zenas	Gr.	Gift of Jupiter.
Reginald	Sax.	<i>Uncertain.</i> [tector.]			

NAMES OF WOMEN.

Abigail	Heb.	The father's joy.	Belinda	<i>Uncertain.</i>	
Ada	Sax.	The same as Edith. (<i>Camden.</i>)	Bertha	Sax.	Bright or famous.
Adaline	Ger.	Noble; a princess.	Betsey	Eng.	A corruption of Elizabeth.
Adela			Blanche	Fr.	Fair.
Adelaide			Bridget	Irish.	Shining; bright. [roine.]
Adelia			Camilla	Lat.	The name of a Volscian he-
Adeline			Caroline	Ital.	Feminine of Carolus, the
Agatha	Gr.	Good.	Catharine	Gr.	Pure. [Latin of Charles.]
Agnes	Gr.	Chaste.	Catherine		
Alice, Alicia	Ger.	Noble.	Cecilia	Lat.	Feminine of Cecil.
Almira	<i>Uncertain.</i>		Celia	Lat.	Feminine of Cælius.
Althea	Gr.	A healer.	Charity	Lat.	Love; affection.
Amabel	Lat.	Lovely; amiable.	Charlotte	Fr.	Feminine of Charles.
Amanda	Lat.	Worthy to be loved.	Chloe	Gr.	A green herb; an epithet of Ceres, "the verdant."
Amelia	Gr.	<i>Uncertain</i> ; fem. of Amelius.	Christiana	Gr.	Belonging to Christ.
Amy	Fr.	Beloved.	Cicely	Eng.	A corruption of Cecilia.
Angelina	Ital.	A little angel.	Clara	Lat.	Bright; illustrious.
Anna	Heb.	The same as Hannah.	Clarissa	Lat.	A variation of Clara.
Anne, Ann			Clementina	Lat.	Mild; merciful.
Arabella	Lat.	A fair altar.	Constance	Lat.	Constant.
Ariana	Gr.	Corrupted from Ariadne.	Cora	Gr.	Maiden; daughter. A name of Proserpine.
Augusta	Lat.	Feminine of Augustus.	Cordelia	Lat.	Warm-hearted; noble-heart-
Aurelia	Lat.	Golden; fem. of Aurelius.	Cornelia	Lat.	Feminine of Cornelius. [ed.]
Barbara	Lat.	Foreign or strange.			
Beatrice	Lat.	Making happy.			

Cynthia	Gr.	Belonging to Mt. Cynthus.	Lucy, Lucia	Lat.	Feminine of Lucius.
Deborah	Heb.	A bee.	Lydia	Gr.	A Lydian.
Delia	Gr.	Belonging to the isle of Delos.	Mabel	Lat.	Shortened from Amabel.
Diana	Gr.	The name of a goddess.	Madeline	Fr.	The same as Magdalene.
Diantha	Gr.	Flower of Jove; a pink.	Magdalene	Heb.	Belonging to Magdala.
Dinah	Heb.	Judged; acquitted.	Mahala	Heb.	Disease.
Dora	Gr.	A gift.	Marcia	Lat.	Feminine of Marcius.
Dorcas	Gr.	A gazelle.	Margaret	Gr.	A pearl.
Dorothea	Gr.	The gift of God.	Maria	Lat.	A form of Mary.
Dorothy	Gr.		Marianne	Fr.	From Mary and Anne.
Drusilla	Gr.	Dewy eyes. (<i>dinsworth</i> .)	Marion	Fr.	A familiar form of Mary.
Edith	Sax.	Happiness.	Martha	Heb.	Uncertain.
Edna	Heb.	Pleasure.	Mary	Heb.	The same as Miriam.
Eleanor	Sax.	All-fruitful. (<i>Skinner</i> .)	Matilda	Ger.	A heroine.
Elinor	Sax.	The same as Eleanor.	Maud	Eng.	From the name of the month.
Eliza		Contracted from Elizabeth.	May	Eng.	From the name of the month.
Elizabeth	Heb.	God her oath; worshipper	Mehitabel	Heb.	Blessed by God.
Elisabeth	Heb.	of God.	Mehitable	Heb.	
Ella		A contraction of Eleanor.	Melicent	Lat.	A sweet singer.
Ellen		Dimin. of Eleanor. — Helen.	Melissa	Gr.	A bee.
Elsie		Diminutive of Alice.	Mercy	Eng.	Mercy.
Emeline	Gr.	Harmonious; graceful.	Minerva	Lat.	Name of a goddess.
Emmeline	Lat.	From Æmilia; or, Gr. the	Minna	Ger.	Contracted from Wilhelmina.
Emily	Lat.	same as Emeline.	Miranda	Lat.	Admirable.
Emma	Ital.	A gem. (<i>Ferrari</i> .)	Miriam	Heb.	Rebellion. (<i>Gesen</i> .)
Ernestine	Ger.	Fem. diminutive of Ernest.	Nancy	Eng.	A familiar form of Anne.
Esther, Hester	Pers.	Star; good fortune.	Nora	Ital.	A contraction of Honora and
Ethelind	Sax.	Noble.			of Leonora.
Eugenia	Gr.	Well-born; noble.	Octavia	Lat.	Feminine of Octavius.
Eunice	Gr.	Happily victorious.	Olive, Olivia	Lat.	An olive.
Euphemia	Gr.	Of good report.	Olympia	Gr.	Heavenly.
Evangelino	Gr.	Bringing glad news.	Patience	Lat.	Patience.
Eve, Eva	Heb.	Causing life.	Paulina	Lat.	Feminine of Paulinus.
Evelina	Ital.	Diminutive of Eva.	Penelope	Gr.	A weaver.
Fanny		Diminutive of Frances.	Persis	Gr.	A Persian woman.
Felicia	Lat.	Happy.	Phebe	Gr.	The same as Phœbe.
Fidelia	Lat.	Faithful.	Philippa	Gr.	Feminine of Philip.
Flora	Lat.	The goddess of flowers.	Phœbe	Gr.	Shining; bright. A name of
Florence	Lat.	Blooming; flourishing.	Phyllis	Gr.	A green bough. [<i>Diana</i> .]
Frances	Fr.	Feminine of Francis.	Polly	Eng.	A variation of Molly, from
Genevieve	Fr.	Uncertain.	Priscilla	Lat.	Somewhat old. [<i>Mary</i> .]
Georgiana		Feminine of George.	Prudence	Lat.	Foresight; prudence.
Gertrude	Ger.	All truth. (<i>Verstegan</i> .)	Rachel	Heb.	A ewe.
Grace, Gratia	Lat.	Grace; favor.	Rebecca	Heb.	A noose.
Hannah	Heb.	Gracious; kind.	Rhoda	Gr.	A rose.
Harriet	Eng.		Rosa, Rose	Lat.	A rose.
Henrietta	Fr.	Fem. diminutive of Henry.	Rosabella	Ital.	A fair rose.
Helen	Gr.	Uncertain.	Rosalie	Fr.	Rosy.
Hephzibah	Heb.	My delight is in her.	Rosamond	Ger.	Rosy lips. (<i>Skinner</i> .)
Hester	Pers.	See Esther.	Roxana	Pers.	Name of the wife of Alexan-
Honora	Lat.	Honorable.			der the Great.
Huldah	Heb.	A weasel.	Ruth	Heb.	A female friend.
Ida	Sax.	The same as Edith. (<i>Camden</i> .)	Sabina	Lat.	Sprung from the Sabines.
Inez	Span.	The same as Agnes.	Sabrina	Lat.	The river Severn.
Irene	Gr.	Peace.	Sally	Eng.	A familiar form of Sarah.
Isabella, Isabel	Span.	The same as Elizabeth	Salome	Heb.	Peaceful.
Jane, Jeanne	Fr.	Feminine of John.	Salva	Lat.	Safe.
Janet	Fr.	Diminutive of Jane.	Sarah, Sara	Heb.	A princess.
Jeannette	Fr.		Selina	Gr.	Parsley.
Jemima	Heb.	A dove.	Sibylla, Si-	Gr.	A sibyl; prophetess.
Jerusha	Heb.	Possessed; married.	byl, Sybil	Gr.	
Joan, Joanna	Lat.	Feminine of John.	Sophia	Gr.	Wisdom.
Josephine	Fr.	Feminine of Joseph.	Sophonria	Gr.	Of a sound mind.
Joyce	Lat.	Pleasant. (<i>Camden</i> .)	Stella	Lat.	A star.
Judith	Heb.	Praised.	Susan	Heb.	A lily.
Julia	Lat.	Feminine of Julius.	Susanna	Syr.	A gazelle.
Juliana	Lat.	Feminine of Julian.	Tabitha	Lat.	Moderation.
Juliet	Fr.	Diminutive of Julia.	Temperance	Lat.	
Katharine, Katherine		See Catharine.	Theodora	Gr.	The gift of God.
Keturah	Heb.	Incense.	Theodosia	Gr.	The gift of God.
Kezia	Heb.	Cassia.	Thomasine	Fr.	Feminine of Thomas.
Lætitia	Lat.	Gladness.	Tryphena	Gr.	Delicate, luxurious.
Laura	Lat.	A laurel or bay-tree.	Tryphosa	Gr.	Luxurious. [<i>Muses</i> .]
Lavinia	Lat.	Name of the wife of Æneas.	Urania	Gr.	Heavenly; name of one of the
Leonora	Ital.	The same as Eleanor.	Ursula	Lat.	A she-bear.
Lætitia, Lettice	Lat.	The same as Lætitia.	Valeria	Lat.	Feminine of Valerius.
Lily	Lat.	A lily.	Victoria	Lat.	Victory.
Lois	Gr.	Good; desirable.	Vida	Erse.	Feminine of David.
Louisa, Louise	Fr.	Feminine of Louis.	Viola, Violet	Lat.	A violet.
Lucinda	Lat.	Shining; brilliant.	Virginia	Lat.	Virgin; pure.
Lucretia	Lat.	Wife of Collatinus. — Fem-	Wilhelmina	Ger.	Feminine of William.
		inine of Lucretius.	Winifred	Sax.	A lover of peace.
			Zenobia	Gr.	The life of Jupiter.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

A. Afternoon.—Answer.—Acre.
— Adjective.—*á*, or *áá*. Ana,
of each the same quantity.
A. (*In commerce*.) Accepted.—
a. to.—*á*. at.
A. A. P. S. American Association
for the Promotion of Science.
A. A. S. Fellow of the American
Academy.
A. A. S. S. Member of the
American Antiquarian Society.
A. B. (*Artium Baccalaureus*.)
Bachelor of Arts.
Abbr. Abbreviated.
A. B. C. F. M. American Board
of Commissioners for Foreign
Missions.
Abp. Archbishop.
Abr. Abridged or abbreviated.
A. B. S. American Bible Society.
A. C. (*Ante Christum*.) Before
Christ.
A. C. Arch-Chancellor.
Acct. Account.
A. C. S. American Colonization
Society.
A. D. (*Anno Domini*.) In the
Year of our Lord.
A. D. Archduke.
Ad. Adverb.
Adj. Adjutant.
Adj. Gen. Adjutant-General.
Adm., or Adml. Admiral.—Ad-
miralty.
Adm. Co. Admiralty Court.
Admr. Administrator.
Adv. (*Ad Valorem*.) At the
value.—Advent.—Advocate.
Æt., or *Æ*. Aged.
A. F., or A. fir. Firkin of Ale.
Agric. Agriculture.
A. H. In the Year of the He-
gira.
A. H. M. S. American Home
Missionary Society.
Al., or Ala. Alabama.
Ald. Alderman.
Alt. Altitude.
A. M. (*Artium Magister*.) Mas-
ter of Arts.
A. M. (*Ante Meridiem*.) Before
noon.
A. M. (*Anno Mundi*.) In the
Year of the World.
Am. American.
Amb. Ambassador.
Amt. Amount.
An. (*Anno*.) In the Year.
An., or Ans. Answer.

Ana. (*Medicine*.) In like quan-
tity.
Anat. Anatomy.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ant. Antiquities.
A. O. S. S. Member of the Amer-
ican Oriental Society.
Ap., Apr., or Apl. April.
Ap. Apostle.
A. P. G. Professor of Astronomy
in Gresham College.
Apo. Apogee.
Apoc. Apocalypse.
A. R. (*Anna Regina*.) Queen
Anne.
A. R. (*Anno Regni*.) In the
Year of the Reign.
Ar., or Arab. Arabic.
Arch. Architecture.
Arith. Arithmetic.
Ark. Arkansas.
Arm. Armoric.—Armenian.
Arr. Arrived.—Arms. Arrivals.
A. R. S. S. Fellow of the Royal
Society of Antiquaries.
A. S. A. S. Member of the Amer-
ican Statistical Association.
A. Sax. Anglo-Saxon.
A. S. S. U. American Sunday
School Union.
Astrol. Astrology.
Astron. Astronomy.
A. T. Arch-Treasurer.
A. T. S. American Tract So-
ciety.—American Temperance
Society.
Att., or Atty. Attorney.
Atty. Gen. Attorney-General.
Au. (*Aunes*.) French Ells.
A. U. A. American Unitarian
Association.
A. U. C. (*Anno Urbis Condite*.)
In the Year from the Building
of the City [Rome].
Aug. August.
Aust. Austria, or Austrian.
Av. Average.

B.

B. (*Basso*.) Bass, in Music.
B., or Bk. Book.—b. Born.
B. A. Bachelor of Arts.—British
America.
Bal. Balance.
Bar. Barrel.—Barleycorn.
Bart., or Bt. Baronet.
Bbl. Barrel.

B. C. Before Christ.
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bd. Bound.
Bds. Bound in boards.
Benj. Benjamin.
Berks. Berkshire.
B. F., or B. fir. Firkin of Beer.
Bk. Bank.—Book.
B. L. (*Baccalaurus Legum*.)
Bachelor of Laws.
Bl. Barrel.
B. M. (*Baccalaurus Medicinæ*.)
Bachelor of Medicine.
Bot. Botany.
Bp. Bishop.
B. R. (*Banco Regis*, or *Reginæ*.)
King's, or Queen's Bench.
Br., or Bro. Brother.
Brig. Brigadier.—Brigade.
Brig. Gen. Brigadier-General.
Bu., or Bush. Bushel.
Bucks. Buckinghamshire.
B. V. (*Beata Virgo*.) Blessed
Virgin.
B. V. (*Bene Vale*.) Farewell.

C.

C. (*Centum*.) A hundred.—
Cent.—Centime.
C., or Cap. (*Caput*.) Chapter.
Cal. California.
Cant. Canticles.
Cap. Capital.—Caps. Capitals.
Capt. Captain.
Car. Carpentry.—Carat.
C. A. S. Fellow of the Connec-
ticut Academy.
Cash. Cashier.
Cath. Catholic.—Catherine.
C. B. Companion of the Bath.
C. B. Cape Breton.
C. C. Caius College.—Account
Current.—County Commis-
sioner.
C. C. C. Corpus Christi Collego.
C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas.
C. E. Civil Engineer.
C. E. Canada East.
Cent., or Ct. (*Centum*.) A Hun-
dred.
C. H. Court-House.
Ch., or C. Church.
Ch. Ch., or Ch. C. Christ
Church.
Chal., or Ch. Chaldron.
Chanc. Chancellor.

Chap., or Ch. Chapter.
 Chas. Charles.
 Chem. Chemistry.
 Chron. Chronicles.—Chronology.
 Cit. Citizen.
 C. J. Chief Justice.
 Cl. Clerk.—Clergyman.
 Clk. Clerk.
 Co. Company.—County.
 Coch., or Coch. (*Cochleare.*) A spoonful.
 Col. Colonel.—Colossians.
 Coll. College.—Collector.
 Com. Commissioner.—Commodore.—Commerce.—Committee.—Commentary.
 Comp. Compare.—Comparative.—Compound.
 Com. Ver. Common Version.
 Con. (*Contra.*) Against, or in opposition.
 Conch. Conchology.
 Con. Cr., or C. C. Contra Credit.
 Cong., or C. Congress.
 Conj. Conjunction.
 Conn., or Ct. Connecticut.
 Cons. Constable.
 Cor. Corinthians. [ry.
 Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
 C. P. Common Pleas.—Court of Probate.
 C. P. S. (*Custos Privati Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Privy Seal.
 C. R. (*Custos Rotulorum.*) Keeper of the Rolls.
 C. R. (*Carolus Rex.*) King Charles.
 Cr. Credit.—Creditor.
 Crim. Con. Criminal Conversation, or Adultery.
 C. S. (*Custos Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Seal.—Court of Sessions.
 Ct. Connecticut.—Count.
 Ct. Cent.—Cts. Cents.
 Cur. Current, or This month.
 C. W. Canada West.
 Cwt. Hundred-weight.

D.

D., or d. (*Denarius.*) Penny, or Pence.
 D., or d. Day.—Died.—Dime.
 D. Dutch.
 D., or Deg. Degree.
 Dan. Daniel.—Danish.
 D. C. District of Columbia.
 D. C. L. Doctor of Civil Law.
 D. D. (*Divinitatis Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
 Dea. Deacon.
 Dec. December.—Declination.
 Del. Delaware.—Delegate.
 Del. (*Delineavit.* drew.)—Placed on a copperplate with the name of the draftsman.
 Deg. Degree, or Degrees.
 Den. Denmark.
 Dep., or Dept. Department.
 Dep. Deputy.
 Dept. Deponent.
 Deut. Deuteronomy.
 D. F. Defender of the Faith.—Dean of the Faculty.
 Dft., or Dft. Defendant.
 D. G. (*Dei Gratia.*) By the Grace of God.
 Diam. Diameter.
 Dict. Dictator.—Dictionary.
 Dis., Disc., or Discit. Discount.
 Dist. Atty. District Attorney.

Div. Dividend.—Division.
 D. L. S. Double-refined loaf-sugar.
 D. M. Doctor of Music.
 Do., Ditto. The same; as aforesaid.
 Dols., or \$. Dollars.
 Doz. Dozen.
 D. P. Doctor of Philosophy.
 Dr. Doctor.—Debtor.—Dram.
 D. T. (*Doctor Theologiae.*) Doctor of Divinity.
 D. V. (*Deo Volente.*) God will.
 Dwt. Pennyweight. [ing.

E.

E. East.—Earl.
 Ecc., or Eccles. Ecclesiastical.
 Eccl. Ecclesiastes.
 Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
 Ed. Edition.—Editor.
 E. E. Errors excepted.—English Ells.
 E. G., or e. g. (*Exempli Gratia.*) For example.
 E. I. East Indies, or East India.
 E. I. C. East India Company.
 Elec. Electricity.
 E. Lon. East Longitude.
 Encyc. Encyclopædia.
 E. N. E. East-north-east.
 Eng. England.—English.
 Ent. Entomology.
 Env. Ext. Envoy Extraordinary.
 Ep. Epistle.
 Eph. Ephesians.
 E. S. E. East-south-east.
 Esq., or Esqr. Esquire.
 E. T. English Translation.
 Et al. (*Et alii.*) And others.
 Etc., or &c. (*Et cætera.*) And others; and so forth.
 Ex. Example.—Exodus.
 Exc. Excellency.
 Exch. Exchequer.
 Exon. (*Exonia.*) Exeter.
 Exr. Executor.
 Ez. Ezra.
 Ezek. Ezekiel.

F.

F., or f. Franc.—Florin.
 Fahr. Fahrenheit.
 Far. Farthing. [of Arts.
 F. A. S. Fellow of the Society
 F. D. (*Fidei Defensor.*) Defender of the Faith.
 F. E., or Fl. E. Flemish Ells.
 Feb. February.
 Fem. Feminine.
 F. E. S. Fellow of the Entomological Society.
 F. G. S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
 F. H. S. Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
 Fig. Figure.
 Fir. Firkin.
 Fl., or Fa. Florida.
 Fl., or fl. Flourished.—Florin.
 Fl. E. Flemish Ell.
 F. L. S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
 Fo., or Fol. Folio.
 Fort. Fortification.
 Fr. France.—French.—Francis.
 F. R. A. S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Fr. E. French Ells.
 F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society
 F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
 F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
 F. R. S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
 F. R. S. & A. S. Fellow and Associate of the Royal Society.
 F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.—Fellow of the Society of Arts.
 F. S. A. E. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.
 Ft. Foot, or Feet.—Fort.
 Fth. Fathom.
 Fur. Furlong.
 F. Z. S. Fellow of the Zoölogical Society.

G.

Ga., or Geo. Georgia.
 Gal. Galatians.—Gallon.
 G. B. Great Britain.
 G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
 G. C. H. Grand Cross of Hanover.
 Gen. General.—Genesis.
 Gent. Gentleman.
 Geo. George.—Georgia.
 Geog. Geography.
 Geol. Geology.
 Geom. Geometry.
 Ger. German.—Germany.
 Gov. Governor.
 Gov. Gen. Governor-General.
 G. R. (*Georgius Rex.*) King George.
 Gr. Greek.—Grains.—Gross.
 Gram. Grammar.

H.

H., h., or hr. Hour.
 Hab. Habakkuk.
 Hants. Hampshire.
 H. B. C. Hudson's Bay Company.
 H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.
 H. E., or h. e. (*Hoc, or hic est.*) That is, or This is.
 Heb. Hebrews.—Hebrew.
 H. E. I. C. Honorable East India Company.
 Her. Heraldry.
 Hf. bd. Half-bound.
 Hhd. Hogshead.
 H. H. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.
 Hil. Hilary.
 Hist. History.
 H. J. S. (*Hic jacet sepultus.*) Here lies buried.
 H. M. His or Her Majesty.
 H. M. S. His or Her Majesty's Ship or Service.
 Hon. Honorable.
 Hon'd. Honored.
 Hort. Horticulture.
 Hos. Hosea.
 H. P. Half-pay.
 H. R. House of Representatives.
 H. R. E. Holy Roman Empire.
 H. R. H. His Royal Highness.
 H. S. (*Hic situs.*) Here lies.
 Hum., or Humb. Humble.
 Hund. Hundred.

I.

I., or Isl. Island.
 Ib., or Ibid. (*Ibidem*.) In the same place.
 Ich. Ichthyology.
 Id. (*Idem*.) The same.
 I. e., or i. e. (*Id est*.) That is.
 I. H. S. (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*.) Jesus the Saviour of Men.
 Ill. Illinois.
 Imp. Imperial.
 In. Inch.
 In., Ia., or Ind. Indiana.
 Inc. Incorporated.
 Incog. (*Incognito*.) Unknown.
 Ind. Ter. Indian Territory.
 In loc. (*In loco*.) In the place.
 Inst. Instant, or Of the present Month.
 Interj. Interjection.
 In trans. (*In transitu*.) On the passage.
 Io. Iowa.
 I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
 Isa. Isaiah.
 It. Italy. — Italian.
 Itin. Itinerary.

J.

J. Judge.
 J. A. Judge Advocate.
 Ja., or Jas. James.
 Jac. Jacob.
 Jam. Jamaica.
 Jan. January.
 J. C. D. Doctor of Civil Law.
 J. D. (*Jurum Doctor*.) Doctor of Laws.
 Jer. Jeremiah.
 J. H. S. (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*.) Jesus the Saviour of Men.
 Jno. John.
 Jona. Jonathan.
 Jos. Joseph.
 Josh. Joshua.
 J. P. Justice of the Peace.
 J. Prob. Judge of Probate.
 J. R. (*Jacobus Rez.*) King James.
 Jr., or Jun. Junior.
 J. U. D. (*Juris utriusque Doctor*.) Doctor of both Laws; i. e. the Canon and the Civil Law.
 Jul. July. — Julius.
 Jul. Per. Julian Period.
 Jun. June. — Junius.
 Jus. P. Justice of the Peace.
 Just., or Jus. Justice.

K.

K. King.
 K. A. Knight of St. Andrew, in Russia.
 K. A. N. Knight of Alexander Newski, in Russia.
 Kan. Kansas.
 K. B. Knight of the Bath.
 K. H. King's Bench.
 K. B. A. Knight of St. Bento d'Avis, in Portugal.
 K. B. E. Knight of the Black Eagle, in Russia.
 K. C. King's Council.

K. C. Knight of the Crescent, in Turkey.
 K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
 K. C. H. Knight Commander of Hanover.
 K. C. S. Knight of Charles III., in Spain.
 K. E. Knight of the Elephant, in Denmark.
 Ken., or Ky. Kentucky.
 K. F. Knight of Ferdinand, in Spain.
 K. F. M. Knight of St. Ferdinand and Merit, in Sicily.
 K. G. Knight of the Garter.
 K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross.
 K. G. C. B. Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
 K. G. F. Knight of the Golden Fleece, in Spain.
 K. G. H. Knight of the Guelph of Hanover.
 K. G. V. Knight of Gustavus Vasa, in Sweden.
 K. H. Knight of Hanover.
 Kil. Kilderkin.
 K. J. Knight of St. Joachim.
 K. L. Knight of Leopold of Austria.
 K. L. H. Knight of the Legion of Honor.
 Km. Kingdom.
 K. M. Knight of Malta.
 K. M. H. Knight of Merit, in Holstein.
 K. M. J. Knight of Maximilian Joseph, in Bavaria.
 K. M. T. Knight of St. Maria Theresa, in Austria.
 K. N. Know Nothing.
 K. N. S. Knight of the Royal North Star, in Sweden.
 Knt., Kt., or K. Knight.
 K. P. Knight of St. Patrick.
 K. R. E. Knight of Red Eagle, in Prussia.
 K. S. A. Knight of St. Anne, in Russia.
 K. S. E. Knight of St. Esprit, in France.
 K. S. G. Knight of St. George, in Russia.
 K. S. L. Knight of the Sun and Lion, in Persia.
 K. S. P. Knight of St. Stanislaus, in Poland.
 K. S. S. Knight of the Sword, in Sweden.
 K. S. W. Knight of St. Wladimir, in Russia.
 K. T. Knight of the Thistle.
 Kt. Knight.
 K. T. S. Knight of the Tower and Sword, in Portugal.
 K. W. Knight of William, in the Netherlands.
 K. W. E. Knight of the White Eagle, in Poland.

L.

L. Lord. — Lady. — Latin.
 L., or Lib. (*Liber*.) Book.
 L., Lib., or lb. (*Libra*.) Pound in weight.
 L., l., or £. Pound sterling.
 La., or Lon. Louisiana.
 Ladp. Ladyship.
 Lam. Lamentations.

Lat. Latitude. — Latin.
 Lb., or lb. Pound in weight.
 L. C. Lord Chancellor. — Lower Canada.
 L. C., or l. c. (*Loco citato*.) In the place before cited.
 L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice.
 L. D. Lady Day.
 Ld., or L. Lord.
 Ldp., or Lp. Lordship.
 Lea. League.
 Leg., or Legis. Legislature.
 Lev. Leviticus.
 L. I. Long Island.
 Lib., or L. (*Liber*.) Book.
 Lieut., or Lt. Lieutenant.
 Lient. Col. Lieutenant-Colonel.
 Lient. Gen. Lieutenant-General.
 Lient. Gov. Lieutenant-Governor.
 LL. B. Bachelor of Laws.
 LL. D. (*Legum Doctor*.) Doctor of Laws.
 Lon., or Long. Longitude.
 Lond. London.
 Lou., or La. Louisiana.
 L. S. (*Locus Sigilli*.) Place of the Seal.
 L. S. Left Side.
 Lv. Livres.

M.

M. Marquis. — Monsieur, Sir, or Mister. — Morning. — Month. — Minute. — Mile. — Married.
 M. (*Mille*.) A thousand.
 M. (*Meridies*.) Meridian, Mid-day, or Noon.
 M. (*Manipulus*.) A handful.
 M. A. (*Artium Magister*.) Master of Arts.
 M. A. Military Academy.
 Ma. Minnesota.
 Mac. Maccabees.
 Mad., or Madm. Madam.
 Maj. Major.
 Maj. Gen. Major-General.
 Mal. Malachi.
 Mar. March.
 Mas. Masculine.
 Mass., or Ms. Massachusetts.
 Math. Mathematics. — Mathematicians.
 Matt. Matthew.
 M. B. Bachelor of Medicine.
 M. B. Bachelor of Music.
 M. C. Member of Congress.
 M. C. Master Commandant.
 M. D. (*Medicina Doctor*.) Doctor of Medicine.
 Md. Maryland.
 Me. Maine.
 Mech. Mechanics.
 Med. Medicine.
 Mem. (*Memento*.) Remember.
 Mem. Memorandum.
 Messrs., or MM. (*Messieurs*.) Gentlemen; Sirs.
 Met. Metaphysics.
 Meteor. Meteorology.
 M. Goth. Mæso-Gothic.
 M. H. S. Massachusetts Historical Society. — Member of the Historical Society.
 Mich. Michigan. — Michaelmas
 Mid. Midshipman.
 Mil. Military.
 Min. Mineralogy. — Minnesota.
 Min. Plen. Minister Plenipotentiary.

Miss., or Mi. Mississippi.
MM. Messieurs; Gentlemen.
M. M. S. Moravian Missionary Society.

M. M. S. S. Member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.
Mo. Missouri. — Month.
M. P. Member of Parliament.
Mr. Master, or Mister.
M. R. A. S. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
M. R. C. S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M. R. I. Member of the Royal Institution.
M. R. I. A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs. Mistress (*pron. missis*).
M. R. S. L. Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
M. S. (*Memoriæ Sacrum*.) Sacred to the Memory.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mt. Mountain.
Mus. Music. — Museum.
Mus. D. Doctor of Music.
Myth. Mythology.

N.

N. North. — Note. — Number. — Nail. — N., or n. Noun. — Name.
N. A. North American.
Nah. Nahum.
Nat. Natural.
Nath. Nathanael.
Naut. Nautical.
N. B. (*Nota bene*.) Mark well; take notice.
N. B. New Brunswick. — North Britain.
N. C. North Carolina. — New Church.
N. E. North-east. — New England.
Neb. Nebraska.
Neh. Nehemiah
Nem. con. (*Nemine contradicente*.) No one contradicting; unanimately.
Nem. diss. (*Nemine dissentiente*.) No one dissenting; unanimously.
Neth. Netherlands.
N. F. Newfoundland.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. H. H. S. New Hampshire Historical Society.
N. J. New Jersey.
N. Lat., or N. L. North Latitude.
N. M. New Mexico.
N. N. E. North-north-east.
N. N. W. North-north-west.
No. (*Numero*.) Number.
N. O. New Orleans.
Nom. Nominative.
Nov. November.
N. P. Notary Public. — New Providence.
N. S. New Style; (after 1752).
N. S. Nova Scotia.
N. T. New Testament.
N. u. Name unknown.
Numb., or Num. Numbers.
N. V. M. Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
N. W. North-west.
N. W. T. North-west Territory.
N. Y. New York.
N. Y. H. S. New York Historical Society.

O.

O. Ohio.
Ob. (*Obiit*.) Died.
Obj. Objection. — Objective.
Obs. Observation.
Obt. Obedient.
Oct. October.
O. F. Odd Fellows.
Opt. Optics.
Or. Oregon.
Ord. Ordinary.
Ornith. Ornithology.
O. S. Old Style; (before 1752).
O. T. Old Testament.
Oxon. (*Oxonia*.) Oxford.
Oz. Ounce, or Ounces.

P.

P., or p. Page. — Pole. — Pint. — Pipe. — Pp. Pages.
P. (*Pugillus*.) A pugil; as much as can be taken between the thumb and two forefingers.
Pa., or Penn. Pennsylvania.
Parl. Parliament.
Part. Participle.
Payt. Payment.
P. C. (*Patres Conscripti*.) Conscript Fathers.
P. C. Privy Councillor.
Pd. Paid.
P. E. I. Prince Edward's Island.
Per. Persian.
Per, p., or p^{r} . By the; as, *per* yard. [Year.
Per An. (*Per Annum*.) By the
Per Cent., or Per Ct. (*Per Centum*.) By the Hundred.
Peri. Perigee.
Persp. Perspective.
Pet. Peter.
Ph. D., or P. D. (*Philosophiæ Doctor*.) Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philippians. — Philip. — Philosophy. — Philosophical.
Phila. Philadelphia.
Philom. (*Philomathes*.) Lover of learning.
Philomath. A Lover of the Mathematics.
Phren. Phrenology.
P. H. S. Pennsylvania Historical Society.
Pk. Peck.
Pl. Plural. — Place.
P. M. (*Post Meridiem*.) Afternoon. [shipman.
P. M. Postmaster. — Passed Mid-
P. M. G. Postmaster-General.
P. M. G. Professor of Music in Gresham College.
P. O. Post-Office.
Pop. Population.
Port. Portugal. — Portuguese.
Pos. Possessive.
Pot. Pottle.
Pp. Past participle.
P. P. C. (*Pour prendre congé*.) To take leave.
P. R. Porto Rico. — Pr. By the. — Preposition.
P. R. A. President of the Royal Academy.
Prep. Preposition.
Pres. President.
Pret. Preterite.
Pro. In Favor of, or For.
Prob. Problem.

Prof. Professor.
Pron. Pronounced. — Pronoun.
Prop. Proposition.
Prot. Protestant.
Pro. Tem. (*Pro Tempore*.) For the Time.
Prov. Proverbs. — Provost.
Prox. (*Proximo*.) Next, or Of the next Month.
P. R. S. President of the Royal Society.
P. S. (*Post Scriptum*.) Postscript.
P. S. Privy Seal.
Ps. Psalm, or Psalms.
Pt., or Pts. Pint, or Pints. — Part, or Parts. — Pt. Payment.
P. t. Post-town.
Pub. Published.
Pub. Doc. Public Document.
Pun. Puncheon.
Pwt. Pennyweight.

Q.

Q., or Qu. Question. — Queen.
Q., or q. (*Quadrans*.) Farthing.
Q. B. Queen's Bench.
Q. C. Queen's Council.
Q. D., or q. d. (*Quasi dicat*.) As if he should say.
Q. E. (*Quod est*.) Which is.
Q. E. D. (*Quod erat demonstrandum*.) Which was to be demonstrated.
Q. E. F. (*Quod erat faciendum*.) Which was to be done.
Q. E. I. (*Quod erat inveniendum*.) Which was to be discovered.
Q. L., or q. l. (*Quantum libet*.) As much as you please.
Qm. (*Quomodo*.) By what means.
Q. P., or q. pl. (*Quantum placet*.) As much as you please.
Qr., or qrs. Quarter, or Quarters. — Farthings.
Q. S. Quarter Section.
Q. S., or q. s. (*Quantum sufficit*.) A sufficient quantity.
Qt., or qt. Quart. — Quantity.
Qu., or Qy., or q. (*Quere*.) Query.
Q. V. (*Quod vide*.) Which see.
Q. V. (*Quantum vis*.) As much as you please.

R.

R. (*Rez*.) King. — (*Regina*.) Queen.
R., or r. Rood. — Rod. — Rises.
R. A. Royal Academy. — Royal Artillery. — Royal Arch.
R. E. Royal Engineers.
Rec., or R. Recipe.
Recd. Received.
Recpt. Receipt.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
Rect. Rector.
Ref. Reformed. — Reformer.
Reg. Prof. Regius Professor.
Regr. Register. — Registrar.
Regt. Regiment.
Rep. Representative.
Rep., or Repub. Republic.
Rev. Reverend. — Revelation.
Rhet. Rhetoric.
R. I. Rhode Island.
R. I. H. S. Rhode Island Historical Society.

R. M. Royal Marines.
 R. N. Royal Navy.
 Ro. (*Recto.*) Right-hand Page.
 Robt. Robert.
 Rom. Romans.
 Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
 R. P. (*Regius Professor.*) King's Professor.
 R. R. Railroad.
 R. S. Right Side.
 R. S. S. (*Regiæ Societatis Socius.*) Fellow of the Royal Society.
 R. S. V. P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît.*) Answer, if you please.
 Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
 Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
 Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful.
 R. W. Right Worthy.

S.

S. South. — Shilling. — Seconds.
 — Sign. — Sets. — Sunday.
 S., or St. Saint.
 S. A. South America.
 S. A. (*Secundum Artem.*) According to Art.
 Salop. Shropshire.
 Sam. Samuel.
 Sans., or Sansc. Sanscrit.
 S. A. S. (*Societas Antiquarium Socius.*) Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
 Sax. Saxon. — Saxony.
 S. C. South Carolina.
 S. C. (*Senatus-consultum.*) A Decree of the Senate.
 Sc., or Sculp. (*Sculpsit.*) Engraved.
 Sch., or Schr. Schooner.
 Scil., or Sc. (*Scilicet.*) To wit.
 Scot. Scotland; Scotch, or Scot-
 Scr. Scruple. [tish].
 S. E. South-east.
 Sec. Secretary. — Section. — Second.
 Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation.
 Sect., or §. Section.
 Sen. Senior. — Senator.
 Sept., or Sep. September.
 Sept. Septuagint.
 Serg., or Serj. Sergeant, or Sergeant.
 Servt. Servant.
 Sh., or S. Shilling.
 Shak. Shakspeare.
 S. H. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.
 Sing. Singular.
 S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
 S. Lat., or S. L. South Latitude.
 S. N. (*Secundum Naturam.*) According to Nature.
 Sol. Solomon. — Solution.
 Sol. Gen. Solicitor-General.
 Sp. Spain. — Spanish.
 S. P. A. S. Member of the American Philosophical Society.
 S. P. G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
 S. P. Q. R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus.*) The Senate and Roman People.
 Sq., or Sqr. Square.
 Sq. Ft. Square feet.
 Sq. M. Square Mile.
 Sr. Sir.
 S. R. I. (*Sacrum Romanum Imperium.*) Holy Roman Empire.

SS., or S. (*Semis.*) Half.
 SS., or ss. (*Scilicet.*) To wit; namely.
 S. S. Saint Simplicius. — The mark on the collar of the Chief Justice of England.
 S. S. E. South-south-east.
 S. S. W. South-south-west.
 St. Saint. — Street. — Stone.
 S. T. D. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
 Stg. Sterling.
 S. T. P. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Professor.*) Professor or Doctor of Divinity.
 Sup., or Super. Superior. — Superfine. — Supplement.
 Superl. Superlative.
 Surg. Surgery. — Surgeon.
 Surv. Gen. Surveyor-General.
 S. W. South-west.
 Sw. Sweden. — Swedish.
 Switz. Switzerland.
 Syr. Syria. — Syriac.

T.

T., or t. Town, or Township.
 T. E. Topographical Engineer.
 Tenn. Tennessee.
 Tex. Texas.
 Text Rec. Received Text.
 Theo. Theodore.
 Theol. Theology.
 Theoph. Theophilus.
 Theor. Theorem.
 Thess. Thessalonians.
 Thos. Thomas.
 Tier. Tierce.
 Tim. Timothy.
 Tit. Titus.
 Tr. Translator. — Translation. — Treasurer.
 Trin. Trinity.
 Tues., or Tu. Tuesday.
 Turk. Turkey. — Turkish.
 Typ. Typographer.

U.

U. C. Upper Canada.
 U. E. I. C. United East India Company.
 U. J. C. (*Utriusque Juris Doctor.*) Doctor of both Laws.
 Ult. (*Ultimo.*) Last, or Of the last Month.
 Univ. University.
 U. S., or u. s. (*Ut supra.*) As above.
 U. S. United States.
 U. S. A. United States Army. — United States of America.
 U. S. M. United States Mail. — United States Marine.
 U. S. N. United States Navy.
 U. S. S. United States Ship.

V.

V., Vi., or Vid. (*Vide.*) See.
 V., or vs. (*Versus.*) Against.
 V., or Ver. Verse. — v. Verb.
 Va. Virginia.

V. A., or v. a. Verb Active.
 V. C. Vice-Chancellor.
 V. D. M. (*Verbi Dei Minister.*) Minister, or Preacher of God's Word.
 Ven. Venerable.
 Vis., or V. Viscount.
 Viz. (*Videlicet.*) To wit; namely.
 V. N., or v. n. Verb Neuter.
 Vo. (*Verso.*) Left-hand Page.
 Vol. Volume. — Vols. Volumes.
 V. P., or Vice-Pres. Vice-President.
 V. R. (*Victoria Regina.*) Queen Victoria.
 Vs., or v. (*Versus.*) Against.
 V. T., or v. tr. Verb transitive.
 Vt. Vermont.

W.

W. West.
 W., or Wed. Wednesday.
 W., or Wk. Week.
 W. I. West Indies.
 Wisc., or Wis. Wisconsin.
 W. Lon. West Longitude.
 Wm. William.
 W. M. S. Wesleyan Missionary Society.
 W. N. W. West-north-west.
 Wp. Worship.
 W. S. Writer to the Signet.
 W. S. W. West-south-west.
 Wt. Weight.

X.

Xmas., or Xm. Christmas.
 Xn., or Xtian. Christian.
 Xnty., or Xty. Christianity.
 Xper. Christopher.
 Xt. Christ.

Y.

Y., or Yr. Year.
 Y. B., or Yr. B. Year-Book.
 Yd. Yard. — Yds. Yards.
 Ye. The.
 Ym. Them.
 Yn. Then.
 Yr. Your.
 Yrs. Yours. — Years.
 Ys. This.
 Yt. That.

Z.

Zech. Zechariah.
 Zeph. Zephaniah.
 Zool. Zoology.

&c. (*Et cætera.*) And the rest: And so forth.
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S I G N S .

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.
☿ Mercury.	♁ Vesta.	♄ Saturn.
♀ Venus.	♊ Juno.	♅ Uranus.
♁ The Earth.	♋ Pallas.	♆ Neptune.
● ☾ ☿ The Moon.	♀ Ceres.	

SIGNS OF THE ASPECTS.

♌ Conjunction, i. e. in the same degree.	♎ Dragon's Tail, or descending node.
* Sextile, 60 degrees.	☾ The Moon, in its first quarter.
□ Quartile, 90 degrees.	☉ The Sun. ☾ The full Moon.
△ Trine, 120 degrees.	☾ or ☉ The new Moon.
♌ Opposition, 180 degrees.	☾ The Moon, in its last quarter.
♌ Dragon's Head, or ascending node.	* A Star.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring signs.	{ 1. ♈ Aries, the Ram. { 2. ♉ Taurus, the Bull. { 3. ♊ Gemini, the Twins.	Autumn signs.	{ 7. ♎ Libra, the Balance. { 8. ♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion. { 9. ♐ Sagittarius, the Archer.
Summer signs.	{ 4. ♋ Cancer, the Crab. { 5. ♌ Leo, the Lion. { 6. ♍ Virgo, the Virgin.	Winter signs.	{ 10. ♐ Capricornus, the Goat. { 11. ♑ Aquarius, the Waterman. { 12. ♒ Pisces, the Fishes.

MISCELLANEOUS SIGNS.

☞ An Index.	✓ Root of.
¶ A paragraph.	' Minutes.
§ A section.	" Seconds.
? Interrogation; query.	° Degrees.
^ Caret, is wanting.	♁ By the.
= Equal to.	\$ Dollars.
— Minus, less, or take away.	£ Pounds sterling.
+ Plus, or add.	℥ Ounces; ℥j, one ounce.
÷ Divided by.	℥ Drams. ℥iij Three drams.
× Multiplied by.	℥ Scruples.
z The unknown quantity required.	

COLLECTION OF PHRASES AND QUOTATIONS

FROM THE

LATIN, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND SPANISH LANGUAGES.

N. B. A considerable number of such words and phrases, from foreign languages, as are often found in English books, have been inserted in the general vocabulary of this Dictionary, printed in *Italic letters* in order to distinguish them from proper English words. Such foreign words and phrases as may be found in the general vocabulary are not often here repeated.

ABBREVIATIONS. — L. *Latin*; Gr. *Greek*; It. *Italian*; Fr. *French*; Sp. *Spanish*.

- Ab actu ad posse valet consecutio.* [L.] It is fair to argue from what has been, to what may be.
Ab alio expectes, alteri quod feceris. [L.] Expect to be treated as you have treated others.
Abandon fait larron. [Fr.] Opportunity makes the thief.
A barbe de fol, on apprend à raire. [Fr.] Men learn to shave on a fool's beard.
Abattoir. [Fr.] A public slaughter-house for cattle.
A beau jeu beau retour. [Fr.] One good turn deserves another.
A beau se lever tard qui a bruit de se lever matin. [Fr.] He whose name is up may lie abed.
Ab extra. [L.] From without.
Ab hoc et ab hac. [L.] From this and from that; confusedly.
Ab inconvenienti. [L.] From the inconvenience of it.
Ab incunabulis. [L.] From the cradle.
A bis et à blanc. [Fr.] From brown bread to white; by fits and starts.
Abnormis sapiens. [L.] Wise without schooling.
A bon chat, bon rat. [Fr.] To a good cat, a good rat: well-matched; well-attacked; well-defended. Also, Set a thief to catch a thief.
Abondance de bien ne nuit pas. [Fr.] Never too much of a good thing.
A bon demandeur bon refuseur. [Fr.] Inordinate demands should meet with sturdy denials.
A bon marché. [Fr.] A good bargain; cheap.
Ab origine. [L.] From the origin.
Ab ovo. [L.] From the egg.
Ab ovo usque ad mala. [L.] From egg to apples, from beginning to end.
Abreuvoir de mouches. [Fr.] A drinking-place for flies.
Absence d'esprit. [Fr.] Absence of mind.
Absente reo. [L.] While the defendant was absent.
Ab sit invidia. [L.] Envy apart.
Absque ulla conditione. [L.] Unconditionally.
Abundat dulcibus vitis. [L.] He abounds in pleasing faults.
Ab uno disce omnes. [L.] From one specimen, judge of all the rest.
Ab urbe condita. [L.] From the building of the city, i. e. Rome.
Abusus non tollit usum. [L.] Abuse is no argument against proper use.
A capite ad calcem. [L.] From head to heel.
A casa (or ad arca) aperta il giusto pecca. [It.] At an open house, or chest, a righteous man may sin: avoid temptation.
A causa persa parole assai. [It.] When the cause is lost, words are useless.
Accedas ad curiam. [L.] "You may come into court": an original writ.
Accessit. [L.] "He came nearly up to"; a testimonial to one second in merit.
Accoucheuse. [Fr.] A midwife.
Accusare nemo se debet. [L.] No one is bound to criminate himself.
Acerrima proximorum odia. [L.] The hatred of the nearest relations is the most bitter.
Acerta erraado. [Sp.] He blunders into the right.
A chaque saint sa chandelle. [Fr.] To each saint his candle.
A compte. [Fr.] On account; in part payment.
A corps perdu. [Fr.] Headlong; neck or nothing.
A coups de bâton. [Fr.] With blows of a stick.
Acquit. [Fr.] Receipt. *Pour acquit.* [Fr.] Received payment.
Acribus initiis, incurioso fine. [L.] With eager beginnings, but negligent ending.
A cruce salus. [L.] Salvation is from the cross.
Acti labores jucundi. [L.] Past toils are pleasant.
Actionnaire. [Fr.] Shareholder; stockholder.
Actum est de republicâ. [L.] It is all over with the commonwealth.
A cuspidē corona. [L.] A crown from the spear; the reward of valor, or suffering.
Ad Calendas Græcas. [L.] At the Greek Calends; i. e. never, as the Greeks had no Calends.
Ad captandū vulgus. [L.] To insnare the vulgar, or populace.
A Deo et rege. [L.] From God and the king.
Adeo in teneris consuescere multum est. [L.] It is of so much importance to become accustomed at an early age.
Ad eundem gradum. [L.] To the same degree.
Ad finem. [L.] To the end.
Ad hominem. [L.] Personal; to the individual.
Adhuc sub iudice lis est. [L.] The dispute is still pending, or undecided.
Adieu la voiture, adieu la boutique. [Fr.] Farewell coach, farewell shop.
Adieu pauciers, vendanges sont faites. [Fr.] Farewell baskets, the vintage is over.
Ad interim. [L.] In the mean while.
Ad interuentionem. [L.] To extermination.
Ad nauseam usque. [L.] To satiety or disgust.
Ad ogni uccello suo nido è bello. [It.] To every bird its own nest is beautiful.
Adolescens em verecundum esse decet. [L.] A young man should be modest.

- Adorere le veau d'or.* [Fr.] To worship the golden calf, or Mammon.
- Ad patres.* [L.] Gathered to his fathers: dead.
- Ad quod damnum.* [L.] "To what damage"; a writ to ascertain what injury would accrue from a grant.
- Ad referendum.* [L.] For further consideration.
- Adscriptus glebæ.* [L.] Attached to the soil.
- Ad unguem.* [L.] To the touch of the nails: thoroughly.
- Ad utrumque paratus.* [L.] Prepared for either event.
- Adversus major, par secundis.* [L.] Superior to adversity, equal to prosperity.
- Ægloga.* [L.] An eclogue, idyl, or bucolic.
- Ærescit medendo.* [L.] The remedy is worse than the disease.
- Ægri somnia vana.* [L.] The idle dreams of a sick man.
- Æquabiliter et diligenter.* [L.] Equably and diligently.
- Æquam servare mentem.* [L.] To preserve an equable mind.
- Æquanimiter.* [L.] With equanimity.
- Æquè pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æquè.* [L.] Equally profitable to the rich and the poor.
- Æquitas sequitur legem.* [L.] "Equity follows the law"; i. e. to supply its defects, not to override it.
- Æquo animo.* [L.] With equanimity.
- Es debitorum leve, gravius inimicum facit.* [L.] A light debt makes a debtor, a heavy one an enemy.
- Etatis suæ.* [L.] Of his or her age.
- Affaire d'amour.* [Fr.] A love affair.
- Affaire d'honneur.* [Fr.] An affair of honor; a duel.
- Affaire du cœur.* [Fr.] An affair of the heart.
- Affirmativè.* [L.] Affirmatively.
- Afflavit Deus, et dissipantur.* [L.] God has breathed upon them, and they are dispersed.
- A fin de.* [Fr.] To the end that.
- Agnosco veteris vestigia flammæ.* [L.] I recognize traces of my old flame.
- Agnus Dei.* [L.] "Lamb of God"; an image of wax, impressed with the figure of a lamb, and consecrated by the pope.
- A grands frais.* [Fr.] At great expense.
- Aide toi, et le Ciel t'aidera.* [Fr.] Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.
- Ajustez vos flûtes.* [Fr.] Put yourselves in accord.
- À l'abandon.* [Fr.] At random.
- À la bonne heure.* [Fr.] At an early hour; well-timed; — an exclamation of joyful surprise.
- À l'abri.* [Fr.] Under shelter.
- À la burla deradlla cuando mas agrada.* [Sp.] Leave a jest when it pleases you best.
- À la dérobée.* [Fr.] By stealth.
- À la Française.* [Fr.] After the French manner or fashion.
- À l'Anglaise.* [Fr.] After the English manner or fashion.
- Al buon vino non bisogna frasca.* [It.] Good wine needs no bush.
- À l'envi.* [Fr.] Emulously.
- Al hombre bueno no le busquen abolengo.* [Sp.] A good man's pedigree is little hunted up.
- Alia tentanda via est.* [L.] Another way must be tried.
- Alienè optimum frui insanè.* [L.] It is well to profit by the folly of others.
- Alieni appetens, sui profusus.* [L.] Coveting the property of others, lavish of his own.
- À l'improviste.* [Fr.] On a sudden; unawares.
- Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus.* [L.] Even the good Homer sometimes nods.
- Alitur vitium vitioque tegendo.* [L.] Vice is cherished and thrives by concealment.
- Aliud corde premunt, aliud ore promunt.* [L.] They cherish one thing in the heart, and express another thing with the mouth.
- Alter bride en main.* [Fr.] To go with a loose rein.
- À l'outrance.* [Fr.] To the very death.
- Alta sedent civilis vulnera dextræ.* [L.] The wounds of civil war are deeply felt.
- Alter ego.* [L.] My other self.
- Alter idem.* [L.] Another exactly similar.
- Alterum alterius auxilio eget.* [L.] The one needs the help of the other.
- A main armée.* [Fr.] With force of arms.
- Amantium ira amoris redintegratio est.* [L.] The quarrels of lovers lead to renewal of love.
- À ma puissance.* [Fr.] To my power.
- Amare et sapere vix deo conceditur.* [L.] To love and be wise is scarcely granted to the highest.
- Ambiguus in vulgum spargere voces.* [L.] To spread doubtful rumors among the populace.
- À méchant chien court lien.* [Fr.] A short chain for a snappish cur.
- Ame de boue.* [Fr.] A soul of mud; a miscreant.
- À mens à thoro.* [L.] From bed and board.
- À merveille.* [Fr.] To a wonder; marvellously.
- Amicus certus in re incertâ cernitur.* [L.] A real friend is discovered in adversity.
- Amicus curiæ.* [L.] A friend of the court.
- Amicus humani generis.* [L.] A friend of the human race.
- Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas.* [L.] Plato is my friend, Socrates is my friend, but truth is more my friend.
- Amicus usque ad aras.* [L.] A friend even to the altar, or to the last extremity.
- Ami de court.* [Fr.] A court friend; an uncertain friend.
- Ami de mouvement.* [Fr.] A friend of progress; a reformer.
- Ami des noirs.* [Fr.] A friend of the blacks.
- Ami jusqu'aux autels.* [Fr.] A friend even to the altar.
- Amo.* [L.] I love.
- Amor nummi.* [L.] Love of money.
- Amor patriæ.* [L.] Patriotism.
- Amoto queramus seria ludo.* [L.] Setting jesting aside, let us attend to serious matters.
- Amour fait beau coup, mais argent fait tout.* [Fr.] Love is potent, but money is omnipotent.
- Amour propre.* [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.
- Amphora.* [L.] An earthen vessel or measure for liquids, with two ears, or handles.
- Anchylôsis.* [Gr.] A stiff joint from bony union.
- Anguillam caudâ tenes.* [L.] You hold an eel by the tail.
- Anguis in herbâ.* [L.] A snake in the grass.
- Animal unplume, bipes.* [L.] A biped animal, without feathers.
- Amici cultus humanitatis cibus.* [L.] Mental culture is the food of humanity.
- Animus opibusque parati.* [L.] Ready to stake life and property.
- Animus et fide.* [L.] By courage and faith.
- Animus, non astutiâ.* [L.] By courage, not craft.
- Animus picturâ pascit inani.* [L.] He feeds his mind with an empty picture.
- Animus rege, qui nisi paret, imperat.* [L.] Govern your temper, which, unless it obeys, will command.
- Animus.* [L.] Mind; intention.
- Animus furandi.* [L.] The intention of stealing.
- Animus imponentis.* [L.] The intention of the imposer.
- Animus non deficit equus.* [L.] An equal mind does not fail.
- An nescis longas regibus esse manus?* [L.] Do you not know that kings have long hands?
- Anno ætatis suæ.* [L.] In the year of his or her age.
- Anno Christi.* [L.] In the year of Christ.
- Anno urbis conditæ.* [L.] In the year since the building of the city, i. e. Rome.
- Annus mirabilis.* [L.] The year of wonders.
- À nouvelles affaires, nouveaux conseils.* [Fr.] New circumstances, new counsels.
- Ante lucem.* [L.] Before daylight.
- Ante meridiem.* [L.] Before noon.
- Ante tubam trepidat.* [L.] He trembles before the trumpet sounds.
- Anti.* [Gr.] Against.
- Antiquâ homo virtute et fide.* [L.] A man of ancient virtue and fidelity.

- A parte ante.* [L.] Of the preceding part.
A pas de géant. [Fr.] With giant pace.
A peindre. [Fr.] For painting; fit to make a picture of.
Aperçu. [Fr.] A sketch; abstract; summary.
A perte de vue. [Fr.] Beyond one's view.
Aperto vivere voto. [L.] To live with every wish freely expressed.
A pobreza no hay vergüenza. [Sp.] Poverty has no shame.
A posse ad esse. [L.] From possibility to reality.
Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto. [L.] They appear swimming, here and there one, on the vast deep.
Appetitus rationi pareat. [L.] Let appetite obey reason.
Appui. [Fr.] Point of support; purchase; prop.
A prima vista. [L.] At first sight.
A propos de rien. [Fr.] Apropos to nothing; a pointless remark.
Aqua et igne interdictus. [L.] Deprived of fire and water.
Aqua regia. [L.] "Royal water"; nitro-muriatic acid.
Aquila non capit muscas. [L.] An eagle does not catch flies.
Arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] A judge in matters of taste.
Arcana celestia. [L.] Heavenly secrets or mysteries.
Arcana imperii. [L.] State secrets.
Ardentia verba. [L.] Words that burn.
A rez de chaussée. [Fr.] Even with the ground.
Argent comptant. [Fr.] Ready money.
Argent comptant porte médecine. [Fr.] Ready money brings a remedy.
Argillâ quidvis imitaberis udâ. [L.] You can imitate any thing with moist clay.
Argumentum ad crumenam. [L.] An argument to the purse; — *ad hominem*, to the man; — *ad ignorantiam*, to ignorance, or founded on an adversary's ignorance of facts; — *ad judicium*, to the judgment; — *ad verecundiam*, to modesty; — *argumentum baculinum*, an appeal to force; club law.
**Ἀριστον μέτρον, Ariston metron.* [Gr.] The medium is best; the golden mean.
Arrectis auribus. [L.] With attentive ears.
Arrondissement. [Fr.] In France, a district, or subdivision of a department.
Ars est celare artem. [L.] It is true art to conceal art.
Ars longa, vita brevis. [L.] Art is long, and life is short.
Artes honorabit. [L.] He will honor the arts.
A rude âne, rude ânier. [Fr.] To a rough ass, a rough driver.
Asinus ad lyram. [L.] An ass to a lyre: — absurdly.
Assignat. [Fr.] Paper money; a note.
Astra castra, numen lumen. [L.] The stars my camp, the Deity my light.
A tâtons. [Fr.] Groping.
A teneris annis. [L.] From tender years.
A tort et à travers. [Fr.] Without consideration; at random.
A toute force. [Fr.] With all one's might.
At spes non fracta. [L.] But hope is not yet broken.
Au bon droit. [Fr.] To the just right.
Au bout de son Latin. [Fr.] To the extent of his knowledge.
Auctor pretiosa facit. [L.] The giver makes the gift precious.
Aucun chemin de fleurs ne conduit à la gloire. [Fr.] No flowery road leads to glory.
Audaces fortuna jucat. [L.] Fortune favors the daring.
Audacter et sincère. [L.] Boldly and sincerely.
Audax at cautus. [L.] Bold but wary.
Audento magnus tegitur timor. [L.] Great fear is often concealed by a show of daring.
Aude sapere. [L.] Dare to be wise.
Au désespoir. [Fr.] In despair.
Audi alteram partem. [L.] Hear the other side.
- Au fait.* [Fr.] Skilful in; expert.
Au fond. [Fr.] To the bottom.
Augustana Confessio. [L.] The Augsburg Confession.
Aujourd'hui roi, demain rien. [Fr.] To-day a king, to-morrow nothing.
Au pis aller. [Fr.] At the worst.
Au plaisir de vous revoir. [Fr.] Till I have the pleasure of seeing you again.
Aura popularis. [L.] The popular breeze.
Aura seminalis. [L.] The impregnating air.
Aurea mediocritas. [L.] The golden mean.
Auribus tenco lupum. [L.] I hold a wolf by the ears.
Auriga. [L.] A charioteer; wagoner.
Auri sacra fames. [L.] The accursed appetite for gold.
Aurum amnes, victâ pietate, colunt. [L.] All worship gold, piety being set aside.
Aurum potabile. [L.] Potable gold.
Auspicium melioris ævi. [L.] A pledge of better times.
Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait. [Fr.] No sooner said than done.
Autant d'hommes, autant d'avis. [Fr.] So many men, so many minds.
Aut Cæsar, aut nullus. [L.] Either Cæsar, or nobody.
Aut insanit homo, aut versus facit. [L.] The man is either mad, or he is making verses.
Aut nunquam tentes, aut perice. [L.] Either never attempt, or accomplish.
Autrefois acquit. [Fr.] Formerly acquitted.
Aut vincere aut mori. [L.] Either to conquer or to die.
Aux armes. [Fr.] To arms.
Auxilium ab alto. [L.] Help is from on high.
Avec permission. [Fr.] With permission.
A verbis ad verbera. [L.] From words to blows.
A vieux comptes nouvelles disputes. [Fr.] Old accounts make new disputes.
A vinculo matrimonii. [L.] From the bond of matrimony.
Ævi numerantur avorum. [Fr.] They number ancestors upon ancestors.
Avise la fin. [Fr.] Consider the end.
Avito vires honore. [L.] He flourishes with ancestral honors.
Avoir la langue déliée. [Fr.] To have a loose tongue; ready elocution.
A vostra salute. [It.] }
A votre santé. [Fr.] } To your health.
A vuestra salud. [Sp.] }
Ayez loyauté. [Old Fr.] Love loyalty.

B.

- Bacio di bocca spesso cuor non tocca.* [It.] A kiss of the mouth often touches not the heart.
Banco regis. [L.] On the king's bench.
Bas bleu. [Fr.] Blue-stocking; a literary woman.
Basis virtutum constantia. [L.] Constancy is the foundation of the virtues.
Battre la campagne. [Fr.] To beat about the bush.
Bayer aux cornelles. [Fr.] To gape at the crows.
Bel esprit. [Fr.] A brilliant mind.
Bella matronis detestata. [L.] Wars detested by matrons.
Bellum internecivum. [L.] A war of extermination.
Bellum lethale. [L.] A deadly war.
Bella e follia vanno spesso in compagnia. [It.] Beauty and folly are frequent companions.
Beneficium accipere, libertatem vendere. [L.] To receive a benefit is to sell one's liberty.
Benigno numine. [L.] By the favor of Providence.
Ben trovato. [It.] Well-invented.
Bienheureux qui psut vivre en paix. [Fr.] Happy he who can live in peace.
Bien vienes, si vienes solo. [Sp.] Welcome (misfortune) if you come alone.

Billet d'amour, or Billet doux. [Fr.] A love-letter.
Bis. [L.] Twice, or repeated.
Bis dat qui citò dat. [L.] He gives twice who gives quickly, or seasonably.
Bis est gratum quod opus est, si ultro offeras. [L.] Doubly grateful is a needed favor, if proffered spontaneously.
Bis peccare in bello non licet. [L.] To blunder twice is not allowed in war.
Bis vincit, qui se vincit in victoriâ. [L.] He conquers twice, who restrains himself in victory.
Bæotum in crasso jurares aëre natum. [L.] You would swear he was born in the thick air of Bæotia.
Bois tortu fait feu drou. [Fr.] Crooked wood makes a straight fire.
Bon avocat, mauvais voisin. [Fr.] A good lawyer is a bad neighbor.
Bon-bon. [Fr.] A sweetmeat; confectionery.
Bon gré, mal gré. [Fr.] With good or ill grace; willing or not willing.
Bonhomme. [Fr.] Good-natured simplicity.
Bonus nocet, quisquis pepercerit malis. [L.] He hurts the good who spares the bad.
Bon jour, bonne œuvre. [Fr.] A good day, a good deed; — the better day, the better deed.
Bonne. [Fr.] A governess; a nurse; a lady's maid.
Bonne bouche. [Fr.] A delicate bit; a sweet morsel.
Bonne et belle assez. [Fr.] Good and beautiful enough.
Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée. [Fr.] A good name is better than a golden girdle.
Bonnes nouvelles adoucissent le sang. [Fr.] Good news sweetens the blood.
Bourgeois. [Fr.] A citizen; a freeman.
Bourgeoisie. [Fr.] The people of a city; the middle classes; the moneyed class.
Boutez en avant. [Fr.] Push forward.
Brachium seculare aut civile. [L.] The civil arm or power.
Bravo. [It.] Well done!
Brevet d'invention. [Fr.] A patent.
Breveté. [Fr.] Patented.
Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio. [L.] I labor to be concise, and I become obscure.
Brûler la chandelle par les deux bouts. [Fr.] To burn the candle at both ends; to squander.
Buen principio, la mitad es hecha. [Sp.] Well begun is half done.
Buona mano. [It.] A slight present.

C.

Cacoëthes. [L.] An evil custom; — *cacoëthes carpendi*, a rage for collecting; — *loquendi*, for speaking; — *scribendi*, for writing.
Cada uno tiene su alguacil. [Sp.] Every one has his governor.
Cæca invidia est. [L.] Envy is blind.
Cæca regens vestigia filo. [L.] Directing his blind steps by a thread.
Cæcus iter monstrare vult. [L.] A blind man wishes to show the road.
Cætera desunt. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
Cæteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
Camera lucida. [L.] An instrument for making the image of an object appear on a light surface.
Campus Martius. [L.] A place for military exercises.
Candida paz. [L.] White-robed peace.
Candidè et constanter. [L.] Candidly and with constancy.
Canes timidi vehementius latrant. [L.] Cowardly curs bark loudst.
Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator. [L.] The penniless traveller will sing before the robber.
Capias ad respondendum. [L.] A writ holding the defendant to answer to the suit.
Capias ad satisfaciendum. [L.] A writ for taking

and holding the body of the defendant till satisfaction is given.
Capitulum, or Caput. [L.] Section; chapter.
Captatio benevolentia. [L.] Bespeaking the favor of an audience.
Captus nidore culinæ. [L.] Captivated by the smell of the kitchen.
Caret. [L.] It is wanting; — *pl. carent.*
Carpe diem. [L.] Improve time; embrace the opportunity.
Carpe diem, quam minimè credula postero. [L.] Enjoy the present day, distrustful of to-morrow.
Carpere et colligere. [L.] To gather and bundle up.
Cassissitissima virtus. [L.] Virtue is the safest shield.
Casus fuderis. [L.] The end of the league.
Casus in terminis. [L.] One in the same case.
Catalogue raisonné. [Fr.] A catalogue of books arranged according to subjects.
Causa latet, vis est notissima. [L.] The cause is concealed, the effect is notorious.
Causa sine quâ non. [L.] An indispensable condition.
Caveat actor. [L.] Let the doer beware.
Caveat emptor. [L.] Let the buyer beware.
Cavendo tutus. [L.] Safe through caution.
Cave quid dicis, quando, et cui. [L.] Take heed what you say, when, and to whom.
Cedunt arma toga. [L.] Let arms yield to the gown; or the military to the civil authority.
Cede Deo. [L.] Yield to Providence.
Cedite, Romani scriptores, cedite, Graii. [L.] Yield, ye Roman, yield, ye Greek writers.
Ce monde est plein de fous. [Fr.] This world is full of fools.
Ce n'est pas être bien-aise que de rire. [Fr.] Laughter does not prove a mind at ease.
Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte. [Fr.] Only the first step costs, or is difficult.
Centum. [L.] A hundred.
Cernit omnia Deus vindex. [L.] God, the avenger, sees all.
Certum pete finem. [L.] Aim at a certain end.
Cessante causâ, cessat effectus. [L.] When the cause ceases, the effect ceases.
C'est du blé en grenier. [Fr.] There is grain in the granary.
C'est fait de lui. [Fr.] It is all over with him.
C'est le crime qui fait la honte, et non pas l'échafaud. [Fr.] It is the crime, not the scaffold, which constitutes the shame.
C'est une autre chose. [Fr.] It is another thing.
Chacun à son goût. [Fr.] Every one to his taste.
Chacun est artisan de sa fortune. [Fr.] Every man is the architect of his own fortune.
Chacun tire de son côté. [Fr.] Every one draws towards his own side.
Champs Elysées. [Fr.] Elysian fields; paradise.
Chapeau de bras. [Fr.] A military cocked hat.
Chaque pays a sa guise. [Fr.] Every country has its ways, or customs.
Chasse-cousin. [Fr.] Bad wine given to drive away poor relations.
Châteaux en Espagne. [Fr.] Castles in the air.
Chercher une aiguille dans une boîte de foin. [Fr.] To seek a needle in a load of hay.
Chère amie. [Fr.] A mistress.
Che sard sard. [It.] What will be, will be.
Cheval de bataille. [Fr.] A war-horse; main dependence.
Chevalier d'industrie. [Fr.] A knight of industry: — one who lives by persevering fraud.
Chi non sa niente, non dubita di niente. [It.] He who knows nothing, doubts about nothing.
Chi tace confessa. [It.] He who is silent confesses.
Chi t'ha offeso, non ti perdona mai. [It.] He who has injured you, will never forgive you.
Chose qui plaît est à demi vendue. [Fr.] Pleasing ware is half sold.
Chronique scandaleuse. [Fr.] An account of follies and vices.

Ciò che Dio vuole, io voglio. [It.] What God wills, I will.
Oñius venit periculum, cum contemnitur. [L.] Danger comes sooner when it is despised.
Citò maturum, citò putridum. [L.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.
Clarior e tenebris. [L.] More bright from obscurity.
Clarum et venerabile nomen. [L.] An illustrious and venerable name.
Classes aisées. [Fr.] Classes having a competence.
Calebs quid agam? [L.] Being a bachelor, what shall I do?
Calitus mihi vires. [L.] From heaven is my strength.
Cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt. [L.] They who cross the sea, change their sky, not their affections.
Cognoscente. [It.] A connoisseur.
Colubrem in sinu fovere. [L.] To cherish a serpent in one's bosom.
Comes jucundus in viâ pro vehiculo est. [L.] A pleasant companion on the road is as good as a coach.
Comitas inter gentes. [L.] Comity between nations.
Commandez à vos valets. [Fr.] Command only those who owe you obedience.
Comme il faut. [Fr.] As it should be.
Comme je fus. [Fr.] As I was.
Commune bonum. [L.] A common good.
Communia propriè dicere. [L.] To express common things with propriety.
Communio consensu. [L.] By common consent.
Compagnon de voyage. [Fr.] A travelling companion.
Componere lites. [L.] To settle disputes.
Componitur orbis regis ad exemplum. [L.] The world forms itself after the example of the king.
Compositum jus fasque animi. [L.] Law and equity.
Compte rendu. [Fr.] A report or account.
Concio ad clerum. [L.] A sermon or address to the clergy.
Concordia discors. [L.] Discordant concord.
Conditio sine quâ non. [L.] An indispensable condition.
Confido et conquiesco. [L.] I confide and am content.
Conquiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.
Consequitur quodcumque petit. [L.] He attains whatever he pursues.
Consilio et animis. [L.] By wisdom and courage.
Consilio et prudentiâ. [L.] By counsel and prudence.
Constantiâ et virtute. [L.] By constancy and virtue.
Conto spesso e amicizia lunga. [It.] A short reckoning makes long friendship.
Contra bonos mores. [L.] Against good manners or morals.
Contra stimulum calcas. [L.] You kick against a spur.
Contre fortune bon cœur. [Fr.] A good heart against fortune.
Coram domino rege. [L.] Before our lord the king.
Coram nobis. [L.] Before us.
Coram non judice. [L.] Not before the proper judge.
Cordon sanitaire. [Fr.] A line of guards against contagion or pestilence.
Corpus delicti. [L.] The main offence.
Corruptio optimi pessima. [L.] The corruption of the best becomes the worst.
Cor unum, via una. [L.] One heart, one way.
Cosa fatta capo ha. [It.] A thing which is done has a head.
Couleur de rose. [Fr.] Rose color; flattering hue.
Coup de plume. [Fr.] A literary attack or contest.
Coup de soleil. [Fr.] Sun-stroke.
Coup d'essai. [Fr.] First attempt.
Coup d'état. [Fr.] A stroke of policy in state affairs.

Coup de théâtre. [Fr.] Theatrical effect; clap-trap.
Coupons. [Fr.] Dividend-warrants; papers, or parts of a commercial instrument bearing interest, of which a part is cut off as it falls due.—*Coupon détaché.* [Fr.] Ex-dividend.—*Détacher un coupon.* [Fr.] To detach, to take off a coupon, a dividend, or a dividend-warrant.
Courage sans peur. [Fr.] Courage without fear.
Coureur des bois. [Fr.] Forest-runners; Canadians employed by the fur companies.
Coûte qui coûte. [Fr.] Let it cost what it may.
Craignez honte. [Fr.] Fear shame.
Credat Judæus Apella. [L.] Let Apella, the circumcised Jew, believe it.
Credo quia impossibile est. [L.] I believe because it is impossible.
Credula res amor est. [L.] Love is a credulous thing.
Crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit. [L.] As money increases, the love of it increases.
Crescit eundo. [L.] It increases in its course.
Crescit sub pondere virtus. [L.] Virtue grows under an imposed weight.
Crêtâ an carbone notandum. [L.] Whether to be marked with chalk or charcoal; as lucky or unlucky days.
Crier famine sur un tas de blé. [Fr.] To cry famine over a heap of grain.
Crimen læsæ majestatis. [L.] The crime of high treason.
Cruci, dum spiro, fido. [L.] While I breathe, I trust in the cross.
Cruz crítico-rum. [L.] The puzzle of critics;—*medicorum*, of physicians;—*mathematicorum*, of mathematicians.
Cucullus non facit monachum. [L.] The cowl does not make the monk.
Cui bono? [L.] For whose benefit? Of what use?
Cui fortuna ipsa cedit. [L.] To whom fortune herself yields.
Cuisine. [Fr.] Kitchen; cookery.
Cul-de-sac. [Fr.] A street or lane that has no outlet or thoroughfare.
Cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
Cum licet fugere, ne quære litem. [L.] Do not seek a suit or quarrel, when you may avoid it.
Cum privilegio. [L.] With privilege, or license.
Cuneus cuneum trudit. [L.] One wedge drives another.
Cura levis loquuntur, ingentes stupent. [L.] Light griefs are loquacious; great ones are silent.
Curiosa felicitas. [L.] A felicitous tact.
Currente calamo. [L.] With a running pen.
Custos morum. [L.] The guardian of morals.
Custos rotulorum. [L.] The keeper of the rolls.

D.

Dabit Deus his quoque finem. [L.] God will also put an end to these.
D'accord. [Fr.] Agreed; in tune.
Da locum melioribus. [L.] Give place to your betters.
Dames de la halle. [Fr.] Market-women.
Damnatum quod non intelligunt. [L.] They condemn what they do not understand.
Damnati ad metalla. [L.] Condemned to the mines.
Dans les petites boîtes les bons onguens. [Fr.] Good ointments are in small boxes.
Dare pondus fumo. [L.] To give weight to smoke.
Data fata secutus. [L.] Following his declared destiny.
Date obolum Belisario. [L.] Give a penny to Belisarius.
Davus sum, non Œdipus. [L.] I am Davus, not Œdipus:—I cannot solve the question.
De auctoritate mihi commissâ. [L.] By the authority intrusted to me.

De bonis non. [L.] Of the goods not yet administered on.
De bonne grace. [Fr.] Willingly and kindly.
Deceptio visus. [L.] Optical illusion.
Decies repetita placebit. [L.] Ten times repeated, it will still please.
Decipimur specie recti. [L.] We are deceived by the appearance of rectitude.
Decori decus addit avito. [L.] He adds honor to hereditary honors.
Decrevi. [L.] I have determined.
De die in diem. [L.] From day to day.
De haute lutte. [Fr.] By a violent struggle.
Drjeuner à la fourchette. [Fr.] A cold breakfast
Delectando pariterque monendo. [L.] By pleasing while admonishing.
Delenda est Carthago. [L.] Carthage must be destroyed.
De minimis non curatur. [L.] No notice is taken of trifles.
De monte alto. [L.] From a high mountain.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum. [L.] Concerning the dead say only what is favorable.
Deo adjuvante, non timendum. [L.] God assisting, nothing is to be feared.
Deo date. [L.] Give to God.
Deo duce, ferro comitante. [L.] God for my leader, my sword for my companion.
Deo favente. [L.] Providence favoring; — *monente*, warning; — *juvante*, helping; — *volente*, willing.
Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God.
Deo, non fortunâ. [L.] From God, not fortune.
Deo volente. [L.] If God will.
Depressus extollor. [L.] Having been depressed, I am exalted.
De profundis. [L.] Out of the depths.
Deshabiller un saint pour en habiller un autre. [Fr.] To undress one saint to dress up another.
Desipere in loco. [L.] To play the fool at the right time.
Desunt cetera. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
Detur digniori. [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.
Deum cole, regem serva. [L.] Worship God, preserve the king.
Deus major columna. [L.] God is the greatest support.
Deus nobis hæc otia fecit. [L.] God has given us this easy condition.
Deus vobiscum. [L.] God be with you.
Dies faustus, — infastus. [L.] A lucky day, — an unlucky day.
Dies ire. [L.] "Day of wrath": — a famous hymn.
Dieu avec nous. [Fr.] God with us.
Dieu défend le droit. [Fr.] God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit. [Fr.] God and my right.
Dieu vous garde. [Fr.] God guard you.
Dignus vindice nodus. [L.] A knot worthy of being untied by such hands.
Di grand' eloquenza piccioia coscienza. [It.] Great eloquence, little conscience.
Dii majorum gentium. [L.] The Olympian gods.
Dii penates. [L.] Household gods.
Dii aliter visum. [L.] The gods were pleased to order it otherwise.
Di novella tutto par bello. [It.] All that is novel seems fine.
Dios me libre de hombre de un libro. [Sp.] God deliver me from a man of one book.
Dirigo. [L.] I guide.
Discur de bons mots. [Fr.] A sayer of good things.
Disiecti membra poetæ. [L.] The scattered remains of the poet.
Disponendo me, non mutando me. [L.] Disposing of me, not changing me.
Divide et impera. [L.] Divide and govern.
Dixi et salvavi animam meam. [L.] I have cleared my conscience.
Docendo discimus. [L.] We learn by teaching.
Domus et placens uxor. [L.] A house and pleasing wife.
Dono molto aspettato è venduto, non donato. [It.] A gift long waited for is sold, not given.

Dorer la pillule. [Fr.] To gild the pill.
Dos d'âne. [Fr.] A shelving ridge.
Double entente. [Fr.] Double signification.
Doux yeux. [Fr.] Soft glances.
Droit au travail. [Fr.] The right of living by labor.
Droit d'aubaine. [Fr.] The right of escheat.
Droit des gens. [Fr.] The law of nations.
Droit et avant. [Fr.] Right and forward.
Droit et loyal. [Fr.] Upright and loyal.
Ducit amor patriæ. [L.] Patriotism guides me.
Du fort au faible. [Fr.] From the strong to the weak; one with another.
Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori. [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.
Dum spiro, spero. [L.] While I breathe, I hope.
Dum tacent, clamant. [L.] While silent, they cry out.
Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt. [L.] While fools avoid one vice, they run into an opposite one.
Dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.
Durante beneplacito. [L.] During our good pleasure.
Durante vitâ. [L.] During life.
Dux femina facti. [L.] A woman was the leader of the deed, or enterprise.

E.

Eau bénite de cour. [Fr.] The holy water of the court: court-promises.
Eau de Cologne. [Fr.] Cologne water.
Eau de vie. [Fr.] Brandy.
E contrario. [L.] On the contrary.
Editio princeps. [L.] The first edition.
E flammâ cibum petere. [L.] To get a livelihood with extreme difficulty.
Egli fa come la volpe dell' uve. [It.] He acts like the fox with the grapes.
Ego et rex meus. [L.] I and my king.
Ego illum perissem duco, cui perit pudor. [L.] I deem him lost whose shame is lost.
Ego spem pretio non emo. [L.] I do not buy hope with money.
Eheu! fugaces labuntur anni. [L.] Alas! how swiftly the years glide by.
Elapso tempore. [L.] The time having elapsed.
Eloignement. [Fr.] Estrangement.
E meglio cader dalle finestre che dal tetto. [It.] Better fall from the window than the roof.
E meglio tardi che mai. [It.] Better late than never.
Emecte. [Fr.] A civil commotion; insurrection.
Employé. [Fr.] A person who is employed; a clerk.
Empressement. [Fr.] Eagerness; haste; zeal.
Empta dolore docet experientia. [L.] Experience bought with pain is instructive.
En cueros, or en cueros vivos. [Sp.] Stark naked.
En Dieu est ma fiance. [Fr.] In God is my trust.
En Dieu est tout. [Fr.] In God is every thing.
Enfans de famille. [Fr.] Children of the family.
Enfans perdus. [Fr.] Lost children; the forlorn hope.
Enfant gâté. [Fr.] A spoiled child.
Enfant trouvé. [Fr.] A foundling.
En flûte. [Fr.] With guns on the upper deck only.
En foule. [Fr.] In a crowd, or mass.
En grace aïe. [Fr.] On grace depend.
En grand. [Fr.] Full size.
En la rose je fleuris. [Fr.] I flourish in the rose.
En parole je vis. [Fr.] I live in the word.
En plein jour. [Fr.] In broad day.
En revanche. [Fr.] In return; as a requital.
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem. [L.] By the sword he seeks peace under liberty.
En suivant la vérité. [Fr.] In following truth.
Entre deux vins. [Fr.] Between two wines; neither drunk nor sober.
Entremets. [Fr.] Dainties between the courses; dishes between the roast and the dessert.
Entre nous. [Fr.] Between ourselves.

Entresol. [Fr.] A low-studded story between the basement and second story.
Eo nomine. [L.] By that name.
L pluribus unum. [L.] One of many.—The motto of the United States.—The allusion is to the formation of one federal government out of several independent States.
Epulis accumbere divum. [L.] To sit at the feast of the gods or the great.
Equanimit. [L.] With equanimity.
Erba mala presto cresce. [It.] An ill weed grows apace.
Eripuit calo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis. [L.] He snatched the thunderbolt from the clouds, and the sceptre from tyrants.
Errare humanum est. [L.] To err is human.
Errubuit, salvea res est. [L.] He blushed, all is safe : — where there is shame, there is virtue.
Espérance et Dieu. [Fr.] Hope and God.
Esprit fort. [Fr.] A freethinker.
Essayez. [Fr.] Try ; attempt.
Esse quam videri. [L.] To be, rather than to seem.
Est modus in rebus. [L.] There is a medium in all things.
Esto perpetua. [L.] Let it endure for ever.
Esto quod esse videris. [L.] Be what you seem to be.
Est quædam flere voluptas. [L.] There is a certain pleasure in tears.
Et cum spiritu tuo. [L.] And with thy spirit.
Et decus et pretium recti. [L.] The ornament and the reward of rectitude.
Et hoc genus omne. [L.] And every thing of the sort.
Et nati natorum et qui nascentur ab illis. [L.] Both grandsons and their posterity.
Et nos quoque tela sparsimus. [L.] We too have flung our weapons.
Etourderie. [Fr.] Giddiness ; imprudence.
Et sic de similibus. [L.] And so of the like : — *de cæteris*, of the rest.
Et tu, Brute. [L.] And even you, Brutus.
Et vitam impendere vero. [L.] To pay even life for the truth ; keep the truth at the risk of life.
Eventus stultorum magister. [L.] Fools must be taught by the result.
Ex abrupto. [L.] Abruptly.
Ex abundantia. [L.] Out of the abundance.
Ex abusu non arguitur ad usum. [L.] No argument can be drawn from the abuse of a thing against its use.
Ex æquo et bono. [L.] According to what is just and right.
Ex animo. [L.] Heartily ; sincerely.
Ex beneplacito. [L.] At pleasure.
Excelsior. [L.] Higher ; more elevated.
Exceptio probat regulam. [L.] The exception proves the rule.
Exceptis excipiendis. [L.] The proper exceptions being made.
Excitari, non hebescere. [L.] To be spirited, not inactive.
Ex concessio. [L.] From what has been admitted.
Excudit. [L.] He cut or engraved it : — *pl. excuderunt*.
Ex curia. [L.] Out of court.
Ex delicto. [L.] From the crime.
Ex dono. [L.] By the gift of.
Exegi monumentum ære perennius. [L.] I have built a monument more durable than brass.
Exempla sunt odiosa. [L.] Examples are offensive.
Ereunt. [L.] They go out.
Ereunt omnes. [L.] All go out.
Ex facto jus oritur. [L.] The law arises out of the fact.
Ex fide fortis. [L.] Strong through faith.
Exigant. [Fr.] Exacting ; requiring too much attention.
Ex mera gratiâ. [L.] From mere favor.
Ex mera motu. [L.] From a mere motion ; from his own free will.
Ex necessitate rei. [L.] From the necessity of the case.

Ex nihilo nihil fit. [L.] Nothing produces nothing.
Ex opere operato. [L.] By external works.
Ex pede Herculem. [L.] From the size of the foot we recognize a Hercules : — we judge of the whole from the specimen.
Experientia docet stultos. [L.] Experience teaches even fools.
Experimentum crucis. [L.] The experiment of the cross : — a decisive experiment.
Experto crede Roberto. [L.] Believe one who has had experience.
Expertus. [L.] An expert, or an experienced person.
Expertus metuit. [L.] Having experience, he dreads it.
Ex post facto. [L.] After the deed is done : — retrospective.
Expressis verbis. [L.] In express terms.
Ex quocunque capite. [L.] From whatever cause.
Extinctus amabitur idem. [L.] The same man when dead will be loved.
Ex ungue leonem. [L.] The lion is known by his claws.
Ex uno disce omnes. [L.] From one learn all ; from this specimen judge of the whole.

F.

Faber suæ fortunæ. [L.] The artificer of his own fortunes ; a self-made man.
Facies non omnibus una. [L.] All have not the same face.
Facile est inventis addere. [L.] It is easy to add to things already invented.
Facile princeps. [L.] The admitted chief.
Facilis descensus Averni. [L.] The descent into hell is easy : — it is easy to get into difficulty.
Facinus quos inquinat aequal. [L.] Guilt makes equal those whom it stains.
Facit indignatio versus. [L.] Indignation makes me a poet.
Façon de parler. [Fr.] A manner of speaking.
Fæx populi. [L.] The dregs of the people.
Faire bonne mine. [Fr.] To put a good face on.
Faire l'homme d'importance. [Fr.] To assume an air of importance.
Faire mon devoir. [Fr.] To do my duty.
Faire sans dire. [Fr.] To do, not say.
Fait accompli. [Fr.] A thing already done.
Fallentis semita vitæ. [L.] The deceitful path of life.
Fama clamosa. [L.] Public scandal.
Fama semper vivat. [L.] May his fame live for ever.
Fare, fac. [L.] Speak, do.
Fari quæ sentiat. [L.] To speak what he thinks.
Fas est ab hoste doceri. [L.] It is well to learn, even from an enemy.
Fasti et nefasti dies. [L.] Lucky and unlucky days.
Fata obstant. [L.] The Fates oppose.
Fata viam inveniunt. [L.] The Fates will find a way.
Fata volentem ducunt, nolentem trahunt. [L.] Fate leads the willing, but drags the unwilling.
Fauteuil. [Fr.] An arm-chair ; an easy elbow-chair.
Favete linguis. [L.] Favor by your tongues ; be silent while the business is proceeding.
Faz mentis, incendium gloriæ. [L.] The burning desire of glory is the torch of the mind.
Fecit. [L.] He executed it ; — said of an artist.
Felices ter et amplius, quos irrupta tenet copula. [L.] Thrice happy they whose marriage tie is unbroken.
Felicitas multos habet amicos. [L.] Prosperity has many friends.
Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum. [L.] Happy is he who learns prudence from the dangers of others.
Femme de chambre. [Fr.] A chamber-maid.
Femme de charge. [Fr.] A housekeeper.

- Fendre un cheveu en quatre.* [Fr.] To split a hair : — a distinction without a difference.
- Ferè naturæ.* [L.] Of a wild nature : — wild animals.
- Ferme ornée.* [Fr.] An ornamented farm.
- Festina lente.* [L.] Hasten slowly.
- Fête champêtre.* [Fr.] A rural feast, celebrated out of doors.
- Feu de joie.* [Fr.] A bonfire.
- Feuilleton.* [Fr.] A small leaf; a supplement to a newspaper.
- Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.* [L.] Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.
- Fuit lux.* [L.] Let light be.
- Fide et amore.* [L.] By faith and love.
- Fide et fiduciâ.* [L.] By fidelity and confidence.
- Fide et fortitudine.* [L.] By faith and fortitude.
- Fidei cotidua cruz.* [L.] The cross is the touchstone of faith.
- Fidei defensor.* [L.] Defender of the faith.
- Fideli certa merces.* [L.] To the faithful, reward is certain.
- Fidelis ad urnam.* [L.] Faithful unto death.
- Fideliter.* [L.] Faithfully.
- Fide, non armis.* [L.] By faith, not arms.
- Fide, sed cui vide.* [L.] Trust, but see to whom.
- Fides probata coronat.* [L.] Proved faith crowns.
- Fides Punica.* [L.] Punic faith : — treachery.
- Fidei sit penes uictorem.* [L.] Let the responsibility, or credibility, rest on the author.
- Fidus Achates.* [L.] Faithful Achates : — a true friend.
- Fidus et audax.* [L.] Faithful and daring.
- Fidei, pero desdichado.* [Sp.] Faithful, but disinherited.
- Filius nullius.* [L.] A son of nobody ; — *populi*, of the people ; — *terræ*, of the earth. — (Oxford, Eng.) A student of low birth.
- Fille de chambre.* [Fr.] Chamber-maid.
- Fille de joie.* [Fr.] Prostitute.
- Finem respice.* [L.] Look to the end.
- Finis coronat opus.* [L.] The end crowns the work.
- Firmior quo paratior.* [L.] I am stronger by being well prepared.
- Fit fabricando faber.* [L.] A workman is made by working ; practice makes perfect.
- Flagrante bello.* [L.] While the war was raging.
- Flagrante delicto.* [L.] In the actual commission of the crime.
- Flebilis ludibrium.* [L.] A sad mockery.
- Flectere si nequea superos, Acheronta movebo.* [L.] If I cannot influence the gods, I will move hell.
- Flecti, non frangi.* [L.] To be bent, not broken.
- Flux de bouche.* [Fr.] An inordinate flow of words.
- Facundi calices, quem non fecere disertum?* [L.] Genial cups, whom have they not made eloquent?
- Fœnum habet in cornu.* [L.] He has hay on his horns : — a sign of a dangerous bull.
- Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit.* [L.] Perhaps it will hereafter be pleasant to remember these things.
- Fortem pascè animam.* [L.] Pray for a strong mind.
- Fortè scutum salus ducum.* [L.] A strong shield is the safety of commanders.
- Fortes fortuna juvat.* [L.] Fortune favors the brave.
- Forti et fideli nihil difficile.* [L.] To the brave and faithful nothing is difficult.
- Fortis cadere, cadere non potest.* [L.] The brave may fall, but cannot yield.
- Fortiter et recte.* [L.] With fortitude and rectitude.
- Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter.* [L.] Boldly, faithfully, successfully.
- Fortiter geret crucem.* [L.] He will bravely support the cross.
- Fortiter in re.* [L.] With firmness in action.
- Foy pour devoir.* [Old Fr.] Faith for duty.
- Frangas, non flectes.* [L.] You may break, but shall not bend me.
- Froides mains, chaud amour.* [Fr.] Cold hands and a warm heart.
- Front à front.* [Fr.] Face to face.
- Fronti nulla fides.* [L.] There is no trusting to appearances.
- Fruges consumere nati.* [L.] Men born only to consume food.
- Fugit hora.* [L.] The hour flies.
- Fugit irreparabile tempus.* [L.] Irrecoverable time flies on.
- Fuimus Troes.* [L.] We were once Trojans.
- Fuit Ilium.* [L.] Troy has been.
- Fulmen brutum.* [L.] Harmless thunder.
- Functus officio.* [L.] Having discharged his office or duty.
- Furor arma ministrat.* [L.] Rage furnishes weapons.
- Furor loquendi.* [L.] A rage for speaking ; — *scribendi*, for writing.
- Furor poeticus.* [L.] Poetic rage, or fire.
- Fuyez les dangers de loisir.* [Fr.] Avoid the dangers of leisure.

G.

- Gaîté de cœur.* [Fr.] Gayety of heart.
- Gallicè.* [L.] In French.
- Garde à cheval.* [Fr.] A mounted guard.
- Garde de corps.* [Fr.] A body-guard.
- Garde mobile.* [Fr.] Guards liable to general service.
- Gardez bien.* [Fr.] Guard well ; take care.
- Gardez la foi.* [Fr.] Guard the faith.
- Gaudetque viam fecisse ruinâ.* [L.] He rejoices to have made his way by causing ruin.
- Gaudet tentamine virtus.* [L.] Virtue rejoices in temptation.
- Genius loci.* [L.] The genius of the place.
- Gens de condition.* [Fr.] People of rank ; — *d'église*, churchmen ; — *de guerre*, the military ; — *de langues*, linguists ; — *de lettres*, literati ; — *de peu*, the meaner sort.
- Gens de même famille.* [Fr.] Birds of a feather.
- Gens togata.* [L.] Gownsmen ; civilians.
- Genus irritabile vatum.* [L.] The irritable race of poets.
- Germanicè.* [L.] In German.
- Gibier de potence.* [Fr.] A gallows-bird.
- Giucò di mano, giucò di villano.* [It.] Practical jokes belong to the vulgar.
- Glebe ascriptus.* [L.] A servant belonging to the soil.
- Gli assenti hanno torto.* [It.] The absent are in the wrong.
- Gloria in excelsis.* [L.] Glory to God in the highest.
- Gloria vana floreæ y no grana.* [Sp.] Vainglory flowers, but yields no fruit.
- Gloria virtutis umbrâ.* [L.] Glory is the shadow of virtue.
- Gnothi seauton.* — Γνωθὶ σεαυτόν. [Gr.] Know thyself.
- Goutte à goutte.* [Fr.] Drop by drop.
- Gradu diverso, via una.* [L.] The same road by different steps.
- Gradus ad Parnassum.* [L.] An aid to writing Latin and Greek poetry.
- Grævis dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui.* [L.] The Muse granted the Greeks to speak with a round mouth, or in rounded periods.
- Grande chère et beau feu.* [Fr.] Good cheer and good quarters.
- Grande parure.* [Fr.] Full dress.
- Gran placer comer y no escotar.* [Sp.] A great pleasure to eat and not pay the scot.
- Gravis dictum.* [L.] Mere assertion.
- Gravis ira regum semper.* [L.] The anger of kings is always terrible.
- Grosse tête et peu de sens.* [Fr.] Great head and little wit.
- Guerra al cuchillo.* [Sp.] War to the knife.
- Guerra d'outrance.* [Fr.] War to the knife, or war of extermination.
- Guerra à mort.* [Fr.] War to the death.

Gutta cavat lapidem non vi, sed sæpe cadendo. [L.] The drop hollows the stone, not by force, but by frequent falling.

H.

Habla poco y bien, tenerte han por alguien. [Sp.] Speak little and well, and people will take you for somebody.

Hablen cartas, y callen barbas. [Sp.] Let writings speak, and beards (mouths) be silent.

Hæc generi incrementa fides. [L.] This faith will furnish new increase to our race.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] It will be pleasant to remember these things hereafter.

Hæret lateri lethalis arundo. [L.] The deadly arrow sticks in his side.

Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim. [L.] In turn we both give and receive this indulgence.

Hannibal ante portas. [L.] The enemy at the gates.

Hardi comme un coq sur son fumier. [Fr.] Brave as a cock on his own dunghill.

Haro. [Fr.] Hue and cry.

Haud facile emergunt quorum virtutibus obstat res angusta domi. [L.] They do not easily rise in the world, whose talents are depressed by poverty.

Haud ignara mali miseris succurrere disco. [L.] Not ignorant of misfortune, I learn to succor the miserable.

Haud longis intervallis. [L.] At short intervals.

Haud passibus equis. [L.] With unequal steps.

Haut et bon. [Fr.] Lofty and good.

Helluo librorum. [L.] A greedy devourer of books.

Heu! quam difficile est crimen non prodero vultu. [L.]

How difficult, alas! to prevent the countenance from betraying guilt.

Heureka, εὕρηκα. [Gr.] I have found it.

Hætus maxime defendus. [L.] A chasm, or deficiency, much to be lamented.

Hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere.

Hic jacet. [L.] Here lies; — *sepultus*, buried.

Hic labor, hoc opus. [L.] This is labor, this is work.

Hic patet ingentis campus. [L.] Here is a field open for genius.

Hinc ille lachrymæ. [L.] Hence these tears.

Hoc age. [L.] Do this; attend to what you are doing.

Hoc loco. [L.] In this place.

Hoc saxum posuit. [L.] He placed this stone.

Hoc tempore. [L.] At this time.

Hodie mihi, cras tibi. [L.] To-day be mine, to-morrow thine.

Hoi polloi, οἱ πολλοί. [Gr.] The many; the mass of people.

Hominis est errare. [L.] To err is human.

Homme de robe. [Fr.] A man in civil office.

Homme des affaires. [Fr.] A man of business; a financier.

Homme d'esprit. [Fr.] A man of wit or talent.

Homo alieni juris. [L.] One under the control of a father or guardian.

Homo factus ad unguem. [L.] A man complete, finished to the nicest degree.

Homo multarum literarum. [L.] A man of great learning.

Homo solus aut deus aut dæmon. [L.] Man alone is either a god or a devil.

Homo sui juris. [L.] One who is his own master.

Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto. [L.] I am a man, and nothing that relates to man is foreign to my sympathies.

Honestu quædam scelera successus facit. [L.] Success makes some sorts of wickedness appear honorable.

Honestum non est semper quod licet. [L.] What is lawful is not always honorable.

Honi soit qui mal y pense. [Old Fr.] Evil to him who evil thinks.

Honores mutant mores. [L.] Honors change men's manners or characters.

Honor est a Nilo. [L.] Honor is from the Nile. *An anagram on "Horatio Nelson."*

Honor virtutis præmium. [L.] Honor is the reward of virtue.

Honos alit artes. [L.] Honor cherishes the arts.

Honos habet onus. [L.] Honors bring responsibility.

Hora è sempre. [It.] It is always time.

Horresco referens. [L.] I shudder as I relate.

Hors de combat. [Fr.] Not in a condition to fight.

Hors de la loi. [Fr.] In the condition of an outlaw.

Hors d'œuvre. [Fr.] Something out of the course.

Hospitium. [L.] An inn; a place where travellers are entertained.

Hostis honori invidia. [L.] An enemy's envy is an honor.

Hostis humani generis. [L.] An enemy to the human race.

Hôtel des Invalides. [Fr.] A hospital in Paris for wounded soldiers, &c.

Hôtel de ville. [Fr.] Town-hall; city-hall.

Huissier. [Fr.] Door-keeper; usher.

Humani nihil alienum. [L.] Nothing which relates to man is foreign to me.

Humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.

Hurtar para dar por Dios. [Sp.] To steal in order to give to God.

Huyendo del toro, cayó en el arroyo. [Sp.] Flying from the bull, he fell into the brook.

I.

Ich dien. [German.] I serve.

Idem sonans. [L.] Signifying the same.

Idem velle atque idem nolle. [L.] To have the same likes and dislikes.

Id genus omne. [L.] All persons of that description.

Id usitatissimum. [L.] That most trite or hackneyed phrase.

I frutti proibiti sono i più dolci. [It.] Forbidden fruits are sweetest.

Ignorantia legis neminem excusat. [L.] Ignorance of the law excuses nobody.

Ignoscite sæpe alteri, nunquam tibi. [L.] Pardon another often, yourself never.

Ignoti nulla cupido. [L.] No desire is felt for a thing unknown.

Ignotum per ignotius. [L.] That which is unknown, by that which is still more unknown.

Il a la mer à boire. [Fr.] He has to drink up the sea.

Il est plus aisé d'être sage pour les autres, que pour soi-même. [Fr.] It is easier to be wise for others than for one's self.

Il faut attendre le bonheur. [Fr.] We must wait for the lame man.

Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra. [L.] Errors are committed, both within and without the walls of Troy.

Ille crucem sceleris pretium, hic diadema. [L.] For a crime for which one is hanged, another is crowned.

Il n'a ni bouche ni éperon. [Fr.] He has neither mouth nor spur; — neither wit nor courage.

Il n'a pas inventé la poudre. [Fr.] He was not the inventor of gunpowder; he is no conjurer.

Il ne faut jamais défier un fou. [Fr.] Never defy a fool.

Il n'est sauce que d'appetit. [Fr.] Hunger is the best sauce.

Il sapio muda conscio, il nescio, no. [Sp.] The wise man changes his mind; the fool, never.

Il sangue del soldato fa grande il capitano. [It.] It is the blood of the soldier that makes the general great.

Il se noyerait dans un verre d'eau. [Fr.] He would drown himself in a glass of water.

Il sent le fagot. [Fr.] He smells of the fagot.

Il vaut mieux tâcher oublier ses malheurs, que d'en parler. [Fr.] It is better to forget one's misfortunes than to talk about them.

Il vino è una mezza corda. [It.] Wine brings out the truth.
Il viso sciolto, gli pensieri stretti. [It.] The countenance open, the thoughts close.
Imitatores, servum pecus. [L.] Imitators, a servile herd.
Imo pectore. [L.] From the bottom of the heart.
Imperium in imperio. [L.] A state within a state.
Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis! [L.] Remorseless love, to what do you not compel mortal bosoms!
Improbis aliena virtus semper formidolosa est. [L.] The virtue of others is always a terror to the wicked.
In æquilibrio. [L.] In equilibrium.
In articulo mortis. [L.] At the point of death.
In capite. [L.] In chief.
Incedimus per ignes suppositos cineri doloso. [L.] We walk over fires placed beneath deceitful ashes.
Incidit in Scyllam, qui vult vitare Charybdis. [L.] In striving to avoid Charybdis, he falls upon Scylla.
In calo quies. [L.] There is rest in heaven.
Incredulus odi. [L.] Being incredulous, I cannot endure it.
In curia. [L.] In court.
Inde iræ. [L.] Hence these resentments.
Indignante invidia florebit justus. [L.] The just man will flourish in spite of envy.
In dubis. [L.] In matters of doubt.
Inest clementia forti. [L.] Clemency belongs to the brave.
Inest sua gratia parvis. [L.] Even little things have their peculiar grace.
In extremis. [L.] At the point of death.
Infandum renovare dolorem. [L.] To revive unpleasant recollections.
In ferrum pro libertate ruebant. [L.] For freedom they rushed upon the sword.
In foro conscientie. [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.
Infra dignitatem. [L.] Below one's dignity.
In futuro. [L.] In future.
Ingenii largitor venter. [L.] The belly (hunger) is the bestower of genius.
Ingenio stat sine morte decus. [L.] The honors of genius are eternal.
Ingenium res adversæ nudare solent, celare secundæ. [L.] Adversity is apt to discover the genius, prosperity to conceal it.
Ingens telum necessitas. [L.] Necessity is a powerful weapon.
Ingratum si dixeris, omnia dicis. [L.] If you call a man ungrateful, you say every thing against him.
In hoc signo spes mea. [L.] In this sign is my hope.
In hoc signo vinces. [L.] Under this standard thou shalt conquer.
Iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello antefero. [L.] I prefer the most unjust peace to the most just war.
In limine. [L.] At the threshold.
In loco parentis. [L.] In place of a parent.
In media res. [L.] Into the midst of things.
In medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] You will go safest in a middle course.
In nubibus. [L.] In the clouds.
In omnia paratus. [L.] Prepared for all things.
In omnibus aliquid, in toto nihil. [L.] A little in every thing, in nothing complete.
Inopem copia fecit. [L.] Abundance made him poor.
In partibus infidelium. [L.] In infidel [i. e. not Catholic] countries.
In perpetuum rei memoriam. [L.] In perpetual remembrance of the thing.
In præsentem. [L.] At the present time.
In propria persona. [L.] In person.
In puris naturalibus. [L.] Stark naked.
In re. [L.] In the act; in reality.
In rerum naturâ. [L.] In the nature of things.
In sæcula sæculorum. [L.] For ages on ages.

Insanus omnis furere credit cæteros. [L.] Every madman believes all other persons are mad.
Insculpit. [L.] He engraved;—pl., *insculperunt.*
In solo Deo salus. [L.] In God alone is safety.
In statu quo. [L.] In the former state.
In statu quo ante bellum. [L.] In the same state as before the war.
Intaminatus fulget honoribus. [L.] He shines with unstained honors.
In te, Domine, speravi. [L.] In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust.
Integra mens augustissima possessio. [L.] A mind fraught with integrity is the noblest possession.
Integros haurire fontes. [L.] To drink from overflowing fountains.
Inter alia. [L.] Among other things.
Inter arma silent leges. [L.] Laws are silent in the midst of arms.
Inter canem et lupum. [L.] At evening twilight.
Interdum stultus bene loquitur. [L.] Sometimes a fool speaks to the purpose.
Interdum vulgus rectum videt. [L.] Sometimes the rabble discover what is right.
Inter fontes et flumina nota. [L.] Among well-known fountains and rivers.
Inter pocula. [L.] In his cups.
Inter se. [L.] Among themselves.
Inter spem et metum. [L.] Between hope and fear.
Intra parietes. [L.] Within walls; in private.
Intuta, quæ indecora. [L.] Things disgraceful are unsafe.
In un batter d'occhio. [It.] In the twinkling of an eye.
In usum Delphini. [L.] For the use of the Dauphin.
In utramque fortunam paratus. [L.] Prepared for either fortune.
In utroque fidelis. [L.] Faithful in both.
In vacuo. [L.] In a vacuum.
In verba magistri jurare. [L.] To adopt an opinion on the authority of another.
In vino veritas. [L.] There is truth in wine.
Invitâ Mæroâ. [L.] Without capacity.
In vitium ducit culpæ fuga. [L.] The avoiding of one fault may lead to another.
Invitum sequitur honos. [L.] Honor follows him against his inclination.
Ipsissima verba. [L.] The very words.
Ipsissimis verbis. [L.] In the very words.
Ipsio facto. [L.] By the act itself.
Ipsio jure. [L.] By the law itself.
Ira furor brevis est. [L.] Anger is a short madness.
Iras et verba locant. [L.] They hire out their words and passions;—applied to lawyers.
Ir por lana y volver trasquilado. [Sp.] To go for wool and come home shorn.
Ita lex scripta est. [L.] Thus the law is written.
Italicè. [L.] In Italian.

J.

Jacta est alea. [L.] The die is cast.
J'ai bonne cause. [Fr.] I have a good cause.
Jamais beau parler n'arrachera la langue. [Fr.] Fair words will never pluck out the tongue.
Jamais bon coureur ne fut pris. [Fr.] An old bird is never caught with chaff.
Januis clausis. [L.] With closed doors.
Je maintiendrai le droit. [Fr.] I will maintain the right.
Je me fie en Dieu. [Fr.] I put my trust in God.
Je ne cherche qu'un. [Fr.] I seek but one.
Je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I know not what.
Je n'oublierai jamais. [Fr.] I will never forget.
Je suis prêt. [Fr.] I am ready.
Jeu de main, jeu de vilain. [Fr.] } Practical
Juego de manos, juego de vilanos. [Sp.] } jokes, or
horse-play, belong only to the vulgar.
Jeu de théâtre. [Fr.] A stage-trick; claptrap.
Je vis en espoir. [Fr.] I live in hope.
Jucunda atque idonea dicere vite. [L.] To describe whatever is pleasing and proper in life.

Jucundi acti labores. [L.] Past toils are pleasant.
Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur. [L.] The judge is found guilty when the criminal is acquitted.
Judicium Dei. [L.] The judgment of God.
Judicium parum aut leges terræ. [L.] The judgment of our peers, or the laws of the land.
Juniores ad labores. [L.] Young men for performing labor.
Jure humano. [L.] By human law.
Juris utriusque doctor. [L.] Doctor of both laws (civil and canonical).
Jus civile. [L.] The civil law.
Jus divinum. [L.] Divine right.
Jus et norma loquendi. [L.] The rule and law of speech.
Jus possessionis. [L.] The right of possession; — proprietas, of property.
Juste milieu. [Fr.] The golden mean.
Justitia virtutum regina. [L.] Justice is the queen of the virtues.
Justitie soror fides. [L.] Faith is the sister of justice.
Justum et tenacem propositi virum. [L.] A man just and steady of purpose.
Justus, propositi tenax. [L.] A just man, steady to his purpose.
Juvenile vitium regere non posse impetum. [L.] It is the fault of youth, that it cannot govern its own impulses.

L.

La beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans parfum. [Fr.] Beauty without virtue is like a flower without perfume.
L'abito è una seconda natura. [It.] Habit is second nature.
Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum. [L.] The stream flows, and will continue to flow, through every age.
Labor et honore. [L.] By labor and honor.
Labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labor itself is a pleasure.
Labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labor conquers all things.
Laborum dulce lenimen. [L.] The sweet solace of our labors.
La casa quemada, acudir con el agua. [Sp.] To run with water after the house is burnt down.
La confiance fournit plus de la conversation que l'esprit. [Fr.] Confidence contributes more to conversation than wit.
La critique est aisée, et l'art est difficile. [Fr.] Criticism is easy, art is difficult.
L'adversité fait l'homme, et le bonheur les monstres. [Fr.] Adversity makes men, prosperity monsters.
La fame non vuol leggi. [It.] Hunger will obey no laws.
L'affaire s'achemine. [Fr.] The business is going forward.
La fortune passe partout. [Fr.] Fortune passes everywhere; — all suffer vicissitudes.
L'aigle d'une maison est un sot dans une autre. [Fr.] The eagle of one house is but a fool in another.
Laisser faire. [Fr.] To let alone; to leave matters to their natural course.
Laissez nous faire. [Fr.] Let us act for ourselves; leave this matter to us; let us alone.
La langue des femmes est leur épée, et elles ne la laissent pas rouiller. [Fr.] The tongue is a woman's sword, and she never suffers it to rust.
La maladie sans maladie. [Fr.] The no-malady malady; hypochondria.
La mala llaga sana, la mala fama mata. [Sp.] A bad wound heals; a bad name kills.
L'amour et la fumée ne peuvent se cacher. [Fr.] Love and smoke cannot conceal themselves.
Langage des halles. [Fr.] Language of the market; billingsgate.
La pauvreté est la mère de toutes les arts. [It.] Poverty is the mother of all arts.
Lares et penates. [L.] Household gods: — home.
L'argent. [Fr.] Silver; money.

Lateat scintillula forsan. [L.] Perhaps a little spark may yet lie hid.
Latet anguis in herbâ. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.
Latine dictum. [L.] Said in Latin.
Laudari a viro laudato. [L.] To be praised by a man who is himself praised.
Laudator temporis acti. [L.] One who praises times which are past.
Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus. [L.] The drunkard is discovered by his praises of wine.
Laudum immensa cupido. [L.] Insatiate thirst for applause.
Laus propria sordet. [L.] Self-praise defiles.
La verità è figlia del tempo. [It.] Truth is the daughter of time
La vertu est la seule noblesse. [Fr.] Virtue is the only nobility.
Le bon temps viendra. [Fr.] The good time will come.
Lector benevole. [L.] Gentle reader.
Le dessous des cartes. [Fr.] The under side of the cards; the secret.
Le diable boiteux. [Fr.] The lame devil.
Legatus a latere. [L.] A papal ambassador extraordinary.
Le grand monarque. [L.] The great monarch: — Louis XIV.
Le grand œuvre. [Fr.] The great work: — the philosopher's stone.
Le jeu est le fils de l'avarice, et le père du désespoir. [Fr.] Gaming is the child of avarice, and the father of despair.
Le monde est le livre des femmes. [Fr.] The world is the book of women.
L'empire des lettres. [Fr.] The republic of letters.
Leoni esurienti ex ore exscalpore prædam. [L.] To tear the prey from the mouth of a hungry lion.
Le point du jour. [Fr.] Daybreak.
Le renard prêche aux poules. [Fr.] The fox preaches to the hens.
Le roi et l'état. [Fr.] The king and the state.
Le roi le veut. [Fr.] The king wills it.
Le roi s'aviserà. [Fr.] The king will consider.
Les absens ont toujours tort. [Fr.] The absent are always in the wrong.
Les affaires font les hommes. [Fr.] Business makes men.
Le savoir faire. [Fr.] The knowing how to act; — vivre, to live.
Les eaux sont basses. [Fr.] The waters are low; resources are exhausted.
Les extrêmes se touchent. [Fr.] Extremes meet.
Les fous font des festins, et les sages les mangent. [Fr.] Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.
Les fous font les modes, et les sages les suivent. [Fr.] Fools make fashions, and wise men follow them.
Les larmes aux yeux. [Fr.] With tears in his eyes.
Les murailles ont des oreilles. [Fr.] Walls have ears.
Les plus courtes folies sont les meilleures. [Fr.] The shortest follies are the best.
Les plus sages ne le sont pas toujours. [Fr.] The wisest are not always wise.
Lettre de marque. [Fr.] A letter of marque or reprisal.
Lettres de cachet. [Fr.] Sealed letters of the king, containing private orders.
Leve fit quod bene fertur onus. [L.] The burden that is well borne becomes light.
Le vrai n'est pas toujours vraisemblable. [Fr.] That which is true does not always seem probable: — truth is stranger than fiction.
Lex loci. [L.] The law of the place; — terra, of the land.
Lex non scripta. [L.] The unwritten law; the common law; — *lex scripta*, statute law.
Lex talionis. [L.] The law of retaliation.
L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes.
L'hypocrisie est un hommage que le vice rend à la

vertu. [Fr.] Hypocrisy is a homage that vice pays to virtue.
Libertas et natale solum. [L.] Liberty and my native soil.
Libertas sub rege pio. [L.] Liberty under a pious king.
Libretto. [It.] A little book; a pamphlet.
Lima labor, et mora. [L.] The labor of the file, and delay.
L'inconnu. [Fr.] The unknown.
L'incroyable. [Fr.] The incredible.
Lingua mali pars pessima servi. [L.] The tongue is the worst part of a bad servant.
Lis sub iudice. [L.] A case not yet decided.
Litem lite resolvere. [L.] To settle one quarrel by another.
Lite pendente. [L.] During the trial.
Litera scripta manet. [L.] The written letter remains.
Littérateur. [Fr.] A literary man.
Loci communes. [L.] Commonplaces; topics.
Loco citato. [L.] In the place before cited.
Locum tenens. [L.] A substitute; a proxy.
Locus criminis. [L.] The place of the crime.
Locus in quo. [L.] The place in which.
Locus penitentie. [L.] Place for repentance.
Locus sigilli. [L.] The place of the seal.
Longa est injuria, longa ambages. [L.] The injury is great, and its story long.
Longa intervallo. [L.] With a long interval.
Longum est iter per precepta, breve et efficax per exempla. [L.] Instruction by precept is long; by example, short and effectual.
Loyal en tout. [Fr.] Loyal in every thing.
Loyal je serai durant ma vie. [Fr.] Loyal will I be during my life.
Loyalité m'oblige. [Fr.] Loyalty binds me.
Loyalité n'a honte. [Fr.] Loyalty has no shame.
Lucidus ordo. [L.] A lucid arrangement.
Lucri bonus odor ex qualibet re. [L.] The smell of gain is good, whencesoever it proceeds.
Lupus in fabulâ. [L.] The wolf in the fable.
Lupus pilum mutat, non mentem. [L.] The wolf changes his coat, not his disposition.
Lusus nature. [L.] A freak of nature; a monster.

M.

Macte virtute. [L.] Go on increasing in virtue.
Magistratus indicat virum. [L.] Magistracy shows the man.
Magna civitas, magna solitudo. [L.] A great city is a great solitude.
Magna est veritas, et prævalebit. [L.] Truth is powerful, and will prevail.
Magnanimitè crucem sustine. [L.] Bear the cross with magnanimity.
Magna servitus est magna fortuna. [L.] A great fortune is a great slavery.
Magnas inter opes inops. [L.] Poor in the midst of great wealth.
Magnæ spes altera Roma. [L.] The second man of the state.
Magni nominis umbra. [L.] The shadow of a great name.
Magnum est vectigal parsimonia. [L.] Economy is itself a great income.
Magnus opus. [L.] A great work.
Magnus Apollo. [L.] Great Apollo:—a great oracle or authority.
Maintien le droit. [Fr.] Maintain the right.
Maison de campagne. [Fr.] A country-seat.
Maison de ville. [Fr.] A town-house.
Maître des hautes œuvres. [Fr.] A hangman;—des basses œuvres, a nightman;—d'hôtel, a steward.
Maladie du pays. [Fr.] Homesickness.
Mal à propos. [Fr.] Out of place; improper.
Maleficus a malefico non differt, nisi occasione. [L.] An evil-speaker differs not from an evil-doer, except in opportunity.
Malè parat, malè dilabuntur. [L.] Things ill got are ill spent.

Malheur ne vient jamais seul. [Fr.] Misfortune never comes single.
Malo mori quam fœdari. [L.] I would rather die than be debased.
Manet altè mente repostum. [L.] It remains deeply fixed in the mind.
Manger son blé en vert. [Fr.] To eat one's grain before it is ripe.
Mania a potu. [L.] Madness from drink;—delirium tremens.
Manibus pedibusque. [L.] With hands and feet.
Manu forti. [L.] With a strong hand.
Manu proprio. [L.] With one's own hand.
Manus hæc inimica tyrannis. [L.] This hand is hostile to tyrants.
Manus justa nardus. [L.] The just hand is as precious ointment.
Mars gravior sub pace latet. [L.] Under the show of peace, a more severe war is hid.
Mas cura la dicta que la lanceta. [Sp.] Diet cures more than the lancet.
Mas vale saber que haber. [Sp.] Better be wise than rich.
Materiam superabat opus. [L.] The workmanship surpassed the material.
Mauvais goût. [Fr.] Bad taste.
Maximus in minimis. [L.] Very great in very little things.
Médecin expectante. [Fr.] Trusting to time for a remedy.
Mediocritâ firma. [L.] The middle station is safest.
Medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] The middle course will be the safest.
Medium tenere beati. [L.] They are fortunate who have kept the middle course.
Mega biblion, mega kakon. — Μίγα βιβλίον, μέγα κακόν. [Gr.] A great book is a great evil.
Memento mori. [L.] Be mindful of death.
Memor et fidelis. [L.] Mindful and faithful.
Memoriâ in eternâ. [L.] In eternal remembrance.
Memoriter. [L.] By rote.
Mens agitat molem. [L.] Mind moves the mass.
Mens divinior. [L.] The inspired mind of the poet.
Mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
Mens sibi conscia recti. [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude.
Metuenda corolla draconis. [L.] Fear the dragon's crest.
Meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine:—property.
Mezzo termine. [It.] A middle course.
Mihi cura futuri. [L.] My care is for the future.
Mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to relate.
Mirabile visu. [L.] Wonderful to see.
Miseris succurrere disco. [L.] I learn to succor the wretched.
Mobile perpetuum. [L.] Perpetual motion.
Modo et formâ. [L.] In manner and form.
Modus operandi. [L.] The mode of operation.
Mollia tempora faudi. [L.] The favorable moments for speaking.
Monstrum digito monstratum. [L.] What is pointed out as strange.
Mot du gnet. [Fr.] A watchword.
Moto proprio. [L.] Of his own accord.
Mots d'usage. [Fr.] Phrases in common use.
Motu proprio. [L.] Of his own accord.
Moveo et propitior. [L.] I rise and am appeased.
Multa gemens. [L.] Groaning deeply.
Multum in parvo. [L.] Much in a little space.
Munus Apolline dignum. [L.] A gift worthy of Apollo.
Murus æneus conscientia sana. [L.] A sound conscience is a brazen wall.
Mutare vel timere sperno. [L.] I scorn to change or fear.
Mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes being made.
Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur. [L.] The name being changed, the fable applies to you.
Mutum est pictura poema. [L.] A picture is a poem without words.

N.

Natalè so'um. [L.] Natal soil.
Natura lo fece, e poi ruppe la stampa. [It.] Nature made him, and then broke the mould.
Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret. [L.] You may drive out nature with violence, yet she will again return.
Nec cupias, nec metuas. [L.] Neither desire nor fear.
Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus. [L.] Let not a god be introduced, unless there is a difficulty worthy of such intervention.
Nec cede malis. [L.] Yield not to misfortunes.
Necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necessity has no law.
Necios y porfiados hacen ricos a los letrados. [Sp.] Fools and obstinate people make lawyers rich.
Nec mora, nec requies. [L.] There is neither delay nor repose.
Nec pluribus impar. [L.] Not an unequal match for numbers.
Nec prece, nec pretio. [L.] Neither by entreaty nor bribe.
Nec querere, nec spernere honorem. [L.] Neither to seek nor to despise honors.
Nec scire fas est omnia. [L.] It is not permitted to know all things.
Nec temerè, nec timidè. [L.] Neither rashly nor timidly.
Nefasti dies. [L.] Unlucky days.
Nè fronti crede. [L.] Trust not the face, or first appearances.
Nemo bis punitur pro eodem delicto. [L.] (Law.) No man can be twice punished for the same crime.
Nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one annoys me with impunity.
Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. [L.] No man is wise at all times.
Nemo repente fuit turpissimus. [L.] No one ever became, in an instant, utterly vicious.
Nè plus ultra. [L.] The utmost limit:—perfection.
Nè pour la digestion. [Fr.] Born merely to eat and drink.
Nè puero gladium. [L.] Trust not a sword to the hand of a boy.
Necque semper arcum tendit Apollo. [L.] Apollo does not always send his bow.
Nè quid detrimenti respublica capiat. [L.] That the republic receive no injury.
Nè quid nimis. [L.] Do not take too much of any thing:—avoid extremes.
Nescio quid curte semper abest rei. [L.] Something is always wanting to our scanty fortune.
Nè sutor ultra crepidam. [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
Nè tentes, aut perfice. [L.] Attempt not, or accomplish.
Nè vile fano. [L.] Let nothing vile come into the temple.
Nè vile velis. [L.] Desire nothing base.
Ni firmes carta que no leas, ni bebes agua que no veas. [Sp.] Sign no paper without reading it, and drink no water without looking into it.
Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit. [L.] He touched nothing without embellishing it.
Nil actum reputans, dum quid superesset agendum. [L.] Thinking nothing done, while any thing was left to be done.
Nil admirari. [L.] To be astonished at nothing.
Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa. [L.] To be conscious of no crime, and to turn pale at no accusation.
Nil desperandum. [L.] Never despair.
Nil dictu fadum visuque hæc limina tangat, intra quæ puer est. [L.] Let nothing offensive to eye or ear be seen or heard under a roof where a boy resides.
Nil fuit unquam tam dispar sibi. [L.] Nothing was ever so unlike itself.

Nil nisi cruce. [L.] No dependence but on the cross.
Nil sine magno vita labore dedit mortalibus. [L.] In this life, nothing is given to men without great labor.
Nimum ne crede colori. [L.] Trust not too much to color, or appearance.
N'importe. [Fr.] It matters not.
Nisi Dominus, frustra. [L.] Unless the Lord be with you, all your efforts are vain.
Nitor in adversum. [L.] I strive against it.
Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus. [L.] Virtue is the true and only nobility.
Nolens volens. [L.] Willing or unwilling.
Noli me tangere. [L.] Touch me not.
Nolo episcopari. [L.] I wish not to be made bishop.
Nom de guerre. [Fr.] A war-name;—an assumed travelling title.
Nom de plume. [Fr.] An assumed name.
Nomen et omen. [L.] A name significant of the thing.
Nomina stultorum parietibus hærent. [L.] Fools' names are written on walls.
Non assumpt. [L.] (Law.) He did not assume;—a plea in personal actions.
Non compos mentis. [L.] Not of sound mind; imbecile.
Non constat. [L.] It does not appear.
Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum. [L.] Every man cannot go to Corinth.
Non datur tertium. [L.] There is not a third one.
Non deficiente crumena. [L.] Not with an empty purse:—if the money holds out.
Non est inventus. [L.] He has not been found.
Non est vivere, sed valere vita. [L.] Life is not mere existence, but the enjoyment of health.
Non generant aquilæ columbas. [L.] Eagles do not produce pigeons.
Non inferiora secutus. [L.] Not having followed mean pursuits.
Non libet. [L.] It does not please me.
Non mi ricordo. [It.] I do not remember.
Non multa, sed multum. [L.] Not many things, but much.
Non nobis solum. [L.] Not to us alone.
Non nostrum est tantas componere lites. [L.] It is not for us to adjust such grave disputes.
Nonobstant clameur de haro. [Fr.] Notwithstanding the hue and cry.
Non omne licitum honestum. [L.] A thing may be lawful, and yet not honorable.
Non omnia possumus omnes. [L.] We cannot all of us do every thing.
Non quis, sed quid. [L.] Not the person, but the deed, is to be judged.
Non quo, sed quomodo. [L.] Not by whom, but how.
Non sequitur. [L.] It does not follow:—unwarranted conclusion.
Non sibi, sed patriæ. [L.] Not for himself, but for his country.
Non sum qualis eram. [L.] I am not now what I once was.
Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis, tempus eget. [L.] The occasion does not require such aid, or such defenders.
Nonumque prematur in annum. [L.] Let your piece be kept nine years.
Non vi, sed sæpe cadendo. [L.] Not by force, but by frequent dropping.
Nosce teipsum. [L.] Know thyself.
Noscitur ex sociis. [L.] He is known by his companions.
N'oubliez pas. [Fr.] Forget not.
Non avons tous assez de force pour supporter les maux d'autrui. [Fr.] We have all of us strength enough to bear the woes of others.
Nous verrons. [Fr.] We shall see.
Nouvellette. [Fr.] A tale; a short novel.
Novus homo. [L.] A new man.—Pl., *novi homines*, new men.
Nudis verbis. [L.] In plain words.

Nugæ canoræ. [L.] Melodious trifles.
Nulla dies sine lineâ. [L.] No day without something performed.
Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri. [L.] Not being bound to swear to the dogmas of any master.
Nullius filius. [L.] A son of nobody.
Nullum numen abest, si sit prudentia. [L.] If prudence is present, no protecting divinity is wanting.
Nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now or never.
Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit. [L.] Nature and sound philosophy are never at variance.
Nunquam non paratus. [L.] Always ready.
Nusquam tuta fides. [L.] Our faith is nowhere safe.

O.

Obiter dictum. [L.] A thing said by the way.
Obra de comun, obra de nungun. [Sp.] What is every body's work, or business, is nobody's.
Obscurum per obscurius. [L.] Explaining what is obscure by something more obscure.
Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit. [L.] Obsequiousness procures friends, truth hatred.
Obstupui, steterantque comæ. [L.] I was amazed, and my hair stood on end.
Occurrent nubes. [L.] Clouds will intervene.
O curas hominum! O quantum est in rebus inane. [L.] O the vain cares of men! how unsatisfying their enjoyments!
Oderint dum metuant. [L.] Let them hate, provided they fear.
Odî profanum vulgus et arceo. [L.] I loathe and repel the profane vulgar.
Odium in longum jacens. [L.] An old grudge.
Odium theologicum. [L.] The hatred of theologians.
Œil de bœuf. [F.] Bull's eye.
Officina gentium. [L.] The workshop of nations.
O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona nôrint, agricolas. [L.] Thrice happy the farmers, did they but know their own blessings!
Ogni medaglia ha il suo reverso. [It.] Every medal has its reverse.
Ohe! jam satis. [L.] O! there is now enough.
Oleum et operam perdidit. [L.] I have lost my labor.
Olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] The future recollection will be pleasant.
Olla podrida. [Sp.] A heterogeneous mixture.
Omne bonum desuper. [L.] All good is from above.
Omne ignotum pro magnifico. [L.] Every thing unknown is held to be magnificent.
Omne solum forti patria. [L.] To a brave man every soil is his country.
Omne trivium perfectum. [L.] All good things are threefold.
Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci. [L.] He has gained every suffrage, who has combined the useful with the agreeable.
Omnia ad Dei gloriam. [L.] All things for the glory of God.
Omnia bona bonis. [L.] All things are good with good men.
Omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori. [L.] Love conquers all things, and let us yield to love.
Omnia vincit labor. [L.] Labor overcomes all obstacles.
OmniBUS hoc vitium est. [L.] This vice is common to all.
OmniBUS invidæas, Zoile; nemo tibi. [L.] You may envy everybody, Zoilus; no one envies you.
Omnis amans anens. [L.] Every lover is deranged.
On tombe du côté où l'on penche. [Fr.] One falls to the side towards which one leans.
Onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proof.
Operæ pretium est. [L.] It is worth while.
Opera illius mea sunt. [L.] His works are mine.

Opinonum commenta delet dies, naturæ judicia confirmat. [L.] Time obliterates speculative opinions, but confirms the judgments of nature.
Opprobrium medicorum. [L.] The reproach of the physicians.
Opus operatum. [L.] A mere outward work.
Ora e semper. [It.] Now and always.
Ora et labora. [L.] Pray and labor.
Ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
Orator fit, poeta nascitur. [L.] An orator may be made by education, a poet is born a poet.
Ore rotundo. [L.] With a full, round voice.
Origo mali. [L.] The origin of the evil.
O, si scis omnia! [L.] O that he had always spoken or acted thus!
Os rotundum. [L.] A round mouth;—a flowing and eloquent delivery.
O tempora, O mores! [L.] O the times and the manners!
Otia dant vitia. [L.] Idleness leads to vice.
Otium cum dignitate. [L.] Leisure with dignity.
Otium sine dignitate. [L.] Leisure without dignity.
Otium sine literis mors est. [L.] Leisure without literature is death.
Oublier je ne puis. [Fr.] I cannot forget.
Où la chèvre est attachée il faut qu'elle broûte. [Fr.] Where the goat is tied, there it must browse.
Ouvrage de longue haleine. [Fr.] A long-winded business.
Ouvriers. [Fr.] Artisans; workmen.

P.

Pabulum Acherontis. [L.] Food for Acheron, or the grave.
Pacta conventa. [L.] Conditions agreed upon.
Pallida mors. [L.] Pale death.
Palmm qui meruit, ferat. [L.] Let him who has won it, bear the palm.
Palma non sine pulvere. [L.] The palm is not gained without effort.
Papier mâché. [Fr.] A substance made of paper reduced to a pulp.
Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos. [L.] To spare the humble, and subdue the proud.
Parent non fert. [L.] He will not endure an equal.
Par excellence. [Fr.] By way of eminence.
Pari passu. [L.] With equal pace.
Parlez du loup, et vous verrez sa queue. [Fr.] Speak of the wolf, and you will see his tail.
Par negotiis, neque supra. [L.] Neither above nor below his business.
Par nobile fratrum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers:—two just alike.
Par pari refero. [L.] I return like for like.
Par signe de mépris. [Fr.] As a token of contempt.
Parta tuere. [L.] To defend what has been obtained.
Particeps criminis. [L.] An accomplice in the crime.
Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. [L.] The mountain is in labor, and a ridiculous mouse is brought forth.
Parva componere magnis. [L.] To compare great things with small.
Parvenu. [Fr.] A new-comer:—an upstart.
Parvum parva decent. [L.] Little things befit a little man.
Pas à pas on va bien loin. [Fr.] Step by step one goes very far.
Passe-partout. [Fr.] A master-key.
Paterfamilias. [L.] The father of a family.
Pater patriæ. [L.] The father of his country.
Patience passe science. [Fr.] Patience surpasses knowledge.
Patria cara, carior libertas. [L.] My country is dear, but liberty is dearer.
Patriæ pietatis imago. [L.] An image of paternal tenderness.
Patriis virtutibus. [L.] By hereditary virtue.
Pedir peras al olmo. [Sp.] To ask pears of the elm.
Pœne forte et dure. [Fr.] Harsh and severe punishment.

Penchant. [Fr.] Inclination ; — propensity.
Pendente lite. [L.] While the suit is pending.
Per angusta ad augusta. [L.] Through trials to triumph.
Per aspera ad astra. [L.] Through suffering to renown.
Per capita. [L.] By the head ; singly.
Percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est. [L.] Shun an inquisitive person, for he is also a tattler.
Père de famille. [Fr.] The father of a family.
Per fas et nefas. [L.] Through right and wrong.
Periculose plenum opus alææ. [L.] A work full of hazard and danger.
Periculum in morâ. [L.] There is danger in delay.
Per mare, per terras. [L.] Through sea and land.
Permitte divis cætera. [L.] Leave the rest to the gods.
Per saltum. [L.] By a leap : — by fits and starts.
Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum. [L.] Through various accidents, and through so many dangerous vicissitudes.
Petito principii. [L.] A begging of the question.
Peu de bien, peu de soin. [Fr.] Little property, little care.
Peu de gens savent être vieux. [Fr.] Few persons know how to be old.
Philosophia stemma non inspicit. [L.] Philosophy does not look into genealogies.
Pie poudre. [Old Fr.] “Dusty foot” ; — the lowest court recognized in England.
Pietra mossa non fa muschio. [It.] A rolling stone gathers no moss.
Plus aloës quam mellis habet. [L.] He has more gall than honey.
Plutôt mourir que changer. [Fr.] To die rather than change.
Poca barba, poca vergüenza. [Sp.] Little beard, little shame.
Poco à poco. [Sp.] Little by little ; — softly.
Poëta nascitur, non fit. [L.] A poet is born, not made by education.
Point d'appui. [Fr.] Point of support ; — a rallying-point.
Point d'argent, point de Suisse. [Fr.] No money, no Swiss.
Pondere, non numero. [L.] By weight, not by number.
Pons asinorum. [L.] The bridge of asses : — a help to dull students.
Possunt quia posse videntur. [L.] They are able because they think they are so.
Post cineres gloria venit. [L.] Fame comes too late to our ashes.
Post nubila, júbila. [L.] After sorrow, joy.
Post nubila, Phæbus. [L.] After clouds, a clear sun.
Post obitum. [L.] After death.
Post tot naufragia portus. [L.] After so many shipwrecks, there is a harbor.
Pour faire visite. [Fr.] To pay a visit : — a visiting-card.
Pour passer le temps. [Fr.] To while away the time.
Pour prendre congé. [Fr.] To take leave.
Præmonitus, præmunitus. [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.
Prendre la lune avec les dents. [Fr.] To take the moon by the teeth ; — to aim at impossibilities.
Prima viæ. [L.] The first passages ; — the intestinal canal.
Primus inter pares. [L.] The first among equals.
Principis obsta. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
Prior tempore, prior jure. [L.] First come, first served.
Præius quam incipias, consulto ; et ubi consulueris maturè, fucto opus est. [L.] Advise well before you begin ; and when you have well considered, act with decision.
Pro aris et focis. [L.] For our altars and our hearths ; — for religious and civil liberty.
Probatum est. [L.] It is tried and proved.
Probitas laudatur et ælget. [L.] Honesty is praised and starves.
Pro bono publico. [L.] For the public good.

Proces verbal. [Fr.] A written statement.
Pro confesso. [L.] As if conceded.
Procul a Jove, procul a fulmine. [L.] Far away, one is out of danger.
Procul, O procul este, profani ! [L.] Far, far hence, retire, ye profane !
Pro Deo et ecclesiâ. [L.] For God and the church.
Pro et con. [L.] For and against.
Profanum vulgus. [L.] The profane vulgar.
Pro hac vice. [L.] For this time.
Pro pudor. [L.] O, for shame !
Projet de loi. [Fr.] A legislative bill or draft.
Pronunciamento. [Sp.] A public declaration.
Propaganda, or Congregatio de Propagandâ Fide. [L.] The Roman Catholic “Society for Propagating the Faith.”
Proprium est humani generis odisse quem læseris. [L.] It is the nature of man to hate one whom he has injured.
Pro rege et patriâ. [L.] For my king and country.
Pro rege, lege, et grege. [L.] For the king, the law, and the people.
Pro salute animæ. [L.] For the health of the soul.
Pro tanto. [L.] For so much ; — as far as it goes.
Pro tempore. [L.] For the time.
Punica fides. [L.] Punic or Carthaginian faith ; — treachery.

Q.

Quæ fuerant vitia, mores sunt. [L.] What were once vices, are now the manners of the day.
Quæ nocent docent. [L.] We learn by what we suffer.
Quærenda pecunia primum, virtus post nummos. [L.] Money is first to be sought ; virtue after dollars.
Qualis ab incepto. [L.] The same as at the beginning.
Qualis rex, talis grex. [L.] Like king, like people.
Qualis vita, finis ita. [L.] As is the life, so is its end.
Quamdiu se bene gesserit. [L.] As long as he shall conduct himself properly ; — during good behavior.
Quand les vices nous quittent, nous nous flattons que c'est nous qui les quittons. [Fr.] When vices quit us, we flatter ourselves that we quit them.
Quand on emprunte, on ne choisit pas. [Fr.] When one borrows, one cannot choose.
Quand on voit la chose, on croit. [Fr.] What we see, we believe.
Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus. [L.] Sometimes even the good Homer nods.
Quando ullum inveniemus parem ? [L.] When shall we look upon his like again ?
Quantum est in rebus inane humanis ! [L.] How much folly there is in the affairs of men !
Quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.
Quantum mutatus ab illo ! [L.] How much changed from what he once was !
Quantum sufficit. [L.] Enough.
Qui capit, ille facit. [L.] He who takes it, makes it.
Quicquid præcipis, esto brevis. [L.] Whatever precepts you give, be short.
Quid de quoque viro, et cui dicas, sæpe caveto. [L.] Be very careful what you speak of any one, and to whom.
Quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri sacra fames ? [L.] Accursed thirst for gold ! to what dost thou not compel human hearts ?
Qui donne tôt donne deux fois. [Fr.] He who gives quickly, gives twice.
Quid pro quo. [L.] One thing for another ; — an equivalent.
Quid rides ? [L.] Why do you laugh ?
Quid Romæ faciam ? mentiri nescio. [L.] What should I do in Rome ? I cannot lie.
Quid times ? Casarem vchis. [L.] What do you fear ? you carry Cæsar.

Quien tien tienda, que atiende. [Sp.] If one has a shop, let him tend it.
Qui invidet minor est. [L.] He who envies is inferior.
Qui nimium probat, nihil probat. [L.] He who proves too much, proves nothing.
Qui perd pêche. [Fr.] Losers are always in the wrong.
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] Who shall keep the keepers?
Qui se fait brebis, le loup le mange. [Fr.] Whoever makes himself a sheep, is devoured by the wolf.
Quis fallere possit amantem. [L.] Who can deceive a lover?
Quis talia fando temperet a lachrymis. [L.] Who, in relating such things, can refrain from tears?
Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes? [L.] Who would endure the Gracchi complaining of sedition?
Qui tacet consentit. [L.] He who is silent consents.
Qui timidè rogat, docet negare. [L.] He who asks timidly, teaches a denial.
Qui transtulit sustinet. [L.] He who brought us over, still sustains us.
Qui uti scit, ei bona. [L.] He should have wealth who knows how to use it.
Qui vive? [Fr.] "Who goes there?" On the alert.
Quo animo. [L.] With what intention.
Quocunque nomine. [L.] Under whatever name.
Quod avertat Deus. [L.] Which may God avert.
Quod bene notandum. [L.] Which is to be particularly noticed.
Quod bonum felix faustumque sit. [L.] May the event be fortunate.
Quod Deus bene vertut. [L.] May God direct it to a good end.
Quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be demonstrated; — *faciendum*, done.
Quod hoc sibi vult? [L.] What does this mean?
Quod ignotum pro magnifico est. [L.] That which is unknown is thought to be great.
Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus. [L.] What always, what everywhere, what by all has been held to be true.
Quò futa vocant. [L.] Whither the Fates call.
Quò pax et gloriù ducant. [L.] Where peace and glory lead.
Quorum pars magna fui. [L.] In which I bore a conspicuous part; in which I participated.
Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. [L.] Those whom God would destroy, he first makes mad.
Quot homines, tot sententiæ. [L.] Many men, many minds.

R.

Raison d'état. [Fr.] A reason of state.
Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno. [L.] A rare bird on the earth, and very like a black swan.
Rari nantes in gurgite vasto. [L.] Swimming, here and there, in the wide waters.
Ratione soli. [L.] In respect of the soil.
Recherché. [Fr.] Uncommon and desirable.
Rectè et suaviter. [L.] Justly and mildly.
Rectus in curiâ. [L.] Upright in the court; with clean hands.
Redeunt Saturnia regna. [L.] The Saturnian reign returns.
Regium donum. [L.] "Royal gift": — an annual grant of public money, in aid of the maintenance of the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland.
Re infectâ. [L.] The business being unfinished.
Religio loci. [L.] The spirit of the place.
Rem acu tetigisti. [L.] You have hit the nail on the head.
Renascuntur. [L.] They will be born to another life.
Renovate animos. [L.] Renew your courage.
Rentes. [Fr.] Funds bearing interest; stocks.

Repentè dives nemo factus est bonus. [L.] No good man ever became rich on a sudden.
Répondre en Normand. [Fr.] To give an indirect or evasive answer.
Requiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.
Res angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances.
Res est sacra miser. [L.] A person in affliction is a sacred thing.
Respice finem. [L.] Look to the end.
Respublica. [L.] The commonwealth.
Résumé. [Fr.] An abstract; a summary.
Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
Retineus vestigia famæ. [L.] Keeping in the steps of an honorable ancestry.
Retrazit. [L.] (*Law*). He has revoked; — he will proceed no farther in the suit.
Revenons à nos moutons. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep, or to the matter in hand.
Ridentem dicere verum, quid vetat? [L.] What hinders one though laughing from speaking the truth?
Ride si sapis. [L.] Laugh if you are wise.
Rien n'est beau que le vrai. [Fr.] Nothing is beautiful but truth.
Riru bien, qui rira le dernier. [Fr.] He laughs best who laughs last.
Rire sous cape. [Fr.] To laugh in one's sleeve.
Risum teneatis, amici? [L.] Friends, can you refrain from laughing?
Rizator de lanâ caprinâ. [L.] A quarreller about goat's wool, — about a mere trifle.
Ruit cælum. [L.] Let the heavens fall.
Rudis indigestaque moles. [L.] A rude and undigested mass.
Ruit mole sua. [L.] It falls to ruin by its own weight.
Ruse contre ruse. [Fr.] Trick against trick; a counterplot.
Ruse de guerre. [Fr.] A stratagem of war.
Rus in urbe. [L.] The country in the city.
Rusticus expectat dum defluat annis. [L.] The rustic waits for the river to flow by.

S.

Sæpe stylum vertas. [L.] You must often turn your pen; i. e. to erase or to re-write.
Sal Atticum. [L.] Attic salt; wit.
Salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law.
Salvo jure. [L.] Without detriment to the right.
Salvo pudore. [L.] Without offence to modesty.
S'amuser à la moutarde. [Fr.] To stand on trifles.
Sans cérémonie. [Fr.] Without ceremony.
Sans peur et sans reproche. [Fr.] Without fear and without reproach.
Sans rime et sans raison. [Fr.] Without rhyme or reason.
Sans tache. [Fr.] Without spot.
Sapere aude. [L.] Dare to be wise.
Sartor resartus. [L.] The cobbler mended.
Sat cito, si sat bene. [L.] It must be done soon, if done well.
Satis dotata, si bene morata. [L.] Well enough dowered, if well principled.
Satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum. [L.] Plenty of eloquence, but little wisdom.
Satis superque. [L.] Enough, and more than enough.
Satis verborum. [L.] Enough of words.
Sauve qui peut. [Fr.] Let him save himself who can.
Savoir-faire. [Fr.] Tact; skill; industry.
Savoir-vivre. [Fr.] Good breeding, or behavior.
Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus. [L.] The uncertain multitude is divided into opposite opinions.
Scribendi rectè sapere est et principium et fons. [L.] The first principle and source of all good writing is to think justly.
Scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim. [L.] Learned and unlearned, we are all scribbling verses.

Secundam artem. [L.] In order; regularly.
Sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus. [L.] But time flies meanwhile, never to be recalled.
Sed hæc hactenus. [L.] So much for this.
Sed post est Occasio calca. [L.] But Opportunity is bald behind:—seize Time by the forelock.
Semel et simul. [L.] Once and altogether.
Semel insanivimus omnes. [L.] We have all, at some time, been mad.
Semper avarus eget. [L.] The avaricious man is always in want.
Semper fidelis. [L.] Always faithful;—*paratus*, prepared.
Semper tinidum scelus. [L.] Guilt is always cowardly.
Semper vivit in armis. [L.] He ever lives in arms.
Sempre il mal non tiene per nuocere. [It.] Misfortune does not always come to injure.
Senatus-consultum. [L.] A decree of the senate.
Sener, bis puer. [L.] Once a man, twice a boy.
Se non è vero, è ben trovato. [It.] If it is not true, it is well feigned.
Separatio a mensâ et thoro. [L.] Separation from bed and board.
Sequiturque patrem haud passibus æquis. [L.] He follows his father, but not with equal steps.
Serò venientibus ossa. [L.] The last comers shall have the bones.
Serus in calum redeas. [L.] Late may you return to heaven.
Servare modum. [L.] To keep within bounds.
Servus servorum Dei. [L.] Servant of the servants of God.
Sesquipedalia verba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.
Sic eunt fata hominum. [L.] So goes it in the world.
Sic itur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to the stars, or to immortality.
Sic passim. [L.] So everywhere.
Sic semper tyrannis. [L.] Thus always with tyrants.
Sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] Thus the glory of the world passes away.
Sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis. [L.] Let God be with us, as he was with our fathers.
Sic volo, sic jubeo: stat pro ratione voluntas. [L.] Thus I will, thus I order; let my will stand for a reason.
Sic vos non vobis. [L.] Thus you toil, but not for yourselves.
Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos? [L.] If God be with us, who shall stand against us?
Sile, et philosophus esto. [L.] Be silent, and pass for a philosopher.
Silent leges inter arma. [L.] In war, laws are silent, or disregarded.
Si mens non læva fuisset. [L.] If the mind had not been perverted.
Similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like is cured by like.—[The principle of homœopathy.]
Similis simili gaudet. [L.] Like is pleased with like.
Simplex munditiis. [L.] Of simple elegance.
Sine curâ. [L.] Without care;—*invidiâ*, envy;—*odio*, hatred.
Sine ira et studio. [L.] Without anger or favor.
Singuli de nobis anni prædantur euntes. [L.] Each passing year robs us of something.
Si parva licet componere magnis. [L.] If small things may be compared with great.
Si queris monumentum, circumspecte. [L.] If you seek his monument, look around.
Si quieris ver quanto vole un ducado, buscadlo prestando. [Sp.] Would you like to know how much a ducat is worth, try to borrow one.
Si sit prudentia. [L.] If there be but prudence.
Siste, viator. [L.] Stop, traveller.
Sit tibi terra lævis. [L.] Light lie the earth on thee, or on thy remains.
Sit venia verbo. [L.] Excuse the expression.
Si vis me flere, dolendum est primum ipsi tibi. [L.] If you wish me to weep, you must yourself first shed tears.

Sola nobilitas virtus. [L.] Virtue is the only true nobility.
Soli Deo gloria. [L.] To God alone be glory.
Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant. [L.] They make a desert of a country, and call it peace.
Soleuntur tabule. [L.] (*Law.*) The bills are dismissed:—the defendant is acquitted.
Sors tua mortalis, non est mortale quod optas. [L.] Thy lot is mortal; that which thou desirest belongs not to mortals.
Sous tous les rapports. [Fr.] In all respects.
Spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas. [L.] To disseminate ambiguous rumors among the masses.
Spectas, et tu spectabere. [L.] You see, and you shall be seen.
Spectemur agendo. [L.] Let us be tried by our actions.
Spem pretio non emo. [L.] I do not buy hope at a fixed price.
Sperate, miseri: cavete, felices. [L.] Let the wretched hope, and the prosperous be on their guard.
Spero meliora. [L.] I hope for better things.
Spolia optima. [L.] The richest booty.
Sponte suâ, sine lege, fidem rectumque colebant. [L.] Of their own accord, without law, they cherished fidelity and rectitude.
Sprete injuria formæ. [L.] The insult to her slighted beauty.
Stans pede in uno. [L.] Standing on one leg.
Stat magni nominis umbra. [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.
Stat pro ratione voluntas. [L.] My will stands in the place of a reason.
Statu quo ante bellum. [L.] The state in which things were before the war.
Status quo. [L.] The state in which.
Stavo bene, ma, per star meglio, sto qui. [It.] I was well,—I wished to be better,—and I am here:—an epitaph.
Stemmata quid faciunt? [L.] Of what value are pedigrees?
Sternitur alieno vulnere. [L.] He is slain by a blow aimed at another.
Stet. [L.] Let it stand.
Stratum super stratum. [L.] One layer upon another.
Studio fallente laborem. [L.] With a zeal which beguiles labor.
Studium immane loquendi. [L.] The insatiable desire of talking.
Sua cuique voluptas. [L.] Every one has his own pleasure.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manner, forcible in execution.
Sub colore juris. [L.] Under color of law.
Sub hoc signo vinces. [L.] Under this standard thou shalt conquer.
Sub judice lis est. [L.] The cause is yet before the judge.
Sublatâ causâ, tollitur effectus. [L.] The cause being removed, the effect ceases.
Sub pretextu juris. [L.] Under the pretext of justice.
Sub quocunque titulo. [L.] Under whatever title.
Suffre per saber, y trabaja por tener. [Sp.] Suffer to know, and toil to have.
Suggestio falsi. [L.] The suggestion of a falsehood.
Sui generis. [L.] Of a peculiar kind.
Summum jus summa injuria. [L.] The rigor of the law may be the greatest wrong.
Sum quod eris; fui quod es. [L.] I am what you will be; I was what you are.
Sunt lacrymæ rerum. [L.] There are tears for misery.
Suo sibi gladio hænc jugulo. [L.] I cut his throat with his own sword.
Suppressio veri. [L.] The suppression of the truth.
Surgit amari aliquid. [L.] Something bitter rises.
Suum cuique. [L.] Let every one have his own.
Suus cuique mos. [L.] Every one has his peculiar habit.

T.

Tabula rasa. [L.] A smoothed tablet.
Tâche sans tache. [Fr.] A work without blemish.
Tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus. [L.] The secret wound rankles in the breast.
Tædium vite. [L.] Weariness of life.
Tam Marte quam Minervâ. [L.] As much by courage as genius.
Tam Marti quam Mercurio. [L.] As fit for war as business.
Tandem fit surculus arbor. [L.] The shoot at length becomes a tree.
Tangere vulnus. [L.] To touch a sore place.
Tantane animis celestibus iræ? [L.] Can such wrath dwell in heavenly minds?
Tant mieux. [Fr.] So much the better; — *pis*, the worse.
Tanto buon, che val niente. [It.] So good, that he is good for nothing.
Tantum vidit Virgilium. [L.] He merely saw Virgil or the great man.
Tel est notre plaisir. [Fr.] Such is our pleasure.
Tel maitre, tel valet. [Fr.] Like master, like man.
Telum imbelles, sine ictu. [L.] A feeble weapon, thrown without effect.
Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] Times change, and we change with them.
Tempus edax rerum. [L.] Time that devours all things.
Tempus omnia revelat. [L.] Time discloses all things.
Tenax propositi. [L.] Tenacious of his purpose.
Tentanda via est. [L.] A way must be tried.
Teres aliquid rotundus. [L.] Smooth and round in himself.
Terra filius. [L.] A son of the earth: — an Oxford phrase for a man of no birth.
Terra firma. [L.] Solid land; the continent.
Terra incognita. [L.] An unknown land.
Tertium quid. [L.] A third something.
Tertius e calo cecidit Cato. [L.] A third Cato has dropped from the clouds.
Tibi seris, tibi metis. [L.] You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself.
Tiens ta foy. [Old Fr.] Keep thy faith.
Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. [L.] I fear the Greeks, even when bringing gifts.
Tirer à boulet rouge. [Fr.] To shoot with a red bullet.
To kalon, τὸ καλόν. [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.
To prepon, τὸ πρίπον. [Gr.] The becoming; the proper.
Tot homines, tot sententiæ. [L.] So many men, so many minds.
Totidem verbis. [L.] In so many words.
Totis viribus. [L.] With all his might.
Totus mundus agit histrionem. [L.] Everybody is an actor: — "all the world's a stage."
Totus teres atque rotundus. [L.] Every way round and smooth.
Toujours prêt. [Fr.] Always ready; — *propice*, propitious.
Tourner casaque. [Fr.] To turn the coat.
Tous frais faits. [Fr.] All expenses paid.
Tout au contraire. [Fr.] Just the contrary.
Tout comme chez nous. [Fr.] Just as it is at home.
Tout le monde est sage après coup. [Fr.] Everybody is wise after the event.
Tractant fabrilia fabri. [L.] Mechanics use mechanics' tools.
Trahit sua quæque voluptas. [L.] Every one is attracted by his peculiar pleasure.
Transcet in exemplum. [L.] May it become an example.
Tria juncta in uno. [L.] Three joined in one.
Troja fuit. [L.] Troy was — [is no more].
Tros, Tyriusve, mihi nullo discrimine agitur. [L.] The Trojan and Tyrian shall be treated by me without distinction.

Truditur dies die. [L.] One day is pressed onward by another.
Tu ne cede malis. [L.] Do not yield to evils.
Tuum est. [L.] It is thine own.

U.

Uberrima fides. [Fr.] A superabundant faith.
Ubi bene, ubi patria. [L.] Where it is well with me, there is my country.
Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum. [L.] (*Law.*) Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.
Ubi lapsus? Quid feci? [L.] Where have I fallen? What have I done?
Ubi libertas, ibi patria. [L.] Where liberty is, there is my country.
Ubi mel, ibi apes. [L.] Where the honey is, there are the bees.
Ubique patriam reminisci. [L.] Everywhere to remember our country.
Unâ voce. [L.] With one voice.
Un bienfait n'est jamais perdu. [Fr.] A kindness is never lost.
Un Dieu, un roi. [Fr.] One God, one king.
Unguibus et rostro. [L.] With talons and beak; — tooth and nail.
Unguis in ulcere. [L.] A claw or nail in the sore.
Un homme cossu. [Fr.] A rich, substantial man.
Uni æquus virtuti, atque ejus amicis. [L.] Friendly only to virtue, and to her friends.
Unica virtus necessaria. [L.] Virtue is the only thing necessary.
Un je servirai. [Fr.] One I will serve.
Uno avulso, non deficit alter. [L.] When one is plucked away, another will not be wanting.
Un roy, une foy, une loy. [Old Fr.] One king, one faith, one law.
Un sot à triple étage. [Fr.] A most egregious fool.
Un sot trouve toujours un plus sot qui l'admire. [Fr.] A fool always finds a greater fool to admire him.
Un tiens vaut mieux que deux tu l'auras. [Fr.] One take it is worth more than two thou shalt have it.
Usque ad nauseam. [L.] So as to disgust.
Usus loquendi. [L.] Usage in speaking.
Ut ameris, amabilis esto. [L.] That you may be loved, be deserving of love.
Ut apes geometriam. [L.] As bees practise geometry.
Utæque placuerit Deo. [L.] As it shall please God.
Utile dulci. [L.] The useful with the agreeable.
Utinam noster esset [L.] Would that he were ours, or on our side.
Ut infra. [L.] As stated or cited below.
Ut possidetis. [L.] As you possess: — let each party keep what is in his possession.
Ut pignus amicitie. [L.] As a token of friendship.
Ut quimus, quando ut volumus non licet. [L.] When we cannot do as we wish, we must do as we can.
Ut quocunque paratus. [L.] Prepared for every event, or on every side.
Utrum horum mavis accipere. [L.] Take which you like.
Ut sementem faceris, ita et metes. [L.] As you have sown, so shall you reap.
Ut supra. [L.] As above stated, or cited.

V.

Vacuis cantat coram latrone. [L.] The traveller who has an empty purse may sing before the highwayman.
Væ victis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.
Valeat quantum valere potest. [L.] Let it pass for what it is worth.
Valet anchora virtus. [L.] Virtue is an anchor.
Valet de chambre. [Fr.] A footman.
Valeat et plaudite. [L.] Farewell and applaud.
Varie lectiones. [L.] Various readings.
Variorum note. [L.] The notes of various editors.
Variarum et mutabile semper famina. [L.] Woman ever a changeful and capricious thing.
Velis et remis. [L.] With sails and oars.

- Veluti in speculum.* [L.] As in a looking-glass.
Venalis populus, venalis curia patrum. [L.] The people are venal, and the senate is equally venal.
Vendidit hic auro patriam. [L.] This man sold his country for gold.
Venenum in auro bibitur. [L.] Poison is drunk from a golden vessel.
Venienti occurrere morbo. [L.] Meet the disease at its approach.
Veniunt a dote sagitte. [L.] The arrows, or incitements to love, come from the dowry.
Veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
Ventis secundis. [L.] With favorable winds.
Ventre affamé n'a point d'orcilles. [Fr.] A hungry belly has no ears.
Vera incesu patuit dea. [L.] The goddess was known by her walk.
Vera pro gratis. [L.] Things true, rather than agreeable.
Verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word, and letter for letter.
Verbum sat sapienti. [L.] A word to the wise is sufficient.
Veritas odium parit. [L.] Truth begets hatred.
Veritas prevalebit. [L.] Truth will prevail.
Veritas vincit. [L.] Truth conquers.
Veritatis simplex oratio est. [L.] The language of truth is simple.
Vérité sans peur. [Fr.] Truth without fear.
Ver non semper viret. [L.] The spring does not always flourish.
Vestigia nulla retrorsum. [L.] There are no traces backward, or returning footsteps.
Vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosi. [L.] We extol what is ancient, and neglect what is modern.
Vetata questio. [L.] A question much disputed.
Via media. [L.] A middle way or course.
Via militaris. [L.] A military way.
Via trita, via tuta. [L.] The beaten path is the safe path.
Victoria concordia crescit. [L.] Victory increases by concord.
Vidéo meliora proboque, deteriora sequor. [L.] I see and approve the better things, but I follow the worse.
Vide ut supra. [L.] See the preceding.
Viejo amador, invierno con flor. [Sp.] An amorous old man is like a winter flower.
Vi et armis. [L.] By force of arms; by violence.
Vigilantibus. [L.] To the watchful.
Vigilantibus, non dormientibus, servit lex. [L.] The law protects those who watch, not the negligent against their own carelessness.
Vigilate et orate. [L.] Watch and pray.
Vigueur de dessus. [Fr.] Strength is from above.
Vincit amor patriæ. [L.] The love of our country prevails.
Vincit omnia veritas. [L.] Truth conquers all things.
Vincit, qui se vincit. [L.] He conquers, who conquers himself.
Vinculum matrimonii. [L.] Bond of matrimony.
Vires acquirit eundo. [L.] It acquires strength as it goes.
Virescit vulnere virtus. [L.] Virtue flourishes from a wound.
Virgilium vidi tantum. [L.] I merely saw Virgil.
Viri infelices procul amici. [L.] Friends are far from a man who is unfortunate.
Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur. [L.] He is a wise man who says but little.
Virtus arte fortior. [L.] Virtue is stronger than a hattering-ram.
Virtus in actione consistit. [L.] Virtue consists in action.
Virtus in arduis. [L.] Virtue or valor in difficulties.
Virtus incendit vires. [L.] Virtue rouses strength.
Virtus laudatur et alget. [L.] Virtue is praised and freezes.
Virtus millia scuta. [L.] Virtue is a thousand shields.
Virtus requiei nescia sordide. [L.] Valor which knows not mean repose.
Virtus semper viridis. [L.] Virtue is always flourishing.
Virtus sola nobilitat. [L.] Virtue alone ennobles.
Virtus sub cruce crescit, ad æthera tendens. [L.] Virtue grows under the cross, and looks to heaven.
Virtus vincit invidiam. [L.] Virtue overcomes envy.
Virtute et fide. [L.] By virtue and faith; — labore, toil; — numine, heaven; — operâ, industry.
Virtute, non astutia. [L.] By virtue, not by craft.
Virtute, non verbis. [L.] By virtue, not by words.
Virtute officii. [L.] By virtue of his office.
Virtute quies. [L.] Content in virtue.
Virtute securus. [L.] Safe through virtue.
Virtuti nihil obstat et armis. [L.] Nothing can resist valor and arms.
Virtuti, non armis, fido. [L.] I trust to virtue, not to arms.
Virtutis amore. [L.] Through the love of virtue.
Virtutis æcorum premium. [L.] The reward of the virtue of ancestors.
Virtutis fortuna comes. [L.] Fortune is the companion of virtue, or valor.
Vis conservatrix nature. [L.] The preserving power of nature.
Viser d deux buts. [Fr.] To aim at two marks.
Vis medicatrix nature. [L.] The healing power of nature.
Vis unita fortior. [L.] United force is the stronger.
Vita brevis, ars longa. [L.] Life is short, and art is long.
Vite postscenia celant. [L.] They conceal that part of life which is passed behind the scenes.
Vita via virtus. [L.] Virtue is the way of life.
Vitam impendere vero. [L.] To stake one's life for the truth.
Vita sine literis mors est. [L.] Life without literature is death.
Vitilis nemo sine nascitur. [L.] No man is born without his faults.
Vivat respublica. [L.] Long live the republic; — regina, the queen; — rex, the king.
Vive la bagatelle. [Fr.] Success to trifles.
Vive la république. [Fr.] Long live the republic.
Vive le roy. [Fr.] Long live the king.
Vivere sat vincere. [L.] To conquer is to live enough.
Vive, vale. [L.] Live, and be well; — pl., *vivite et valete.*
Vivida vis animi. [L.] The active force of the mind.
Vivit post funera virtus. [L.] Virtue survives the grave.
Vivre ce n'est pas respirer, c'est agir. [Fr.] To live is not merely to breathe, but to act.
Vix ea nostra voco. [L.] I can scarcely call these things our own.
Voilà une autre chose. [Fr.] That is quite another thing.
Voir le dessous des cartes. [Fr.] To see the other side of the cards; — to be in the secret.
Volo, non valeo. [L.] I am willing, but not able.
Voltigeur. [Fr.] A light horseman.
Vota vita mea. [L.] My life is devoted.
Vous y perdrez vos pas. [Fr.] You will there lose your steps, or labor.
Vox et præterea nihil. [L.] Voice and nothing more; sound without sense.
Vox faucibus hæsit. [L.] The voice, or words, stuck in the throat.
Vox populi, vox Dei. [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
Vulgò. [L.] Commonly.
Vulnus immedicabile. [L.] An incurable wound.
Vultus est index animi. [L.] The countenance is the index of the mind.

Z.

Zonam perdidit. [L.] He has lost his purse.
Zonam solvere. [L.] To unloose the virgin zone.

A

BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL DEITIES, HEROES, &c.,

IN THE FABULOUS HISTORY OF THE GREEKS AND ROMANS.

Α-ΚΑΝ'ΤΗΑ. A nymph beloved by Apollo, and changed by him into the herb bear's-foot.

Α-ΚΕΣ'ΤΕΣ. The son of Criniseus and Egesta, a king of Sicily, who entertained Æneas and Anchises.

Α-ΧΑ'ΤΕΣ. The faithful friend and companion of Æneas.

ΑΧΗ'Ε-ΡΩΝ. The son of Sol and Terra, changed by Jupiter into a river of hell or the infernal regions; — used also for hell itself.

Α-ΧΗΛ'ΛΕΣ. (The hero of Homer's *Iliad*.) The son of Peleus (king of Thracia) and Thetis, — a Greek, who signalized himself in the Trojan war, and who, having been dipped by his mother in the river Styx, was invulnerable in every part except his right heel, but was at length killed by Paris with an arrow.

Α-Ι-ΔΑ'ΛΙ-Α. A surname of Venus.

Α'ΚΙΣ. The son of Faunus, a Sicilian shepherd, who was killed by Polyphemus, because he had obtained the affections of Galatæa.

Α'ΚΜΟΝ. A king of the Titans.

Α-ΚΡΙ'ΣΙ-ΥΣ. King of Argos, killed ignorantly with a quail, by his grandson Perseus.

Α-ΚΤΕ'ΟΝ. The son of Aristæus, and a famous hunter, who, having surprised Diana as she was bathing, was turned by her into a stag, and killed by his own dogs.

Α-Δ-ΜΕ'ΤΥΣ. A king of Thessaly, and husband of Alceste, remarkable for his misfortunes and piety.

Α-ΔΩ'ΝΙΣ. A beautiful youth, beloved by Venus.

Α-ΔΡΑΣ'ΤΥΣ. King of Argos, and one of the seven chiefs who sacked Thebes.

Α'Α-ΚΥΣ. One of the infernal judges.

Α-ΓΕ'ΟΝ. A giant or monster, who was thrust under Ætna: — represented also as a marine god in the Ægean Sea.

Α-ΓΕ'ΡΙ-Α. A beautiful nymph, worshipped by the Romans, particularly by the ladies.

Α-ΓΕ'ΥΣ. A king of Athens, who gave name to the Ægean Sea by drowning himself in it.

Α-ΓΙ'ΝΑ. The daughter of Asopus, and a favorite of Jupiter.

Α'ΓΙΣ. The shield of Jupiter.

Α-ΓΙΣ'ΤΗΥΣ. A king of Argos, and son of Thyestes, killed by Orcates for having murdered his father.

Α-ΓΥ'Ρ'ΤΥΣ. Son of Belus and brother of Danaus, who had fifty sons married to their fifty cousins, the daughters of Danaus.

Α-ΝΕ'ΑΣ. (The hero of Virgil's *Æneid*.) A Trojan prince, the son of Anchises and Venus, who, surviving the destruction of Troy, sailed into Italy, and succeeded King Latinus.

Α'Ο-ΛΥΣ. The god of the winds and storms.

ÆS'Α-ΚΥΣ. The son of Priam, who threw himself into the sea, in pursuit of the nymph Hesperia, and was changed by Thetis into a cormorant.

ÆS-ΚΥ-ΛΑ'Ρ'ΥΣ. The god of medicine, and the son of Apollo, killed by Jupiter with a thunder-bolt on account of his skill, and particularly for having restored Hippolytus to life.

Æ-ΘΑΛ'Ι-ΔΕΣ. A son of Mercury.

Æ'ΘΩΝ. One of the four horses of the sun.

ΑΓ-Α-ΜΕΜ'ΝΩΝ. King of Mycenæ and Argos, brother to Menelaus, and commander-in-chief of the Grecian army at the siege of Troy.

ΑΓ-Α-ΝΙ'Ρ'ΡΕ. A fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, consecrated to Apollo and the Muses.

ΑΓ-ΛΑ'Ι-Α. One of the three Graces, an attendant on Venus.

Α'ΙΑΧ. The son of Telamon, and, next to Achilles, the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war.

ΑΛ'ΒΙ-ΟΝ. The son of Neptune, who went into Britain, where he established a kingdom.

ΑΛ-ΚΕΣ'ΤΕ or ΑΛ-ΚΕΣ'ΤΙΣ. The daughter of Pelias and wife of Admetus, brought back from hell by Hercules.

ΑΛ-ΚΙ'ΔΕΣ. A patronymic or title of Hercules.

ΑΛ-ΚΙΝ'Ο-ΥΣ. A king of Phæacia, who entertained Ulysses when he was shipwrecked.

ΑΛ-ΚΜΕ'ΝΑ. The mother of Hercules.

ΑΛ-ΚΥ'Ο-ΝΕ. The daughter of Neptune, and wife of Ceyx, who, on hearing of her husband's death, threw herself into the sea, and was changed into a kingfisher.

Α-ΛΕΚ'ΤΩ. One of the three Furies.

Α-ΜΑΖ'Ο-ΝΕΣ (*Eng. ΑΜ'Α-ΖΩΝΣ*). A nation of warlike women in Cappadocia.

ΑΜ'ΜΟΝ or ΗΑΜ'ΜΟΝ. A title of Jupiter among the Libyans.

ΑΜ-ΦΙ'ΟΝ. The son of Jupiter and Antiope, who built the city of Thebes by the music of his harp. He and his brother Zethus are reported to have invented music.

ΑΜ-ΦΙ-ΤΡΙ'ΤΕ. The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, goddess of the sea, and wife to Neptune.

ΑΝ-ΧΙ'ΣΕΣ. The son of Capys, and father of Æneas, whom his son Æneas carried on his shoulders out of the flames of Troy.

ΑΝ-ΔΡΩΜ'Α-ΕΗΕ. The daughter of Eëtion, king of Thebes, and wife of Hector.

ΑΝ-ΔΡΩΜ'Ε-ΔΑ. The daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, who, contesting with Juno and the Nereids for beauty, was exposed to a sea-monster, but was delivered and married by Perseus.

ΑΝ-ΤΕ'ΥΣ. The son of Neptune and Terra, a famous giant, killed by Hercules.

AN-TIG O-NĒ. The daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta, famous for her filial piety.

AN-TI'Q-PĒ. The mother of Amphion and Zethus.

AN-Ū'BIS. An Egyptian deity having a dog's head.

Ā'PIS. An Egyptian deity, called also Serapis and Osiris, and worshipped under the shape of an ox, in token of his having taught the Egyptians the art of husbandry.

A-PŌL'LŌ. The son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music, poetry, eloquence, medicine, and the fine arts. Mount Parnassus was his favorite residence, and he had oracles at Delos and Delphi.

A-RĀCH'NE. A Lydian virgin, turned into a spider for contending with Minerva at spinning.

ĀR-CHI-MĒ'DĒŠ. A famous mathematician of Syracuse.

ĀR-E-ŌP-A-Ġ'I'TĒ (*Eng.* ĀR-E-ŌP'A-Ġ'ITES). The judges of the Areopagus at Athens.

ĀR-E-THŪ'SA. One of Diana's nymphs, the daughter of Nereus and Doris, who was changed into a fountain.

ĀR'ĠĒŠ. One of the Cyclops.

ĀR-ĠO-NĀU'TĒ (*Eng.* ĀR'ĠO-NĀUTS). The companions of Jason, in the ship Argo, who went to Colchis in search of the golden fleece.

ĀR'ĠŪS. The son of Arestor; said to have a hundred eyes, but being killed by Mercury when appointed by Juno to guard Io, she put his eyes on the tail of a peacock.

ĀR-ĠI-ĀD'NE. The daughter of Minos, who, from love to Theseus, gave him a clew of thread which guided him out of the Cretan labyrinth, and she became his wife; but being afterwards deserted by him, she was married to Bacchus, and made his priestess.

A-RĪ'ON. A lyric poet of Methymna, who, in his voyage to Italy, saved his life from the cruelty of the mariners by means of dolphins, which the sweetness of his music brought together.

ĀR-IS-TĒ'ŪS. The son of Apollo, a rural deity who taught mankind to extract oil from the olive, and to make honey, butter, &c.

AR-SIN'Q-Ē. The mother of Æsculapius.

ĀR'TĒ-MIS. The Greek name of Diana. Her festivals were called *Artemisia*.

AS-CĀL'A-PHŪS. The son of Acheron and Nox, turned into an owl by Ceres, for informing Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate:—also a son of Mars, and one of the Argonauts.

AS-CĀ'NI-ŪS or **Ī-Ū'LŪS.** The only son of Æneas and Creusa, and founder of the city of Alba in Italy.

A-SŌ'PŪS. The son of Oceanus and Tethys, and king of Bœotia, changed into a river for rebelling against Jupiter.

AS-TRĒ'A. The goddess of justice; changed into the constellation Virgo.

AS-TŪ'A-NĀX. The only son of Hector and Andromache.

ĀT-A-LĀN'TA. A princess of Scyros, who consented to marry that one of her suitors who should outrun her. Hippomenes was the successful competitor.

ĀTĒ. A daughter of Jupiter, and the goddess of discord.

ĀT'LAS. One of the Titans, and king of Mauritania, who is said to have supported the world on his shoulders, and was turned into a mountain by Perseus.

Ā'TREŪS. The son of Pelops and Hippodamia, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

ĀT'RŌ-PŌS. One of the three Fates; the one that cut the thread of life.

ĀŪ'ĠĒ-ĀS. One of the Argonauts, and afterwards king of Elis. It was one of the labors of Hercules to cleanse his stables of the filth which had been collecting for thirty years.

ĀU-RŌ'RA. The goddess of the morning.

ĀU-TŌL'Y-CŪS. One of the Argonauts, the son of Mercury and Chione, and a notorious thief.

B.

BAC-CHĀN'TĒŠ. Priestesses of Bacchus.

BĀC'CHŪS. The son of Jupiter and Semele, and the god of wine and of drunkards.

BAS-SĀR'I-J-ĒŠ. Votaries of Bacchus.

BEL-LER'Q-PHŌN. The son of Glauco, king of Egypt, and very beautiful. With the aid of the horse Pegasus, he destroyed the Chimæra.

BEL-LŌ'NĀ. The goddess of war, and the companion and wife or sister of Mars.

BĒ'LŪS. The son of Neptune and Libya, and one of the first kings of Babylon or Assyria, to whose statue divine honors were paid, and to whom a magnificent temple was built.

BĪ'CĒPS and **BĪ'FRŌNŠ.** Names of Janus.

BŌ'NĀ DĒ'A. A name given by the Greeks to Ops, Vesta, Cybele, and Rhea, and by the Latins to Fauna or Fatua. Her sacrifices were performed secretly or by night, and by women only.

BŌ'RE-ĀS. The son of Astræus and Aurora; the name of the north wind.

BRI-Ā'RE-ŪS. A giant that warred against heaven, and was feigned to have had fifty heads and one hundred hands. He is also called *Ægeon*.

BRI-SĒ'IS or **HIP-PO-DA-MĪ'A.** The daughter of Brises, priest of Jupiter, given to Achilles upon the taking of Lyrnessus in the Trojan war, but afterwards forced from him by Agamemnon.

BRŌN'TĒŠ. One of the Cyclops.

BY-SĪ'RIS. The son of Neptune and Libya, a tyrant of Egypt, and a monstrous giant, who fed his horses on human flesh, and was killed by Hercules.

BŸ'E'LIS. The daughter of Miletus, who wept herself into a fountain through love of her brother Caunus.

C.

CA-BĪ'RĪ. Mystic divinities, sacred priests, or deified heroes, whose rites were celebrated in the islands of Samothracia and Lemnos.

CĀ'CYŠ. The son of Vulcan, a most notorious robber, slain by Hercules for stealing his oxen.

CĀD'MŪS. The son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, the founder of the city of Thebes, and the reputed inventor of sixteen letters of the Greek alphabet.

CĒC'V-LŪS. The son of Vulcan, a robber.

CĀL'EHĀS. A famous soothsayer in the Grecian army, engaged in the Trojan war.

CAL-LĪ'Q-PĒ. One of the Muses, who presided over eloquence and epic poetry.

CAL-LIS'TŌ. An Arcadian nymph, metamorphosed by Jupiter into a she-bear, and made a constellation, called the Great Bear.

CĀ-LŸP'SŌ. One of the Oceanides, and one of the daughters of Atlas, who reigned in the island Ogygia, and entertained Ulysses.

CĀ-MIL'LA. A famous queen of the Volsci, who opposed Æneas on his landing in Italy.

CĀP'A-NEŪS. A famous Grecian, killed by a stone at the siege of Thebes.

CAS-SĀN'DRA. The daughter of Priam and Hecuba, endowed with the gift of prophecy by Apollo.

CAS-TĀL'I-DĒŠ. The Muses, so called from the fountain Castalius, at the foot of Parnassus.

CĀS'TŌR. A son of Jupiter and Leda. He and his twin brother *Pollux* shared immortality alternately, living and dying every six months, and were formed into the constellation Gemini.

CĒ'CRŌPS. A very rich Egyptian, the founder and first king of Athens, who instituted marriage, altars, and sacrifices.

CĒN-TĀŪ'RĪ (*Eng.* CĒN'TĀURS). A people of Thessaly, half men and half horses, vanquished by Theseus.

CĒR'BE-ĀS. The three-headed dog of Pluto,

which guarded the gates of hell. Hercules overcame and brought him away.

CĒ'RES. The daughter of Saturn and Cybele, and the goddess of corn, harvest, and flowers.

ĊHĀR'I-TĒS. The Graces. See **GRACES.**

ĊHĀ'RON. The son of Erebus and Nox, and ferryman of hell, who conducted the souls of the dead, in a boat, over the rivers Styx and Acheron.

ĊHĀ-RYB'DIS. A ravenous woman, turned by Jupiter into a very dangerous gulf or whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite to the rocks called Scylla.

ĊHI-MĒ'RA. A strange monster of Lycia, killed by Bellerophon.

ĊHĪ'RON. The son of Saturn and Phyllira, a Centaur, who was preceptor to Achilles, taught Æsculapius physic, and Hercules astronomy; and who was made the constellation Sagittarius.

ĊHRY-SĒ'IS. The daughter of Chryses, priest of Apollo, famed for beauty and for her skill in embroidery. She fell to Agamemnon's lot in the course of the Trojan war, but was afterwards restored, in order to stop a plague amongst the Grecians, which Apollo had sent at the request of her father.

ĊIR'CE. The daughter of Sol and Perse, a noted enchantress.

CLĪ'Ō. One of the Muses. She presided over history.

CLŌ-A-CĪ'NA. A surname of Venus, and a goddess at Rome, who presided over the *cloacæ*, sewers or drains.

CLŌ'THŌ. One of the three Fates; the one that presided over birth.

CLY'T-ĊM-NĒS'TRA. The faithless wife of Agamemnon, killed by her son Orestes for her crimes.

CO-CY'TUS. One of the infernal rivers.

ĊŒ'LUS. The son of Æther and Tellus, and one of the most ancient of the gods. The same as *Uranus*.

COL-LĪ'NA. The goddess of hills.

CŌ'MUS. The god of revelry, feasting, and jollity.

CO-RŌ'NIS. A nymph changed by Minerva into a crow.

CŌR-Y-BĀN'TĒS. Priests of Cybele.

CRE-Ū'SA. The daughter of Priam, and wife of Æneas.

CRŌ'CYUS. A young man who was enamored of the nymph Smilax, and was changed into the flower or plant of the same name.

CRE'SUS. The king of Lydia, and the richest man of his time.

CŪ'PID. The son of Mars and Venus, a celebrated deity; the god of love, and love itself.

CYB'E-LĒ. The daughter of Cœlus and Terra, the wife of Saturn, and the mother of Jupiter and other gods. She is called also *Rhea*, *Ops*, *Bona Dea*, &c.

CY'CLŌPS. Vulcan's workmen, giants who had only one eye, in the middle of their forehead, and who were slain by Apollo in a pique against Jupiter. According to Hesiod, they were three in number; *Arges*, *Brontes*, and *Steropes*. Their number was greater according to other mythologists, and in the age of Ulysses *Polyphemus* was the chief among them.

CY'C'NUS. A son of Mars, killed by Hercules.

CY'N'THĪ-A. A surname of Diana.

CY'N'THĪ-ŪS. A surname of Apollo.

CY'P-A-RIS'SUS. A beautiful youth beloved by Apollo, and metamorphosed by him into a cypress, for having killed a favorite stag.

D.

DĀC'TY-LĪ. Priests of Cybele.

DĒD'A-LŪS. A most ingenious artist and artificer of Athens, who formed the Cretan labyrinth, and invented the auger, axe, glue, plumb-line, saw, and masts and sails for ships.

DĀN'A-Ē. The daughter of Acrisius and mother of Perseus.

DA-NĀ'I-DĒS. The fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos, all of whom, except one (*Hypermmestra*), killed their husbands on the first night after marriage, and were therefore doomed to draw water out of a deep well, and eternally to pour it into a cask full of holes.

DĀPH'NE. The daughter of the river Peneus, changed into a laurel-tree.

DĀPH'NIS. A shepherd of Sicily, and son of Mercury. He was educated by the nymphs, and inspired by the Muses with the love of poetry.

DĀR'DA-NŪS. The son of Jupiter and Electra, and founder of Troy.

DE-ID-A-MĪ'A. The daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, wife of Achilles, and mother of Pyrrhus.

DE-IPH'Ō-BŪS. The son of Priam and Hecuba, who married Helena after the death of Paris, but was betrayed by her to the Greeks.

DEJ-A-NĪ'RA. The daughter of Ceneus, and wife of Hercules, who killed herself in despair, because her husband burnt himself to avoid the torment occasioned by the poisoned shirt that she had given him to regain his love, according to the direction of Nessus, the centaur, from whom she received it.

DE'LŌS. An island in the Ægean Sea, where Apollo was born, and where he had a famous oracle.

DĒL'PHĪ. A city of Phocis, famous for an oracle of Apollo.

DEŪ-CA'LĪ-ON. The son of Prometheus, and king of Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was preserved from the general deluge, and repopled the world by throwing stones behind them, as directed by the oracle.

DĪ'ANA. The daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and the goddess of hunting, chastity, and marriage.

DIC-TY'N'NA. A nymph of Crete, and one of the attendants of Diana.

DĪ'DŌ. The queen of Carthage, daughter of Belus, and wife of Sichæus. She built Carthage, and, according to Virgil, entertained Æneas on his voyage to Italy, and stabbed herself through despair, because Æneas left her.

DĪ-O-MĒ'DĒS. The son of Tydeus, and king of Ætolia, who gained great reputation at Troy, and who, with Ulysses, &c., carried off the Palladium.

DĪ-Ō'NE. A nymph, and the mother of Venus.

DĪ'RĒ. A name or title of the Furies.

DĪR'CE. The wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, dragged to death by a mad bull.

DIS. A title of Pluto, and a god of the Gauls.

DIS-CŌR'DĪ-A. A malevolent deity, the goddess of contention.

DRA'CŌ. An Athenian lawgiver, so severe as to punish every crime with death.

DRŪ'A-DĒS (*Eng. DRŪ'ADS*). Nymphs who presided over the woods.

E.

ĒĊH'Ō. The daughter of Aër, or Air, and Tellus, who pined away through love for Narcissus.

Ē-LĒC'TRA. The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who instigated her brother Orestes to revenge their father's death upon their mother and Ægisthus.

Ē-LŪ'ŠĪ-ŪM, or the *Elysian Fields*. The happy residence of the virtuous after death.

ĒN-CĒL'A-DŪS. The son of Titan and Terra, and the strongest of the giants, who conspired against Jupiter, and attempted to scale heaven.

ĒN-DYM'I-ŌN. A shepherd and an astronomer of Caria, condemned to a sleep of thirty years.

Ē-PĒ'ŪS. An artist, who made the Trojan horse, and invented the sword and buckler.

ĒPH-I-ĀL'TĒS. Son of Neptune, a monstrous giant.

ĒR'A-TŌ. One of the Muses:—she presided over lyric and amorous poetry.

ĒR'Ē-TRĀ. The son of Chaos and Nox, an infernal

deity:—a river of hell, and often used by the poets for hell itself.

Ê-RIN'NYS. The Greek name for the Eumenides or Furies.

ÊR-Y-CI'NA. A surname of Venus.

EÛ-MËN'/I-DËS. A name of the Furies.

EÛ-PHÔR'BUS. The son of Panthous, slain by Menelaus in the Trojan war.

EÛ-PHRÔS'/Y-NË. One of the three Graces.

EÛ-RÔ'PA. The daughter of Phœnix or Agenor, whose surpassing beauty charmed Jupiter, who assumed the form of a white bull, and carried her to Crete.

EÛ-RÛ'A-LË. A queen of the Amazons:—also one of the three Gorgons.

EÛ-RÛ'A-LÛS. A Peloponnesian chief in the Trojan war:—also a Trojan and a friend of Nisus, for whose loss Æneus was inconsolable.

EÛ-RÛ'D'/I-GE. The wife of Orpheus, killed by a serpent on her marriage day.

EÛ-RÛ'L'O-CHÛS. One of the companions of Ulysses, and the only one who was not changed by Circe into a hog.

EÛ-RÛ'N/O-MË. The daughter of Oceanus, and mother of the Graces.

EÛ-RÛS'THEÛS. The son of Sthenelus, and king of Mycenæ, who, at Juno's instigation, set his brother Hercules twelve difficult labors.

EÛ-TËR'PË. One of the Muses,—the one who presided over music.

F.

FÂTES or PÂR'CÆ. Powerful goddesses, who presided over the birth and the life of mankind. They were the three daughters of Nox and Erebus, named *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*. Clotho was supposed to hold the distaff, Lachesis to draw the thread of human life, and Atropos to cut it off.

FÂU'NA. A Roman deity, the wife of Fannus.

FÂU'NĪ (*Eng.* FÂUNS). Rural deities, described as having the legs, feet, and ears of goats, and the rest of the body human.

FÂU'NUS. A king of Italy about thirteen hundred years B. C.; fond of agriculture, and revered as a deity.

FE-RÔ'NI-A. The goddess of woodlands and groves, and the patroness of slaves.

FÛD'/I-ÛS. A deity by whom the Romans generally swore.

FLÔ'RA. The goddess of flowers and gardens.

FLÛ-VĪ-Â'LËS. Nymphs of rivers.

FÔR'NÂX. A goddess of corn and bakers.

FÔR-TÛ'NA. A powerful deity, the goddess of fortune, from whose hand were derived riches and poverty, happiness and misery;—said to be blind.

FÛ'RËS. The three daughters of Nox and Acheron, *Alecto*, *Tisiphone*, and *Megera*. They were armed with snakes and lighted torches, and were represented as ministers of the vengeance of the gods.

G.

GÂL-A-TË'A. A sea-nymph, the daughter of Ne-reus and Doris, passionately loved by Polyphemus.

GÂN-Y-MË'DËS (*Eng.* GÂN'Y-MËDE). The son of Tros, king of Troy, whom Jupiter, in the form of an eagle, snatched up, and made his cup-bearer, instead of Hebe.

GÊ'NI-I. Spirits, demons, or guardian angels, who presided over the birth and life of men.

GÊ'RY-ÔN. A monster, represented as having three bodies and three heads, and as having fed his oxen with human flesh, and who was therefore killed by Hercules.

GÔR'DI-ÛS. A husbandman, who afterwards became king of Phrygia, and was remarkable for

tying a knot of cords, on which the empire of Asia depended, in so very intricate a manner, that Alexander, unable to unravel it, cut it asunder.

GÔR'GÔNS. The three daughters of Phorcus and Ceto, named *Stheno*, *Euryale*, and *Medusa*. Their bodies were covered with impenetrable scales; their hair was entwined with hissing serpents; they had wings and brazen claws, and they could change into stone those whom they looked on.

GRÂ'CËS. Three goddesses, represented as beautiful, modest virgins, and constant attendants on Venus. Their names are *Aglæa*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thalia*.

Û'Û'GËS. Son of Cælus and Terra, a monstrous giant, slain by Hercules.

H.

HË'MON. A Theban prince who slew himself on the tomb of Antigone for love.

HÂM-A-DRÛ'A-DËS (*Eng.* HÂM'A-DRÛ-ADS). Nymphs who lived in the woods, and presided over trees.

HAR-PÔC'RA-TËS. The Egyptian god of silence.

HAR-PÛ'I-Ë (*Eng.* HÂR'PIËS). The three daughters of Neptune and Terra, named *Æello*, *Celæne*, and *Ocyptæ*, hideous winged monsters with the faces of virgins, the bodies of vultures, and hands armed with claws.

HË'BE. The daughter of Juno, goddess of youth, and Jupiter's cup-bearer; banished from heaven on account of an unlucky fall.

HËC'A-TË (*Eng.* HËC'ATE). A goddess, called *Diana* on earth, *Luna* in heaven, and *Hecate* or *Proserpine* in hell.

HËC'TÔR. The son of Priam and Hecuba; the most valiant of the Trojans, slain by Achilles.

HËC'U-BA. The daughter of Dimas, king of Thrace, and wife of Priam, who tore her eyes out for the loss of her children, and was turned into a bitch for railing at the Grecians.

HËL'E-NA (*Eng.* HËL'EN). The daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and wife of Menelaus; the most beautiful woman of her age, who, by running away with Paris, occasioned the Trojan war.

HËL'E-NÛS. The son of Priam and Hecuba, spared by the Greeks for his skill in divination.

HË-LI'A-DËS. The three daughters of Sol (the sun) and Clymene, *Lampethusa*, *Lampetia*, and *Phæthusa*, changed into poplars for lamenting greatly the death of their brother Phæton.

HËL'LE. The daughter of Athamas, who, flying from her step-mother Ino, was drowned in the Pontic Sea, and gave it the name of Hellespont.

HËR-A-CLĪ'DË. The descendants of Hercules.

HËR'CU-LËS. The son of Jupiter and Alcmena, the most famous hero of antiquity, remarkable for his great strength, and celebrated for his *twelve labors*.

HËR'MËS. The Greek name of Mercury.

HËR-MÛ'O-NË. The daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus, who was changed into a serpent:—also a daughter of Menelaus and Helena, married to Pyrrhus.

HË'RÔ. A beautiful woman of Sestos, in Thrace, and priestess of Venus, whom Leander of Abydos loved so tenderly, that he swam over the Hellespont every night to see her; but he being at length unfortunately drowned, she threw herself, in despair, into the sea.

HË-SI'O-NË. The daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, delivered from a sea-monster by Hercules.

HËS-PËR'I-DËS. Three nymphs, daughters of Hesperus, who guarded the golden apples which Juno gave to Jupiter.

HËS'PË-RÛS or VËS'PËR. The son of Japetus and brother to Atlas; changed into the evening star.

HËP-PÔL'/Y-TÛS. The son of Theseus and Antiope, or Hippolyte, who was restored to life by Æsculapins, at the request of Diana.

HIP-PŌM'Ē-DŌN. The son of Nesimachus, and one of the seven Grecian chiefs in the war against Thebes.

HIP-PŌM'Ē-NĒŠ. A Grecian prince, who, beating Atalanta in the race by throwing golden apples before her, married her. They were changed by Cybele into lions.

HIP-PŌ'NA. The goddess of horses and stables.

HŪ-A-CĪN'THŪS. A beautiful boy, beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. The latter killed him; but Apollo changed the blood that was spilt into a flower called the Hyacinth.

HŪ'A-DĒŠ. Nymphs whose parentage, names, and number are differently stated by the ancients; but the number commonly given is seven, as they appear in the constellation that bears their name. Their names are *Ambrosia, Eudora, Pedile, Coronis, Polyxo, Phyo, and Thyene* or *Dione*.

HŪ'DRA. A celebrated monster, or serpent, with nine, or, according to some, a hundred heads, which infested the Lake Ierna. It was killed by Hercules.

HŪ-GĒ'I-A. The daughter of Æsculapius, and the goddess of health.

HŪ'LĀS. The son of Theodamas, remarkably beautiful, and passionately loved by Hercules.

HŪM-E-NĒ'US and **HŪ'MĒN.** The son of Bacchus and Venus, or, according to some, of Apollo and one of the Muses, and the god of marriage.

I.

I-ĀC'ĒHUS. A surname of Bacchus.

IC'A-RŪS. The son of Dædalus, who, flying with his father out of Crete into Sicily, soared so high that the sun melted the wax of his wings, and he fell into the sea, — thence called the Icarian Sea.

I-DŌM'Ē-NEŪS. A king of Crete, who was banished for sacrificing his son on account of a vow which he had made in a tempest.

I'Ō. The daughter of Inachus and Ismene, turned by Jupiter into a cow, and worshipped after her death, by the Egyptians, under the name of Isis.

IPH-I-GĒ-NĪ'A. The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and a priestess of Diana.

I'RIS. The daughter of Thaumias and Electra, one of the Oceanides, and messenger of Juno, who turned her into a rainbow.

I-TŌ'NUS. The son of Deucalion and king of Thessaly, reported to have found out the fusion of metals, and the art of coining money.

IX-I'ŌN. A king of Thessaly, the father of the Centaurs, who killed his own sister, and was punished by being fastened in hell to a wheel perpetually turning round.

J.

JĀ'NUS. The god of the year, who presided over the gates of heaven, and over peace and war; — the son of Apollo and Creūsa, and first king of Italy, who, receiving the banished Saturn, was rewarded by him with the knowledge of husbandry, and of things past and future. He is represented with two faces; and his temple at Rome was always open in time of war, and shut in time of peace.

JĀ'SŌN. The leader of the Argonauts, who obtained the golden fleece at Colchis.

JO-CĀS'TA. The daughter of Menæceus, and wife of Œdipus.

JŪ'NŌ. The daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister and wife of Jupiter, the great queen of heaven, and of all the gods, and the goddess of marriages and births.

JŪ'PI-TER. The son of Saturn and Ops, the supreme deity of the heathen world, the most powerful of all the gods, the father and king of gods and men, and governor of all things.

L.

LĀCH'Ē-SŪS. One of the three Fates; — the one that spun out the thread of life.

LĀ'I-ŪS. King of Thebes, killed unwittingly by his own son, Œdipus.

LA-ŌC'O-ŌN. The son of Priam and Hecuba, and high-priest of Apollo, who opposed the reception of the wooden horse into Troy. He and his two children were killed by serpents.

LA-ŌM'Ē-DŌN. A king of Troy, killed by Hercules, for denying him his daughter Hesione after he had delivered her from the sea-monster, to which she had been exposed on account of her father's refusal to pay Neptune and Apollo their reward for building the city walls.

LĀP'I-THĒ. Monstrous giants of Thessaly, famous for their battle with the Centaurs, and reputed to be the first that tamed horses.

LĀ'RĒŠ. Inferior gods at Rome, who presided over houses and families.

LA-TI'NUS. A king of Latium in Italy, who first opposed, but afterwards made an alliance with Æneas, and gave him his daughter Lavinia.

LA-TŌ'NA. The daughter of Cæus the Titan and Phæbe, and mother of Apollo and Diana.

LA-VIN'I-A. The daughter of Latinus, who was married to Æneas, in consequence of his slaying Turnus in single combat.

LE-ĀN'DER. A youth of Abydos, famous for his amours with Hero.

LE'DA. The mother of Castor and Pollux, of Helen and Clytemnestra.

LE'THĒ. A river of the infernal regions. The drinking of the waters of this river caused an entire forgetfulness of the past.

LEŪ-CŌ'SĪ-A. One of the three Sirens.

LĪ-GĒ'I-A. One of the three Sirens.

LŪ'C'I-FER. The name of the planet Venus, or morning star; said to be the son of Jupiter and Anhora.

LŪ-CĪ'NA. A daughter of Jupiter and Juno, and a goddess who presided over childbirth.

LŪ'NA. The moon, the daughter of Hyperion and Terra: — Diana's name in heaven.

LŪ-O-MĒ'DĒS. A king of the island Scyros, amongst whose daughters Achilles was, for some time, concealed in woman's apparel, to avoid going to the Trojan war.

LŪN'CEŪS. The only son of Ægyptus who was not killed by the Danaides on the night of their marriage.

M.

MA-ĒHĀ'ON. The son of Æsculapius; a famous Grecian physician, who died at Troy.

MĀ'I-A. The daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Mercury.

MĀRŠ. The god of war, who, next to Jupiter, enjoyed the highest honors at Rome.

MĀR'SY-ĀS. A famous satyr, who, being overcome by Apollo at a trial of skill in music, was flayed by him, and turned into a river of blood in Phrygia.

MĀU-SŌ'LUS. A king of Caria, to whom his wife Artemisia erected a most magnificent monument, called the *Mausoleum*, and reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world.

ME-DĒ'A. The daughter of Æetes, and a wonderful sorceress, or magician.

ME-DŪ'SA. One of the three Gorgons, whose hair Minerva changed into snakes. She was killed by Perseus.

ME-GĒ'RA. One of the three Furies.

ME-LE'A-GER. A prince of Ætolia, and son of Ceneus and Althea, killed by his mother's burning the fatal billet on which his life depended.

MEL-PŌM'E-NĒ. One of the Muses;—the one who presided over tragedy.

MĒM'NŌN. King of Æthiopia, the son of Tithonus and Aurora, killed by Achilles for assisting Priam, and changed into a bird at the request of his mother.

MĒN-E-LĀ'US. The son of Atreus, king of Sparta, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen.

MĒN'TŌR. The faithful friend of Ulysses, the governor of Telemachus, and the wisest man of his time.

MĒR'CU-RY. The son of Jupiter and Maia, messenger of the gods, inventor of letters, and god of eloquence, commerce, travellers, and robbers.

MĪ'DĀS. The son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia, who, entertaining Bacchus, had the power given him of turning whatever he touched into gold; but he had his ears lengthened into the ears of an ass, for giving a verdict for Pan against Apollo, in a trial of singing.

MĪ'LŌ. A famous wrestler, or athlete, of Crotona.

MĪ-NĒR'VA. The goddess of wisdom, the arts, and war; produced from Jupiter's brain.

MĪ'NŌS. The son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Crete; distinguished for his justice, and made supreme judge in the infernal regions.

MĪN'Q-TĀUR. A celebrated monster, half man and half bull, killed by Theseus.

MNE-MŌS'Y-NĒ. The goddess of memory, and the mother of the nine Muses.

MŌ'MYS. The son of Nox, and god of folly, satire, and pleasantry.

MŌR'PHEŪS. The minister of Nox and Somnus, and god of dreams.

MŌRS (*Death*). The daughter of Nox, and one of the infernal deities.

MŪ'SĒS. Nine goddesses, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over all the liberal arts and the sciences, were the patrons of musicians and poets, and governesses of the feasts of the gods. Their names are *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Euterpe*, *Melpomene*, *Polyhymnia*, *Terpsichore*, *Thalia*, and *Urania*.

N.

NĀ'IADŚ. Nymphs of streams and fountains.

NAR-CIS'SUS. The son of Cephissus and Liriope, a very beautiful youth, who, falling in love with his own image in the water, pined away into a flower of the same name.

NĒM'E-SĪS. One of the infernal deities, and the goddess of vengeance.

NĒP'TŪNE. The son of Saturn and Ops, god of the sea, the father of rivers and fountains, and, next to Jupiter, the most powerful deity; represented with a trident in his right hand.

NĒ'RE'Y-DĒŚ (*Eng.* NĒ'RE-IDŚ). Sea-nymphs, the fifty daughters of Nereus and Doris, the son and daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

NĒ'REŪS. A sea-deity, father of the Nereides.

NĒS'TŌR. The son of Neleus and Chloris, and king of Pylos and Messenia. He fought against the Centaurs, was distinguished in the Trojan war, and lived to a great age.

NĒ'NUS. The son of Belus, the first king of the Assyrians, and founder of the monarchy.

NĒ'Q-BĒ. The daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion. Preferring herself to Latona, her fourteen children were killed by Apollo and Artemis, and she wept herself into a stone.

NŌX (*Night*). One of the most ancient of the deities, and goddess of night.

O.

Ō-CE-ĀN'I-DĒŚ. Sea-nymphs, daughters of Oceanus; three thousand in number.

Ō-CE'Ā-NŪS. A powerful deity of the sea, son of Cælus and Terra.

Ō-CY'P'E-TE. One of the three Harpies.

ŌD'I-PŪS. The son of Laïus and Jocasta, and king of Thebes, who solved the riddle of the Sphinx, unwittingly killed his father, married his mother, and afterwards ran mad and tore out his own eyes.

ŌE'NEŪS. A king of Calydon, whose country was ravaged by a monstrous boar.

ŌM'PIĀ-LĒ. Queen of Lydia, of whom Hércules was enamored, and for whom he was made to spin.

ŌPS. Another name of *Cybele*.

Ō-RE'Ā-DĒŚ (*Eng.* Ō'RE-ADŚ). Nymphs of the mountains, and attendants upon Diana.

Ō-RES'TĒŚ. The son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and constant friend of Pylades, who revenged the death of his father by slaying his mother and Ægisthus, and carried away the statue of Diana from Theos.

Ō-RI'ON. A mighty giant, who was made a constellation.

ŌR'PHEŪS. A celebrated Argonaut, whose skill in music is said to have been so great, that he could make rocks, trees, &c. follow him.

Ō-SĪ'RJS. The son of Jupiter, married to Io, and worshipped by the Egyptians under the form of an ox.

P.

PĀL-Ā-MĒ'DĒŚ. The son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa, stoned at the siege of Troy through the false accusation of Ulysses, whose pretended madness, that he might avoid going to the Trojan war, he had before found out.

PĀ'LEŚ. The goddess of sheepfolds and pastures.

PĀL-I-NŪ'RUS. The chief pilot of the ship of Æneas.

PĀL'LAS. A name of *Minerva*.

PĀN. The son of Mercury, and the god of shepherds, huntsmen, and the inhabitants of the country.

PĀN-DŌ'RA. A celebrated woman, and, according to Hesiod, the first mortal female that ever lived. Jupiter gave her a box which contained all the evils and miseries of life; but with *hope* at the bottom.

PĀR'CÆ. The Fates. See *FATES*.

PĀR'IS or ĀL-EX-ĀN'DER. The son of Priam and Hecuba, a most beautiful youth, who ran away with Helen, and thus occasioned the Trojan war.

PĀR-THĒN'Q-PĒ. One of the three Sirens.

PA-TRŌ'CLUS. One of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war, a constant friend and companion of Achilles, and slain, in the armor of Achilles, by Hector.

PĒG'Ā-SŪS. A winged horse belonging to Apollo and the Muses, which sprung from the blood of Medusa, when Perseus cut off her head.

PĒ'LŌPS. A prince of Phrygia, and the son of Tantalus, who was served up before the gods by his own father, and had his shoulder eaten by Ceres, but replaced with an ivory one by Jupiter.

PE-NĀ'TĒS. Small statues, or household gods.

PE-NĒL'Q-PĒ. A celebrated princess of Greece, the wife of Ulysses, remarkable for her chastity and constancy during the long absence of her husband.

PĒR'DIX. The inventor of the saw and compass, killed by his uncle Dædalus, but turned by *Minerva* into a partridge.

PĒR'ŒŪS. The son of Jupiter and Danaë, who vanquished the Gorgons, and performed many exploits by means of Medusa's head, and was made a constellation.

PIĀ'E-TŌN. The son of Sol and Clymene, who asked the guidance of his father's chariot for one day, as a proof of his divine descent; but set the

world on fire, and was therefore hurled by Jupiter into the river Po.

PHIL-OC-TĒTĒS. The son of Pean, and one of the Argonauts, who discovered to the Greeks the place where the arrows of his companion Hercules were buried, without which discovery Troy could not have been taken.

PHIL-Q-MĒ'LĀ. The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale.

PHLEG'Ē-THŌN. One of the infernal rivers.

PHLĒ'Q-Y-ĀS. The son of Mars and Chryse, and king of the Lapithæ; killed and placed under a huge stone in hell by Apollo, for burning his temple.

PHŒ'BE. A name of Diana.

PHŒ'BUS. A name of Apollo.

PHŒ'NIX. A fabulous bird, which, according to a tale related to Herodotus, at Heliopolis in Egypt, visited that place once in every 500 years.

PĪ-ĒR'Ī-DĒS. A name of the Muses, from Mount Pierius;—also, the daughters of Pierius, whom the Muses changed into magpies for challenging them to sing.

PĪ-RĪTH'Q-ŪS. The son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, and intimate friend of Theseus, killed by Cerberus.

PLĒ'ĪA-DĒS. The seven stars, daughters of Atlas and Pleione, and called *Atlantides* and *Vergilæ*:—named *Electra*, *Maia*, *Taygete*, *Aleyone*, *Celæno*, *Sterope*, and *Merope*.

PLŪ'TŌ. The son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and the god of the infernal regions.

PLŪ'TVS. The son of Iasius or Iasion and Ceres, and the god of riches.

PŌL'LUX. Twin brother of Castor. See **CASTOR**.

PO-LYD'A-MĀS. A famous wrestler, or athlete, who strangled a lion, lifted a mad bull, and stopped a coach in full career; but who was, at length, killed in attempting to stop or sustain a falling rock.

PŌL-Y-DŌ'RVS. The son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Polymnestor, king of Thrace, for his riches.

PŌL-Y-HY'M'NI-A or **PO-LY'M'NI-A.** One of the Muses:—she presided over singing and rhetoric.

PŌL-Y-PHŒ'MVS (*Eng.* **PŌL-Y-PHĒME**). One of the Cyclopes, the son of Neptune, a huge and cruel monster with only one eye in the middle of his forehead, which Ulysses destroyed with a fire-brand.

PO-MŌ'NA. The goddess of gardens, orchards, and fruit-trees.

PRĪ'AM. The last king of Troy, the son of Laomedon, under whose reign Troy was taken by the Greeks.

PRĪ'A-PŪS. The god of gardens.

PRŌ'CRIS. The daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, killed through mistake by the unerring dart of her husband, Cephalus, and turned by Jupiter into a star.

PRO-CRŪS'TĒS (the *Stretcher*). The surname of the famous robber Polypemon, or Damastes, who used to tie all travellers who fell into his hands upon a bed, and accommodate their length to it, by stretching or shortening their limbs, as the case required.

PRŌG'NE. The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and wife of Tereus, changed into a swallow.

PRO-MĒ'THEŪS. The son of Japetus. He is said to have stolen fire from heaven to animate two bodies which he had formed of clay; and he was therefore chained by Jupiter to Mount Caucasus, with a vulture perpetually gnawing his liver.

PRŌS'ER-PINE. The daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, wife of Pluto, and queen of hell.

PRŌ'TEŪS. The son of Oceanus and Tethys, a sea-god and prophet, who possessed the power of changing himself into different shapes.

PSY'CHE. A nymph beloved by Cupid, and made immortal by Jupiter.

PYG-MĒ'I (*Eng.* **PYGMIĒS**). A nation of dwarfs only a span high, carried away by Hercules.

PYG-MĀ'LI-ŌN. The son of Belus, and king of Tyre, who slew his brother-in-law Sichæus, for his money.

PYL'A-DĒS. A most constant friend of Orestes.

PYR'A-MŪS and **THIS'BE.** Two fond lovers, of Babylon, who killed themselves by the same sword, and were the occasion of turning the berries of the mulberry-tree, under which they died, from white to a blood color.

PYR'RHVS. The son of Achilles and Deidamia, remarkable for his cruelty at the siege of Troy. He was killed by Orestes, at the request of Pyrrhus's wife.

PY'THON. A huge serpent, which was produced from the mud of the deluge of Deucalion, and which Apollo killed, and in memory thereof instituted the Pythian games.

R.

RĒ'MVS. The elder brother of Romulus, killed by him for ridiculing the city walls, which he had just erected.

RHĀD-A-MĀN'THVS. Son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Lycia, made one of the three infernal judges on account of his justice and goodness.

RHĒ'A. A name of *Cybele*.

RŌM'Q-LŪS. The son of Mars and Ilia. He was thrown into the Tiber by his uncle, but was saved, with his twin-brother Remus, by a shepherd, and he became the founder and first king of Rome.

S.

SAR-PĒ'DON. The son of Jupiter, and king of Lycia, who distinguished himself at the siege of Troy, and was killed by Patroclus.

SA-TŪR'NVS (*Eng.* **SĀT'URN**). The son of Cælus and Terra, and father of Jupiter. He attempted to devour all his male children; but being deposed by Jupiter, he fled into Italy, and taught men husbandry.

SĀT'Y-RI (*Eng.* **SĀ'TYRS**). Demigods of the country, and priests of Bacchus; horned monsters, half men and half goats.

SCYLL'A. The daughter of Nisus, who betrayed her country to Minos by cutting off her father's purple locks, and was turned into a lark:—also, the daughter of Phorcus, turned, by her rival, Circe, into a monster with six heads. She was, according to the fable, changed into rocks on the coast of Italy, opposite to the whirlpool of Charybdis.

SEM'E-LĒ. The daughter of Cadmus and Thebe, and the mother of Bacchus.

SĒ-MĪR'A-MĪS. The wife of Ninus, and celebrated queen of Assyria, who built the walls of Babylon, and was slain by her own son, Ninyas, and turned into a pigeon.

SĪ-LĒ'NVS. The foster-father, master, and companion of Bacchus, who lived in Arcadia, rode on an ass, and was every day inebriated.

SĪ'RENS. Three sea-nymphs, or sea-monsters, the daughters of Oceanus and Amphitrite, named *Parthenope*, *Ligeia*, and *Leucosia*. They were famed for the sweetness of their voices, and they so charmed their hearers, that they forgot their employments to listen with entire attention, and at last died for want of food.

SIS'Y-PHŪS. The son of Æolus, a most crafty prince, killed by Theseus, and condemned by Pluto to roll up hill a large stone, which constantly fell back again.

SŌL (*Eng.* the Sun). A name of Apollo.

SŌM'NVS (*Sleep*). The son of Erebus and Nox, and the god of sleep.

SPHĪNX. A monster, who destroyed herself because Œdipus solved the enigma or riddle she proposed.

STEN'TÖR. A Grecian, whose voice is reported to have been as strong and as loud as the voices of fifty men together.

STĒR'Q-PĒŠ. One of the Cyclops.

STĒR'NŌ. One of the three Gorgons.

STYX. One of the infernal rivers.

SYL-VĀ'NŪS. A god of the woods and forests.

T.

TĀN'TA-LŪS. The son of Jupiter, and king of Lydia, who served up the limbs of his son Pelops to try the divinity of the gods. He is represented by the poets as punished in hell with insatiable thirst, and placed up to the chin in a pool of water, which, however, flows away as soon as he attempts to taste it.

TĀR'TA-RŪS. The part of the infernal regions in which the most impious and criminal were punished.

TĒL'A-MŌN. The son of Æacus, and king of Salamis, who first scaled the walls when Hercules took the city of Troy, in the reign of Laomedon.

TE-LĒM'A-CHŪS. The only son of Ulysses and Penelope, who went in quest of his father after the siege of Troy.

TĒR'NĪ-NŪS. The god of boundaries.

TERP-SICH'Q-RĒ. One of the Muses:—she presided over dancing.

TĒ'THYS. The wife of Oceanus, and the mother of rivers, and of about three thousand daughters, called *Oceanides*.

THA-LĪ'A. One of the Graces:—also one of the Muses—she presided over festivals, and over comic and pastoral poetry.

THĒ'MIS. The daughter of Cælus and Terra, and goddess of justice, who rewarded virtue and punished vice.

THE'SEŪS. The son of Ægeus and Æthra, king of Athens, reckoned the next hero to Hercules, and famous for slaying the monster Minotaur, and conquering the Centaurs.

THIS'BE. See *PYRAMUS*.

TI-SIPH'Q-NE. One of the three Furies.

TĪ'TAN. The son of Cælus and Terra, brother of Saturn, and one of the giants who warred against heaven.

TI-THŌ'NŪS. The son of Laomedon, loved by Aurora, and turned by her, in his old age, into a grasshopper.

TĪT'Y-ŪS. The son of Jupiter and Terra, a huge giant, whose body covered nine acres of land.

TRIP-TŌL'E-MŪS. The son of Oceanus and Terra, taught husbandry by Ceres.

TRĪ'TON. The son of Neptune and Amphitrite, a powerful sea-god, and Neptune's trumpeter.

TRŌ'Ī-LŪS. The son of Priam and Hecuba, slain by Achilles.

TRO-PHŌ'NĪ-ŪS. A famous architect, son of Eriginus, who was the builder of Apollo's temple at

Delphi, and whose cave was one of the celebrated oracles of Greece.

TŪR'NŪS. A king of the Rutuli, in Italy, killed by Æneas in single combat.

TŪD'E-ŪS. The son of Cæneus, king of Calydon, a celebrated hero, and conqueror of Eteocles, king of Thebes.

TŪ'PHON or TŪ-PHĒ'ŪS. A famous giant or monster, on whom the island of Sicily was placed.

U.

Ū-LŸS'SĒŠ. King of Ithaca, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus, whose adventures on his return to Ithaca, after the Trojan war, are the subject of Homer's *Odyssey*.

Ū-RA'NĪ-A. One of the Muses:—she presided over astronomy

Ū'RA-NŪS (Heaven). The most ancient of the gods, the husband of Tellus, Terra, or the Earth, and the father of Saturn. Same as *Cælus* of the Latins.

V.

VĒ'NŪS. One of the most celebrated deities of the ancients, the wife of Vulcan, the goddess of love and beauty, and the mistress of the graces and of pleasures.

VER-TŪM'NŪS. A deity of the Romans, who presided over spring and orchards, and who was the lover of Pomona.

VĒS'TA. The sister of Ceres and Juno, the goddess of fire, and patroness of vestal virgins. Her mysteries were celebrated by virgins who kept lamps perpetually burning in her temple.

VŪL'CAN. The god who presided over fire and blacksmiths or workers in metal. He was the son of Jupiter and Juno, and the husband of Venus, and was so deformed that Jupiter kicked him out of heaven into the isle of Lemnos, where he set up a smith's shop, and forged thunderbolts for his father. The Cyclops were his workmen.

Z.

ZĒPH'Y-RŪS. The son of Æolus and Aurora, who passionately loved the goddess Flora:—a name for the west wind.

ZĒ'TĒŠ and CĀL'A-ŪS. Sons of Boreas, king of Thrace, who attended the Argonauts, and drove the Harpies from Thrace.

ZĒ'THŪS. The son of Jupiter and Antiope, and twin-brother of Amphion.

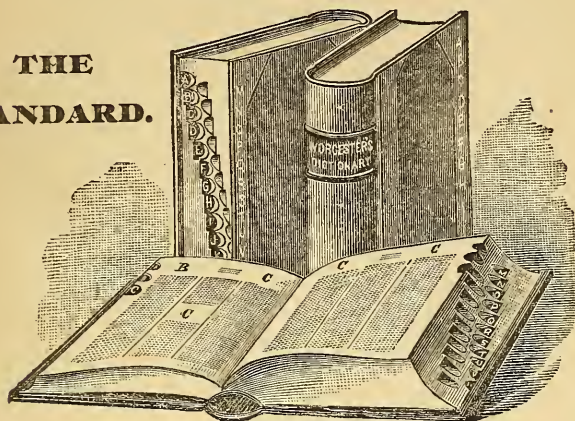
ZĒŪS. A name of Jupiter.

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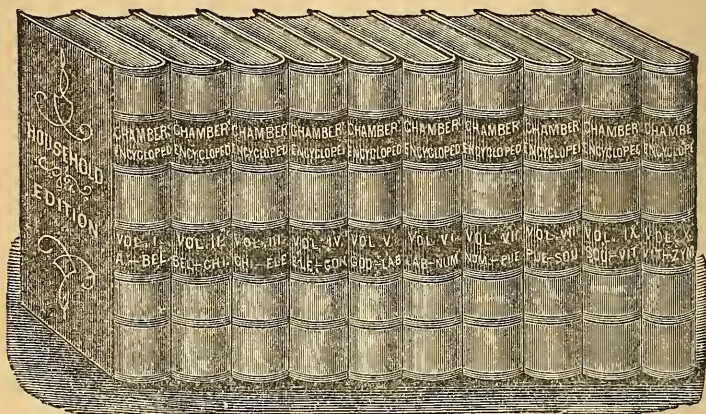
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